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Foreword

The objective of the 2016 Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey (TLDHS) was to generate demographic, health and social indicators to assess progress and status of the health of the nation. This report is the main output from the TLDHS 2016 project and will be followed by further thematic analysis in 2018.

The TLDHS was conducted in 2016 by the General Directorate of Statistics (GDS), Ministry of Planning and Finance of Timor-Leste in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the technical assistance of ICF International and the UNFPA. The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) program is a global program coordinated by ICF in Rockville, Maryland, USA that implements standardized national population and health surveys throughout the world. This was the third TLDHS since independence. The data is directly comparable with the 2009/10 TLDHS and with other DHSs from around the world, so that Timor-Leste's developmental progress can be assessed.

The survey was based on a nationally representative sample generated from the 2015 Timor-Leste Census of Population and Housing. The survey provides estimates by age and sex at the national level, for urban and rural areas and by municipality. The survey covers a sample of 11,502 households, and interviewed 12,607 female respondents age 15–49 and 4,622 male respondents age 15–59. The field work was conducted between September and December 2016. The 2016 TLDHS was the first national survey that the GDS implemented using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). Fieldworkers were trained to enter data directly onto a tablet allowing for more efficient and accurate data entry and quicker analysis.

This report includes data on household and respondent characteristics such as their living conditions and education levels, fertility and family planning, infant and child health and mortality, maternal health, maternal and adult mortality, child and adult nutrition, malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, domestic violence, early childhood development, disability, and youth.

The increasing emphasis by the Ministry of Health on performance-based budgeting and on the utilisation of objective indicators for policy formulation, planning, and measurement of progress has increased reliance on high quality data from surveys and administrative sources. Therefore, the 2016 TLDHS provide the Ministry of Health and other ministries with robust benchmark and baseline data for planning, and monitoring of developmental progress including towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

We sincerely hope that the information in this report will be fully utilized in the national development planning process by all stakeholders for the welfare of the Timorese people and our commitment to 'leaving no one behind'.

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Minister of Planning and Finance

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Vice Minister and Acting Minister of Health

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The 2016 Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey (TLDHS) was undertaken through the collaboration of a range of partners including General Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Finance, and the Ministries of Health, Education and Social Solidarity and the Office of the Prime Minister.

This survey was largely financed by the Ministry of Planning and Finance through the national state budget. However, additional funding was required to implement the survey and the Government extends sincere appreciation to agencies that provided additional financial assistance including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Union, the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The Government particularly acknowledges USAID's contribution for the procurement of tablets enabling more efficient data collection and analysis, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the European Union for funding anthropometric measurement equipment for the nutrition component of the survey.

The General Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Finance also extends sincere gratitude to ICF International and the UNFPA for their support of the implementation of the survey including the sampling, methodology, training, implementation, analysis and write-up of the results. Many civil society organisations were involved in the questionnaire formulation and review. Additional technical oversight and guidance was provided by staff from the Ministry of Health, the WHO and the UNICEF throughout implementation.

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survey. Our gratitude also goes to the national staff who worked tirelessly during the data collection, data capture and data cleaning. Most importantly, we acknowledge the Timorese people, who gave their valuable time to provided information during the interviews. They deserve special thanks for their patience and willingness in supporting the survey.

We sincerely hope that the information in this report will be fully utilized in the national development planning process by all stakeholders for the welfare of the Timorese people and our commitment to 'leaving no one behind'.

Elias dos Santos Ferreira
Director General of the General Directorate of Statistics

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	artemisinin-based combination therapy
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	Bacille Calmette-Guérin
BMI	body mass index
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CBR	crude birth rate
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
CSPro	Censuses and Surveys Processing
DEFT	design effect
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus vaccine
EA	enumeration area
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GDS	General Directorate of Statistics, Timor-Leste
GFR	general fertility rate
GP	gender parity index
HepB	hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae Type B
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IFSS	internet file streaming system
ITN	insecticide-treated net
IUD	intrauterine contraceptive device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
LAM	lactational amenorrhea method
LISIO	Livrinho Saude Inan ho Oan – Mother and Child Health Booklet
LLIN	long-lasting insecticidal nets
LPG	liquid petroleum gas
MAD	minimum acceptable diet
MMR	maternal mortality ratio
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
NAR	net attendance ratio
NGO	non-governmental organization
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PRMR	pregnancy-related mortality ratio

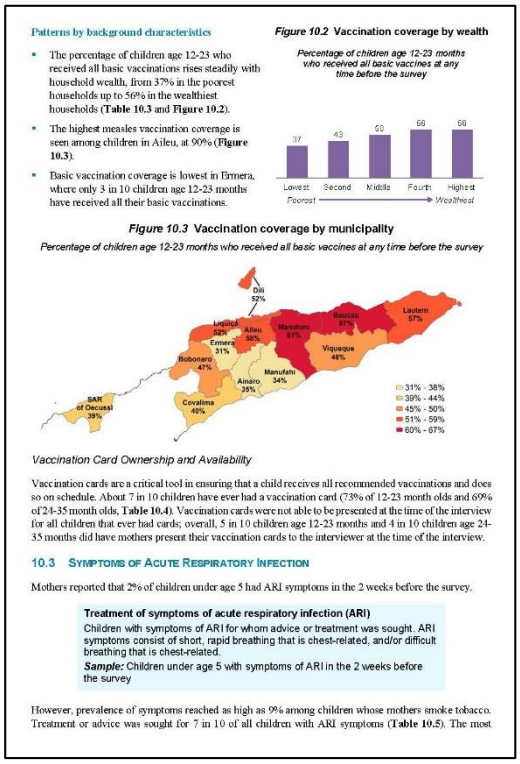
RHF	recommended home fluids
SD	standard deviation
SDM	standard days method
SE	standard error
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TB	tuberculosis
TFR	total fertility rate
TLDHS	Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAD	vitamin A deficiency
VIP	ventilated improved pit latrine
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2016 TIMOR-LESTE DHS (TLDHS)

The new format of the 2016 TLDHS final report is based on over 250 tables of data. They are located for quick reference through links in the text (electronic version) and at the end of each chapter. Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features over 100 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large colorful maps display breakdowns for municipalities in Timor-Leste. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, TLDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of TLDHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for interpreting TLDHS tables.



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children age 12-23 who received all basic vaccinations rises steadily with household wealth, from 37% in the poorest households up to 56% in the wealthiest households (**Table 10.3** and **Figure 10.2**).
- The highest measles vaccination coverage is seen among children in Aileu, at 90% (**Figure 10.3**).
- Basic vaccination coverage is lowest in Ermera, where only 3 in 10 children age 12-23 months have received all their basic vaccinations.

Figure 10.2 Vaccination coverage by wealth

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey

Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by municipality

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey

Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations and does so on schedule. About 7 in 10 children have ever had a vaccination card (73% of 12-23 month olds and 69% of 24-35 month olds, **Table 10.4**). Vaccination cards were not able to be presented at the time of the interview for all children that ever had cards; overall, 5 in 10 children age 12-23 months and 4 in 10 children age 24-35 months did have mothers present their vaccination cards to the interviewer at the time of the interview.

10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Mothers reported that 2% of children under age 5 had ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks before the survey.

Treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

However, prevalence of symptoms reached as high as 9% among children whose mothers smoke tobacco. Treatment or advice was sought for 7 in 10 of all children with ARI symptoms (**Table 10.5**). The most

Example 1: Women's Exposure to Mass Media
A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 1

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic 3	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women 2
Age						
15-19	7.7	43.1	14.6	3.8	52.2	2,985
20-24	8.9	40.8	15.7	4.6	53.1	2,165
25-29	7.3	36.9	12.8	3.1	58.1	2,011
30-34	7.5	40.7	12.8	3.0	54.1	1,772
35-39	6.2	30.7	14.1	3.2	64.4	1,141
40-44	6.0	32.3	11.3	2.7	63.0	1,438
45-49	4.3	26.9	11.0	1.8	69.1	1,096
Residence						
Urban	12.5	63.7	19.3	5.9	31.5	4,182
Rural	4.5	24.7	10.6	2.1	70.2	8,425
Municipality						
Aileu	5.2	21.2	12.4	2.5	73.8	524
Ainaro	1.8	15.1	10.7	0.4	78.8	515
Baucau	4.4	37.5	10.2	1.7	57.6	1,288
Bobonaro	5.4	38.4	17.2	3.8	56.7	946
Covalima	4.4	19.8	9.1	0.9	74.0	750
Dili	11.9	65.9	16.3	4.8	30.4	3,206
Ermera	5.1	12.9	8.1	1.5	80.9	1,178
Lautem	4.6	33.0	12.0	2.6	61.6	645
Liquiçá	10.4	27.0	20.7	8.6	66.3	757
Manatuto	6.3	43.9	14.0	3.9	52.3	555
Manufahi	5.8	37.3	23.7	4.4	55.7	676
SAR of Oecussi	5.4	20.2	7.5	2.9	77.0	778
Viqueque	8.0	28.9	9.1	2.0	64.9	791
Education						
No education	0.3	12.7	6.0	0.3	84.2	2,741
Primary	3.2	23.6	9.4	1.1	71.4	1,922
Secondary	8.3	46.4	16.1	3.9	48.2	6,561
More than secondary	21.0	65.1	21.9	10.0	28.2	1,383
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.9	5.4	5.3	0.9	91.2	2,085
Second	3.2	11.6	9.2	0.9	81.7	2,287
Middle	5.0	27.1	12.1	2.2	67.2	2,423
Fourth	7.5	54.0	17.0	3.9	40.6	2,771
Highest	15.2	72.8	20.3	7.3	23.4	3,041
Total	4 7.2	37.6	13.5	3.4	57.4	12,607

5

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women's exposure to mass media. All female respondents age 15-49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the data column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1.They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column is women who do not access any of the three media at least once a week. The last column lists the number of women interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column (called the stub) highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories within certain background characteristics of the respondents. In this case, the table presents women's exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, municipality, educational level, and wealth quintile. Most of the data in the TLDHS tables will be organized into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages are based on all women age 15-49, the total number of women in the table. In this case, 7.2%* of women age 15-49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 37.6% watch television weekly, and 13.5% listen to the radio weekly.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women with more than secondary education access all three media weekly, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 10.0% of women age 15-49 with more than secondary education access all three types of media weekly.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Timor-Leste. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help program planners and policy makers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of this document, data are presented exactly as they appear in the table including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

a) What percentage of women in Timor-Leste do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
b) What age group of women are most likely to read a newspaper weekly?
c) Compare women in urban areas and women in rural areas—which group is more likely to watch television weekly?
d) What is the range (lowest and highest) across municipalities in the percentage of women who do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
e) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to television on a weekly basis by education level?
f) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to radio on a weekly basis by wealth quintile?

Answers:

a) 57.4%
b) Women age 20-24: 8.9% of women in this age group read a newspaper at least once a week.
c) Women in urban areas, 63.7% watch television weekly, compared to 24.7% of women in rural areas.
d) 30.4% of women in Dili do not access any of the media on a weekly basis, compared to 80.9% of women in Ermera.
e) Watching television on a weekly basis increases with a woman's level of education; 12.7% of women with no education watch television weekly, compared to 65.1% of women with more than secondary education.
f) Listening to the radio on a weekly basis increases as household wealth increases; 5.3% of women in the lowest wealth quintile listen to the radio weekly, compared to 20.3% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

Example 2: Prevalence and Treatment of Symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI 1

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		2
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	1.4	750	*	*	10
6-11	2.1	714	*	*	15
12-23	2.3	1,456	(65.4)	(46.5)	34
24-35	2.4	1,364	(76.5)	(43.2)	33
36-47	1.9	1,413	*	*	27
48-59	1.4	1,373	*	*	19
Sex					
Male	2.3	3,657	66.5	43.1	82
Female	1.7	3,411	77.3	45.7	57
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	8.9	293	*	*	26
Does not smoke	1.7	6,776	71.6	39.6	113
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	2.6	668	*	*	17
Kerosene	3.5	362	*	*	13
Charcoal	*	4	*	*	0
Wood/straw[3]	1.8	6,034	63.2	34.7	109
Residence					
Urban	2.6	2,045	(86.0)	(60.5)	53
Rural	1.7	5,024	61.6	34.0	86
Municipality					
Aileu	1.9	271	*	*	5
Ainaro	2.9	358	*	*	10
Baucau	1.3	727	*	*	9
Bobonaro	3.0	617	*	*	19
Covalima	1.1	405	*	*	5
Dili	2.4	1,596	*	*	38
Ermera	1.3	664	*	*	8
Lautem	1.2	399	*	*	5
Liquiçá	2.2	467	*	*	10
Manatuto	1.3	332	*	*	4
Manufahi	1.9	360	*	*	7
SAR of Oecussi	2.3	438	*	*	10
Viqueque	2.0	435	*	*	9
Mother's education					
No education	1.7	1,771	(63.9)	(29.0)	31
Primary	2.2	1,292	(76.2)	(39.4)	29
Secondary	1.8	3,373	63.3	40.4	59
More than secondary	3.2	633	*	*	20
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.9	1,416	(69.6)	(25.7)	27
Second	1.6	1,444	*	*	23
Middle	1.5	1,389	*	*	21
Fourth	2.4	1,424	(73.2)	(34.6)	34
Highest	2.5	1,397	(98.4)	(86.5)	34
Total	3 2.0	7,069	70.9	44.1	139

a b 4

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Symptoms of ARI include short rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing which was chest-related

[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following public sources: National hospital, Referral hospital Health post, Community health centre, SISCa post, Mobile clinic, Other public sector and from private medical sources Private hospital/ clinic, Pharmacy, Private doctor, Mobile clinic, Other private medical sector, Shop and other. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

[3] Includes grass, shrubs, crop residues

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age 5 (a) and children under age 5 who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under age 5 who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 2.0%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 are there who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 139 children or 2.0% of the 7,069 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 2.0% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age 5 in urban areas with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey sought advice or treatment from a health facility or provider on the same or next day after symptoms of ARI arose? 60.5%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children under age 5 in urban areas who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey (unweighted). Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 4.)
- What percentage of children under age 5 in Ainaro with symptoms of ARI the two weeks before the survey sought advice or treatment from a health facility or provider on the same or next day after symptoms of ARI arose? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children under age 5 in Ainaro had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories for the data to be reliable.

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in TLDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the TLDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15-49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a minimum sample size per area. For the 2016 TLDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and municipality levels, and for urban and rural areas.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Municipality			
Aileu	4.2	524	1,047
Ainaro	4.1	515	768
Baucau	10.2	1,288	896
Bobonaro	7.5	946	915
Covalima	5.9	750	852
Dili	25.4	3,206	1,661
Ermera	9.3	1,178	943
Lautem	5.1	645	867
Liquiçá	6.0	757	944
Manatuto	4.4	555	933
Manufahi	5.4	676	1,087
SAR of Oecussi	6.2	778	773
Viqueque	6.3	791	921
Total 15-49	100.0	12,607	12,607

3 2 1

To generate statistics that are representative of Timor-Leste as a whole and the 13 municipalities, the number of women surveyed in each municipality should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to the size of the municipality. However, if some municipalities have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each municipality's population may not include a sufficient number of women from each municipality for analysis. To solve this problem, municipalities with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you plan to interview 12,607 women and want to produce results that are representative of Timor-Leste as a whole and its municipalities (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Timor-Leste is not evenly distributed among the municipalities: some municipalities, such as Dili, are heavily populated, while others, such as Aileu, are not. Thus, Aileu must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each municipality in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table above shows the actual number of women interviewed in each municipality. Within the municipalities, the number of women interviewed ranges from 768 in Ainaro to 1,661 in Dili. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each municipality.

With this distribution of interviews, some municipalities are overrepresented and some municipalities are underrepresented. For example, the population in Dili is about 25% of the Timor-Leste population , while Aileu's population is 4% of the Timor-Leste population. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Dili accounts for only about 13% of the total sample of women interviewed (1,661 /12,607) and the number of women interviewed in Aileu accounts for 8% of the total sample of women interviewed (1,047 /12,607). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Timor-Leste, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it reflects the true distribution in Timor-Leste. Women from a small municipality, such as Aileu, should contribute a smaller amount to the national estimates based on the total sample. Women from a large municipality, such as Dili, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" which is used to adjust the number of women from each municipality so that each municipality's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the municipality. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the municipality level. The total national sample size of 12,607 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of women across municipalities has been changed to reflect their actual contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Timor-Leste, you would see that women in each municipality are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of Timor-Leste. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Dili and the proportion of women who live in Aileu.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and municipality levels. In general, only the weighted numbers of women (or men or children) are shown in each of the TLDHS tables, so don't be surprised if some numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women (or men) interviewed.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Timor-Leste DHS 2016

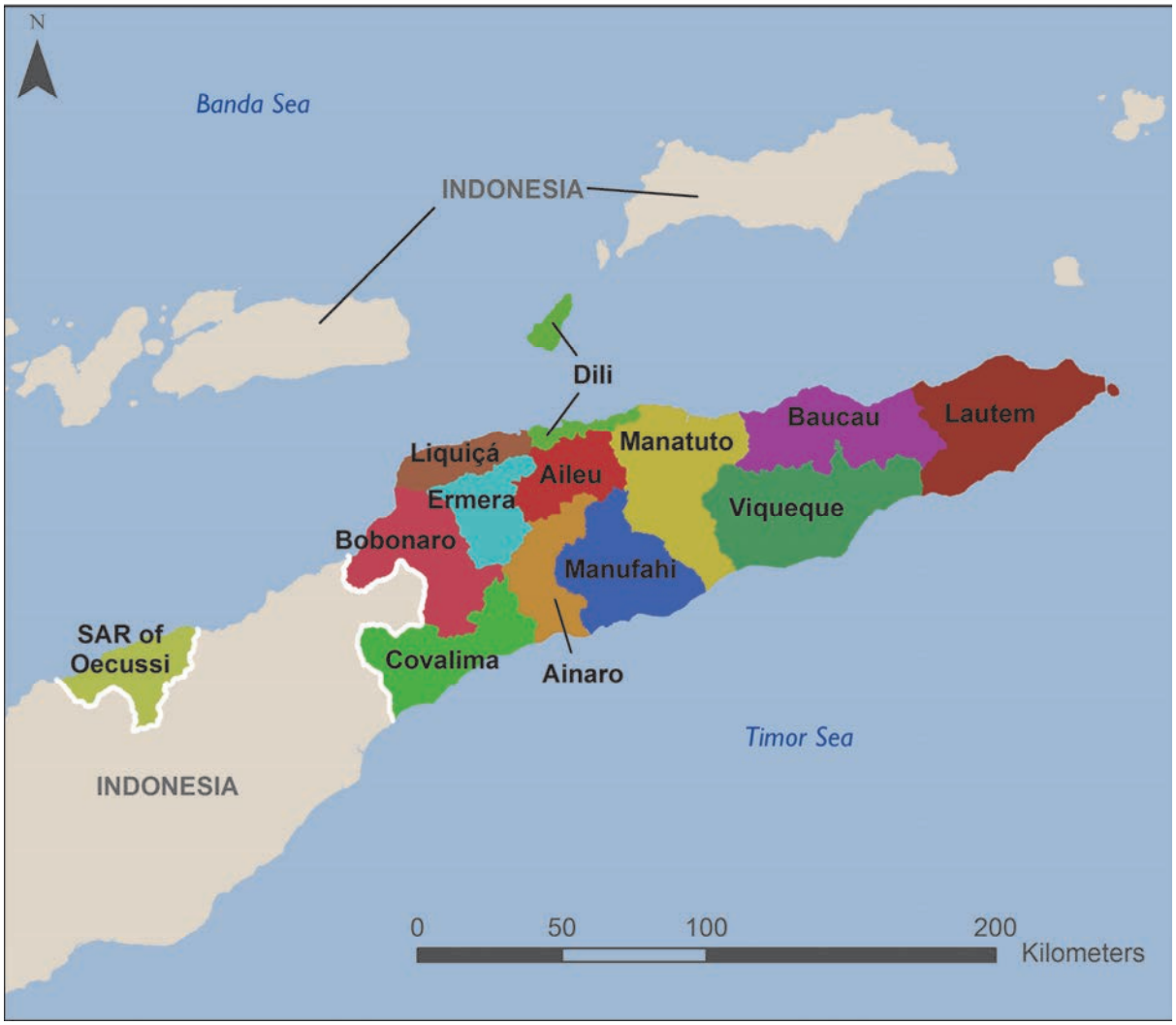
Indicator	Sex		Total	TLDHS table number
	Male	Female		
2. Zero hunger				
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	48.0	43.0	45.6	11.1
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age	31.0	27.9	29.5	na
a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	25.6	22.4	24.0	11.1
b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	5.4	5.5	5.5	11.0
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio[1]				
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	56.7	9.6
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate[2]	46	36	41	8.2
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate[2]	24	13	19	8.2
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	na	46.6	na	7.12.2
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women				
b) Women aged 15-19 years[3]	na	42	na	5.1
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older[4]	52.7	4.1	28.4[a]	3.9.1 and 3.9.2
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program[5]	43.1	47.4	45.2	10.3
5. Gender equality				
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months[6,7,8]	na	36.8	na	16.9
a) Physical violence	na	33.1	na	16.9
b) Sexual violence	na	4.8	na	16.9
c) Psychological violence[8]	na	8.9	na	16.9
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18				
a) before age 15	na	2.6	na	4.3
b) before age 18	na	14.9	na	4.3
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[9]	na	35.9	na	na
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone[10]	77.3	65.6	71.4[a]	15.5.1, 15.5.2

	Residence			
	Urban	Rural		
6. Clean water and sanitation				
6.1.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services[11]	92.1	75.1	79.8	2.1
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water[12]	76.0	45.4	53.8	2.3
7. Affordable clean energy				
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	98.4	68.3	76.5	2.4
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology[13]	21.8	4.1	9.0	2.4

	Sex			
	Male	Female		
8. Decent work and economic growth				
8.7.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider[10]	15.6	11.1	13.4[a]	15.5.1, 15.5.2
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	59.8	61.0	60.4	2.11
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet[14]	31.1	22.4	26.8[a]	3.5.1, 3.5.2

na = Not applicable
[1] Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7-year period preceding the survey
[2] Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey
[3] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19
[4] Data are not age-standardized and are available for women and men age 15-49 only.
[5] Data are presented for children age 12-23 months receiving all vaccines included in their national program appropriate for their age: BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-HiB (Pentavalent), four doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of Measles Rubella.
[6] Data are available for women age 15-49 who have ever been in union only.
[7] In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.
[8] Data are available for current or most recent partner.
[9] Data are available for currently married women who are not pregnant only.
[10] Data are available for women and men age 15-49 only.
[11] Measured as the percentage of population using an improved water source: the percentage of de jure population whose main source of drinking water is a household connection (piped), public tap or standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, or rainwater collection. Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.
[12] Measured as the percentage of population using an improved sanitation facility: the percentage of de jure population whose household has a flush or pour flush toilet to a piped water system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab; or composting toilet and does not share this facility with other households.
[13] Measured as the percentage of the population using clean fuel for cooking.
[14] Data are available for women and men age 15-49 who have used the internet in the past 12 months.
[a] The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females

TIMOR-LESTE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INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

The 2016 Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey (TLDHS) was implemented by the General Directorate of Statistics (GDS) of the Ministry of Planning and Finance in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH). Data collection took place from 16 September to 22 December, 2016. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program , which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide. Other agencies and organizations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical or financial support were the Government of Timor -Leste , the USAID /Timor -Leste , the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the European Union, and the World Bank.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2016 TLDHS project is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. The TLDHS provides a comprehensive overview of population, maternal, and child health issues in Timor-Leste. More specifically, the 2016 TLDHS:

- Collected data at the national level, which allows the calculation of key demographic indicators, particularly fertility, and child, adult, and maternal mortality rates
- Provided data to explore the direct and indirect factors that determine the levels and trends of fertility and child mortality
- Measured the levels of contraceptive knowledge and practice
- Obtained data on key aspects of maternal and child health, including immunization coverage, prevalence and treatment of diarrhea and other diseases among children under age 5, and maternity care, including antenatal visits and assistance at delivery
- Obtained data on child feeding practices, including breastfeeding, and collected anthropometric measures to assess nutritional status in children, women, and men
- Tested for anemia in children, women, and men
- Collected data on the knowledge and attitudes of women and men about sexually-transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, potential exposure to the risk of HIV infection (risk behaviors and condom use), and coverage of HIV testing and counseling
- Measured key education indicators, including school attendance ratios, level of educational attainment, and literacy levels
- Collected information on the extent of disability
- Collected information on non-communicable diseases
- Collected information on early childhood development
- Collected information on domestic violence

- The information collected through the 2016 TLDHS is intended to assist policy makers and program managers in evaluating and designing programs and strategies for improving the health of the country's population.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2016 TLDHS is the 2015 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census (2015 TLPHC) provided by the Timor-Leste GDS. The sampling frame is a complete list of enumeration areas (EAs) created for the 2015 population census. In the 2015 TLPHC, there are an average of 89 households per EA. The sampling frame contains information about the administrative unit, the type of residence, the number of residential households, and the male and female population in each of the EAs.

There are five geographic regions in Timor-Leste, and these are subdivided into 12 municipalities and special administrative region (SAR) of Oecussi. The 2016 TLDHS sample was designed to produce reliable estimates of indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the 13 municipalities. A representative probability sample of approximately 12,000 households was drawn; the sample was stratified and selected in two stages. In the first stage, 455 EAs were selected with probability proportional to EA size from the 2015 TLPHC: 129 EAs in urban areas and 326 EAs in rural areas. In the second stage, 26 households were randomly selected within each of the 455 EAs; the sampling frame for this household selection was the 2015 TLPHC household listing available from the census database. It was decided not to conduct a standard DHS household listing operation because the 2015 TLPHC listing was less than a year old and there were constraints on the survey's funding and timeline.

In the list of households provided by the 2015 TLPHC, each dwelling was identified by a unique number, its GIS coordinates, and a computerized map indicating the dwelling's position. At the time of fieldwork, GDS also provided the names of the household heads for the selected households. These data were uploaded to the tablet computers used for data collection to assist survey teams in locating the selected households. Interviewers only contacted pre-selected households. The sample design and sample size calculations took into consideration anticipated rates of non-response at the household and individual levels. No replacements or changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in order to prevent bias. Because of the non-proportional sample allocation to the sampling strata and the fixed sample size per cluster, the survey is not self-weighting. The resulting data have, therefore, been weighted to be representative at the national, urban/rural, and municipality levels.

All selected households were eligible for an interview with the Household Questionnaire. All women age 15-49 and children age 0-59 months who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the household the night before the survey were eligible for anthropometric measurements, and the women were eligible for individual interview. In one-third of the sampled households, all men age 15-59, including both usual residents and visitors who stayed in the household the night before the interview, were eligible for individual interview. In the subsample of households selected for the men's interview, women age 15-49, men age 15-49, and children age 0-59 months were eligible for anthropometric measurements. Also in the subsample of households selected for the men's interview, anemia testing was performed among consenting women age 15-49 and consenting men age 15-59, and among children age 6-59 months whose parents or guardians consented. In addition, a subsample consisting of one eligible woman in two-thirds of households (those households not selected for the men's interviews) was randomly selected to be asked questions about domestic violence.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used for the 2016 TLDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. These questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's standard Demographic and Health Survey questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Timor-Leste. Feedback was solicited from various stakeholders

representing government ministries and agencies, non-governmental organizations, and development partners. After the preparation of the questionnaires in English, the questionnaires were translated into Tetum. Each questionnaire was programmed into the tablet computers to facilitate computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). The questionnaires and survey protocol was reviewed and approved by the ICF Institutional Review Board.

The Household Questionnaire listed all members of and visitors to the selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on the characteristics of each person, including age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. Parents' survival status was collected for children under age 18. Data on age and sex of household members obtained in the Household Questionnaire were used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews and to identify women, men, and children eligible for anthropometry measurement and anemia testing. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household dwelling, including source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used to construct the house, ownership of various consumer goods, use of iodized salt, and types and use of mosquito nets. Finally, the Household Questionnaire included a set of questions on disability, based on the module developed by the Washington Group, asked for all household members age 5 and above.

The Woman's Questionnaire collected information from all eligible women age 15-49. Women were asked questions on:

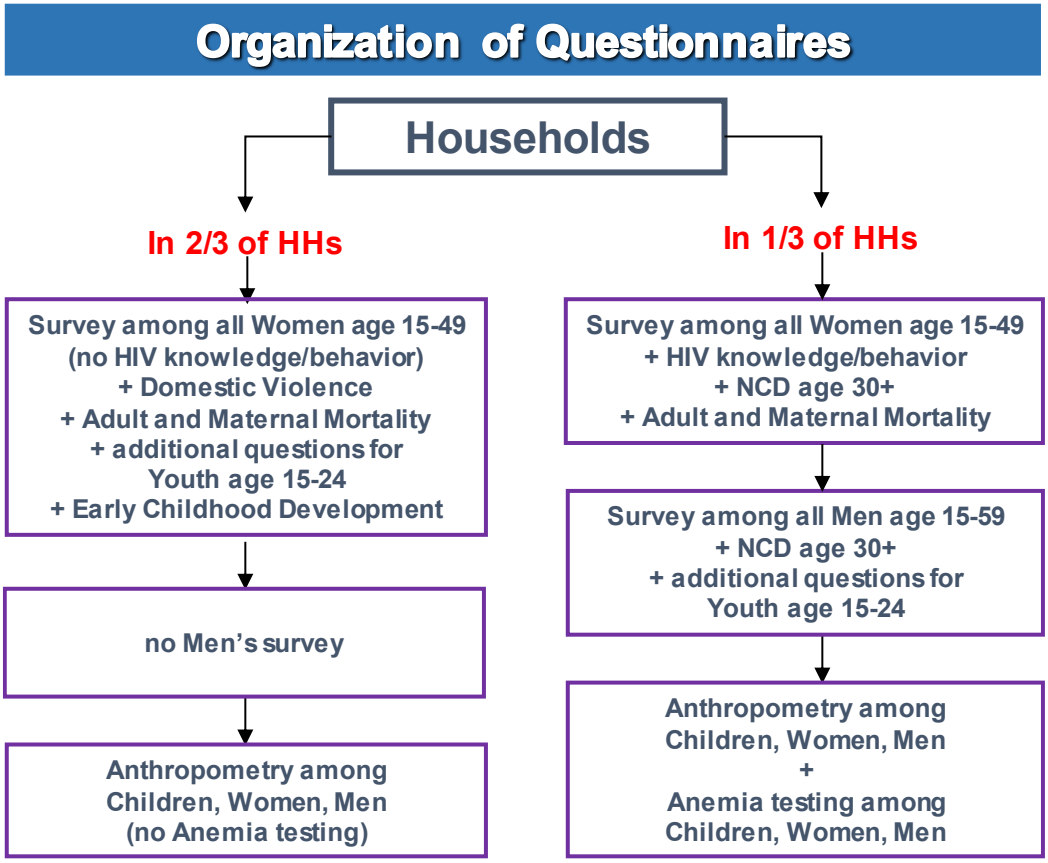
- Background characteristics (age, education, literacy, religion, etc.)
- Reproductive history
- Knowledge and use of contraceptive methods
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Immunization, child health, and nutrition
- Marriage and recent sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Husband's background and respondent's work
- Knowledge about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases
- Other health issues, for example, recent injections, smoking habits, and alcohol use
- Adult and maternal mortality
- Domestic violence (one woman per household)
- Early childhood development
- Questions specific to youth
- Non-communicable diseases

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all men age 15-59 in the subsample of households selected for the men's interview. The Man's Questionnaire collected much of the same information elicited with the Woman's Questionnaire, although it was shorter and did not contain a detailed reproductive history or questions on maternal and child health.

The Biomarker Questionnaire recorded the anthropometry measurements, and hemoglobin measurements for anemia testing.

The organization of the questionnaire content in the 1/3 sub-sample selected for male interview and the 2/3 not selected for male interview is shown in **Figure 1.1**.

Figure 1.1 **Questionnaire Content and Sampling**



Interviewers used tablet computers to record responses during the interviews. The tablet computers had Bluetooth® technology to enable remote electronic transfer of files, such as assignments from the team supervisor to the interviewers, individual questionnaires among survey team members, and completed questionnaires from interviewers to team supervisors. The CAPI data collection system was developed by The DHS Program with the mobile version of CSPro. The CSPro software was developed jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau, Serpro S.A., and The DHS Program.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA TESTING

The 2016 TLDHS conducted anthropometry measurement and anemia testing. Women age 15-49 years and children age 0-59 months were eligible for anthropometry measurement in all households. In one-third of the sampled households, men age 15-59 were also eligible for anthropometry measurement. In this subsample, anemia testing was performed among consenting women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 years and among children age 6-59 months whose parents or guardians consented.

Anthropometry. Height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0-59 months, women age 15-49, and men age 15-59.

Anemia testing. Blood specimens for anemia testing were collected from eligible women and men who voluntarily consented to be tested and from all children age 6-59 months for whom consent was obtained from their parents or the adult responsible for the children. Blood samples were obtained from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick for children age 6-11 months). A drop of blood from the prick site was drawn into a microcuvette, and hemoglobin analysis was carried out on-site with a battery-operated portable HemoCue analyzer. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents of children with a hemoglobin level below 7 g/dl were instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Likewise, nonpregnant women, pregnant women, and men were referred for follow-up care if their

hemoglobin levels were below 9 g/dl, 7 g/dl, and 9 g/dl, respectively. All households in which anemia testing was conducted were given a brochure that explained the causes and prevention of anemia.

1.5 PRETEST

Pretest training took place from 13 June to 6 July, 2016, at the GDS offices in Dili, Timor-Leste. The TLDHS technical team and The DHS Program staff trained 24 participants to administer the Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker questionnaires with tablet computers, to take anthropometric measurements, and to collect blood samples for anemia testing. Participants were staff from GDS and the MOH. Classroom training addressed all aspects of the questionnaire content and interviewing procedures and included practice in taking anthropometric measurements and testing blood for anemia. Pretest fieldwork took place from July 7 through July 12 in eight clusters comprising a mixture of rural and urban settings near Dili (these clusters were not included in the 2016 TLDHS survey sample). After the fieldwork, on 13 July, a debriefing workshop was held to look at the issues emanating from the pretest. Feedback from the debriefing was used to finalize the questionnaires and to improve field logistics before the main training and the actual survey.

1.6 TRAINING OF TRAINERS

Following the pretest, The DHS Program staff conducted a two-day training of trainers on 15-16 July 2016 with the participants of the pretest. Sessions highlighted adult learning principles and guidelines on conducting effective training. The participants worked in groups to develop lesson plans on questionnaire topics using various training techniques, for example, a slide presentation, flip charts, an interactive question-and-answer session, a case study, and role play. They were encouraged to develop participatory methods for the training. These participants were trained to be involved during the pretest, lead specific sessions during the main training, and also monitor the fieldwork of the survey.

1.7 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The TLDHS Main Training took place from 10 August to 13 September, 2016, at two government facilities in Dili, Timor-Leste, and was attended by 120 trainees, consisting of 80 women and 40 men. Questionnaire-related training included instruction on interviewing techniques and field procedures, questionnaire content, administering questionnaires via CAPI on tablet computers, and mock interviews between participants in the classroom. Biomarker-related training topics included lectures, demonstrations of measurement and testing procedures, and standardization of height and weight measurements. The training was led by the TLDHS technical team and DHS Program staff; guest speakers from the MOH, including the Head of Immunization, Malaria, Family Planning, and Nutrition among others, and from the GDS Geographic Information Systems (GIS) team supplemented the training.

Three days of field practice were organized to provide trainees with additional hands-on practice before the actual fieldwork. Participants were evaluated through classwork, in-class exercises, quizzes, and observations conducted during field practice. The selection of supervisors and field editors was based on experience in leading survey teams and performance during the pretest and main training. Supervisors and field editors received additional instruction and practice on performing supervisory activities with the CAPI system. These activities included assigning households and receiving completed interviews from interviewers, recognizing and dealing with error messages, receiving a system update and distributing updates to interviewers, resolving duplicated cases, closing clusters, and transferring interviews to the central office via a secure Internet file streaming system (IFSS). In addition to training on the CAPI material, supervisors and field editors received instruction on their roles and responsibilities.

1.8 FIELDWORK

Data collection was conducted by 20 field teams, each consisting of one supervisor, one editor, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, and one driver. Supervisors were responsible for the team, contacting local officials, locating and assigning the selected households, maintaining the pace of work, conducting

household interviews as needed, and assisting with and providing oversight to anthropometry measurement. Editors were responsible for transferring questionnaires to interviewers, collecting completed questionnaires, resolving inconsistencies in questionnaires, completing the cluster data file, transferring data to the central office, and observing interviews. Interviewers were responsible for conducting household and individual interviews with eligible respondents, anthropometry measurement, and anemia testing.

Electronic data files were collected from each interviewer's tablet computer every day. Data were transferred to the central data processing office via IFSS. Staff from GDS, MOH, USAID, UNFPA, and The DHS Program coordinated and supervised fieldwork activities. Data collection took place over a 3-month period, from 16 September to 22 December, 2016.

1.9 DATA PROCESSING

All electronic data files for the 2016 TLDHS were transferred via IFSS to the GDS central office in Dili, where they were stored on a password-protected computer. The data processing operation included registering and checking for inconsistencies, incompleteness, and outliers. Data editing and cleaning included structure and consistency checks to ensure completeness of work in the field. The central office also conducted secondary editing, which required resolution of computer-identified inconsistencies and coding of open-ended questions. The data were processed by two staff who took part in the main fieldwork training. Data editing was accomplished with CSPro software. Secondary editing and data processing were initiated in October 2016 and completed in February 2017.

1.10 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows response rates for the 2016 TLDHS. A total of 11,829 households were selected for the sample, of which 11,660 were occupied. Of the occupied households, 11,502 were successfully interviewed, which yielded a response rate of 99 percent.

In the interviewed households, 12,998 eligible women were identified for individual interviews. Interviews were completed with 12,607 women, yielding a response rate of 97 percent. In the subsample of households selected for the men's interviews, 4,878 eligible men were identified and 4,622 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95 percent. Response rates were higher in rural than in urban areas, with the difference being more pronounced among men (97 percent versus 90 percent, respectively) than among women (98 percent versus 94 percent, respectively). The lower response rates for men were likely due to their more frequent and longer absences from the household.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	3,355	8,474	11,829
Households occupied	3,288	8,372	11,660
Households interviewed	3,215	8,287	11,502
Household response rate[1]	97.8	99.0	98.6
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	4,592	8,406	12,998
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,337	8,270	12,607
Eligible women response rate[2]	94.4	98.4	97.0
Interviews with men age 15-59			
Number of eligible men	1,666	3,212	4,878
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,497	3,125	4,622
Eligible men response rate[2]	89.9	97.3	94.8

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

2

Key Findings

- ***Drinking water:*** 79% of households have access to an improved source of drinking water, including 92% of urban households and 74% of rural households.
- ***Sanitation:*** 50% of households have access to an improved sanitation facility, including 75% of urban households and 43% of rural households.
- ***Electricity:*** 73% of households have electricity, including 98% of urban households and 66% of rural households.
- ***Household population:*** 41% of the household population is below the age of 15, and 26% are adolescents (age 10-19).
- ***Orphanhood:*** 6% of children under age 18 are orphans (one or both parents dead).
- ***School attendance:*** Among primary school age children, 86% of girls and boys are attending primary school. Among secondary school age children, 57% of boys and 66% of girls are attending secondary school.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2016 TLDHS provides context to interpret demographic and health indicators and can furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, hand washing, household population composition, family living arrangements, birth registration, educational attainment, and school attendance.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

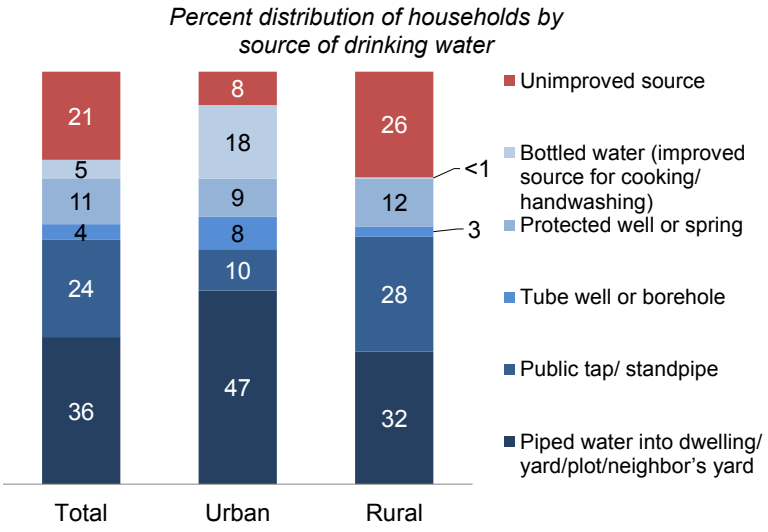
Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, and rainwater. Households that use bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if their water source for cooking and handwashing comes from an improved source.

Sample: Households

Access to safe drinking water prevents diarrheal diseases and promotes public health. The 2016 TLDHS included questions to classify drinking water sources according to the framework developed by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), and to report on the Sustainable Development Goals in water and sanitation. Seventy-nine percent of households and 80% of the population have access to an improved source of drinking water (**Table 2.1**). Thirty-six percent of

households have water piped into their dwelling, into their yard or plot, or a neighbor's yard, 24% obtain water from a public tap or standpipe, 4% from a tube well or borehole, and 11% from a protected well or spring (**Figure 2.1**). Five percent of households use bottled water for drinking and use water from one of the improved sources listed above for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing. Twenty-one percent of households uses an unimproved source for drinking water, including 13% who obtain water from an unprotected spring, 4% from a surface water source such as a river or lake, and 3% from an unprotected well.

Figure 2.1 **Household drinking water by residence**



Access to an improved source of drinking water is greater in urban than in rural areas (92% vs. 74%). The source of drinking water is on the premises for 66% of households; 18% of households obtain drinking water from a source less than 30 minutes away, and 14% of households obtain drinking water from a source that is at least 30 minutes away. Seventy-eight percent of households treat drinking water with an appropriate treatment method prior to drinking, usually by boiling it (**Table 2.1**).

Trends: Access to an improved source of drinking water has increased from 63% in the 2009-10 TLDHS to 79% in the 2016 TLDHS.

2.2 SANITATION

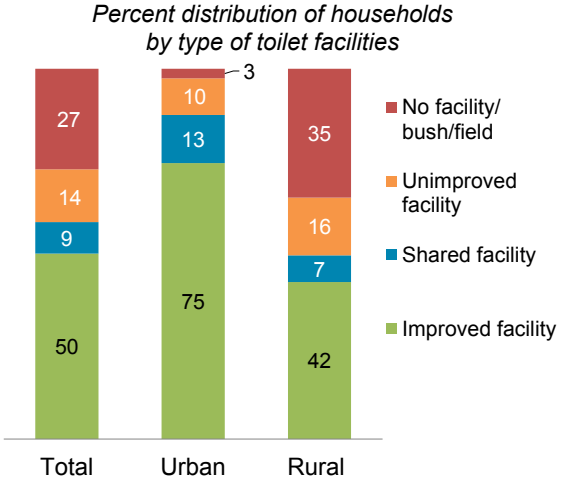
Improved toilet facilities

Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets

Sample: Households

As shown in **Figure 2.2**, 50% of households in Timor-Leste have access to an improved source of sanitation, 9% share a sanitation facility with other households, 14% use an unimproved sanitation facility, and 27% have no sanitation facility at all. Access to an improved sanitation facility is higher in urban than rural areas (75% compared with 42%). A toilet that flushes to a pit latrine is the most common type of improved sanitation facility (used by 19% of households), followed by a toilet that flushes to a septic tank (16%), and pit latrine with a slab (13%) (**Table 2.3**).

Figure 2.2 **Household toilet facilities by residence**



Trends: The percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation facility has increased from 41% in the 2009-10 TLDHS to 50% in the 2016 TLDHS. The percentage of households resorting to open defecation has declined from 37% to 27% and has declined in both urban and rural areas.

2.3 Exposure to Smoke inside the Home

Exposure to smoke inside the home, either from cooking with solid fuels or from smoking tobacco, has potentially harmful health effects. Eighty-seven percent of households use solid fuels, consisting mostly of firewood, for cooking. Use of solid fuels for cooking is more common in rural areas (95%) than in urban areas (58%) (**Table 2.4**). Exposure to cooking smoke is greater when cooking takes place inside the house. In Timor-Leste, 62% of households cook outdoors under a cover, 14% cook outdoors, and 12% each cook in a separate building and inside the house.

Exposure to tobacco smoke is high in Timor-Leste. In 51% of households, someone smokes inside the house on a daily basis. Someone smokes in the house at least once a week in 15% of households, and at least once a month and less than once a month in 2% of households each. In 31% of households, no one ever smokes inside the house.

Other Housing Characteristics

Overall, 73% of households in Timor-Leste have electricity, including 98% of urban households and 66% of rural households (**Table 2.4**). The most common flooring material is earth or sand (51%), followed by cement (36%).

2.4 Household Wealth

Household Durable Goods

The 2016 TLDHS collected information about household effects, means of transportation, and ownership of agricultural land and farm animals. As shown in **Table 2.5**, 84% of households own a mobile phone, 40% own a television, 25% own a radio, and 20% own a refrigerator. The most common means of transport is a motorcycle or scooter, owned by 32% of households; 15% of households own a bicycle. Overall, 65% of households own agricultural land, including 21% of urban households and 79% of rural households. Most households own farm animals regardless of residence (60% of urban households and 90% of rural households).

Wealth Index

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each with 20% of the population.

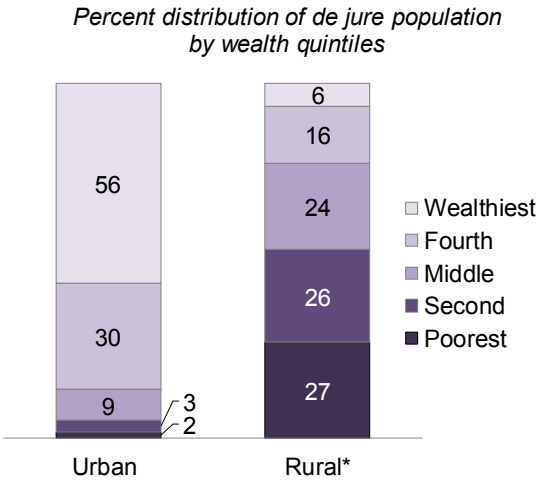
Sample: Households

Table 2.6 presents the distribution of the de jure household population by wealth quintile according to residence and municipality. Also included is the Gini coefficient, a measure of the equity of wealth distribution. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0 to 1 with higher values reflecting a less equitable distribution of wealth.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban households are more likely than rural households to fall into the higher wealth quintiles, while rural households are more likely to fall into the lower wealth quintiles. Eighty-six percent of urban households are included in the highest two wealth quintiles, whereas 53% of rural households are included in the lowest two (**Figure 2.3**).
- The municipality with the greatest percentage of households in the highest wealth quintile is Dili (60%). By contrast, 46% of households in SAR of Oecussi are in the lowest wealth quintile.

Figure 2.3 **Household wealth by residence**



* Does not add to 100% due to rounding.

2.5 HANDWASHING

Handwashing is an important step in improving hygiene and preventing the spread of disease. Rather than asking direct questions on the practice of handwashing, which can be subject to over-reporting, interviewers in the 2016 TLDHS asked to see the place where members of the household most often washed their hands. A place for washing hands was observed in 90% of households (**Table 2.7**). Interviewers observed the presence of soap and water in 28% of the households where a place for handwashing was observed. Five percent of these handwashing locations had water but no soap, 31% had soap but no water, and 36% had neither soap nor water.

2.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population, unless specified otherwise.

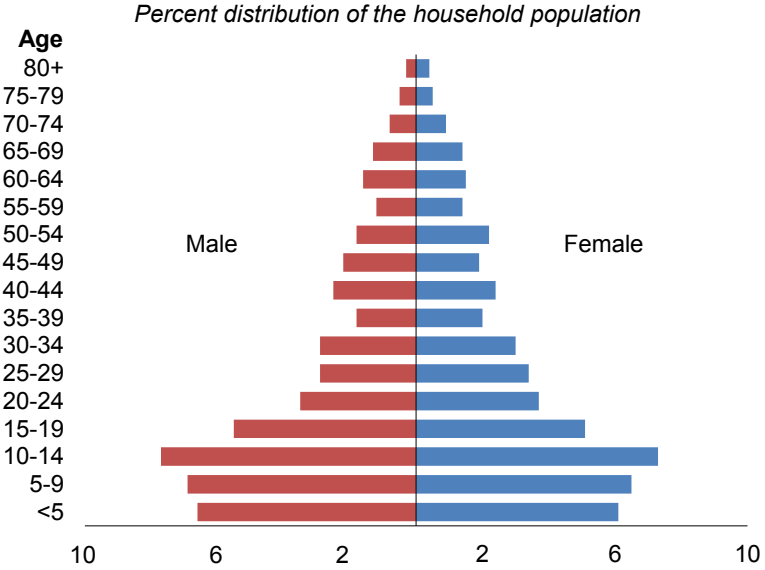
A total of 59,960 individuals stayed overnight in the 11,502 households interviewed in the 2016 TLDHS, among whom 50% were male and 50% were female (**Table 2.8**). The population pyramid in **Figure 2.4** illustrates the distribution of the population by 5-year age groups and by sex. The broad base of the pyramid is typical of a young population characterized by high fertility. Children under the age of 15 comprise 41% of the population, and adolescents age 10-19 make up just over one-quarter (26%). The large bar at age 10-14 years indicates that there may have been some displacement of eligible household members age 15 and above into the 10-14 group and out of the age range eligible for interview.

Eighteen percent of households are headed by women (**Table 2.9**), and the average household consists of 5.3 usual members. Urban households are on average one person larger than rural households (6.0 vs. 5.0 persons per household).

Trends: The percentage of the population below age 15 has been decreasing gradually over time, from 51% in the 2003 DHS, to 45% in the 2009-10 TLDHS, to 41% in the current survey.

***Figure 2.4* Population pyramid**

Percent distribution of the household population



2.7 Children's Living Arrangements and Parental Survival

Orphan
A child with one or both parents who are dead.
Sample: Children under age 18

Over three-quarters (77%) of children under the age of 18 live with both biological parents (**Table 2.10**). Ten percent of children under the age of 18 does not live with a biological parent. For most of these fostered children, both of their biological parents are alive. An additional 9% of children live with their mother but not their father. For 6% of children, at least one biological parent has died. The percentage of children who do not live with a biological parent, or with one or both parents dead, increases with age. Fostering is highest in Baucau, while orphanhood is most common in Ainaro. Fostering increases with wealth quintile; by contrast, orphanhood is inversely associated with wealth.

Trends: Fostering and orphanhood among children under age 18 are similar in the 2009-10 and 2016 TLDHS. Nine percent of children under age 18 did not live with a biological parent in the 2009-10 survey, compared with 10% of children in the 2016 survey. At least one biological parent was dead for 7% of children under age 18 in the 2009-10 survey, compared with 6 percent in the 2016 survey.

2.8 Birth Registration

Registered birth
Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but his/her birth is registered with the civil authorities.
Sample: De jure children under age 5

Table 2.11 includes information on the percentage of children under age 5 who have a birth certificate, and who do not have a birth certificate but whose birth has been registered with the civil authorities. Overall, 60% of children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authority; this includes 34% with a birth certificate, and 27% whose birth was registered but who do not have a birth certificate.

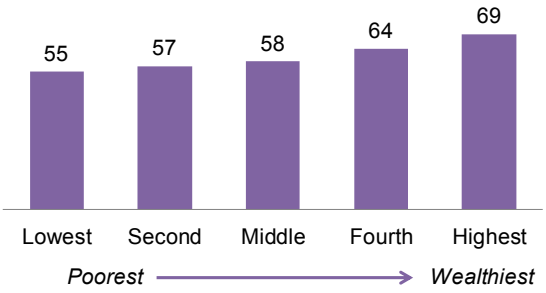
Trends: Birth registration has increased slightly from 55% in the 2009-10 TLDHS to 60% in the present survey. However, the percentage of children with a birth certificate has decreased from 41% in 2009-10 to 34% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Birth registration is higher among children age 2-4 than among children under age 2, suggesting that births are often registered when the child is a few years old rather than at the time of birth.
- Children in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to have their births registered (66% vs. 58%).
- Birth registration ranges from 38% in Liquiçá to 75% in Ermera. Birth registration increases from 55% in the lowest wealth quintile to 69% in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 2.5**).

Figure 2.5 **Birth registration by household wealth**

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



2.9 EDUCATION

2.9.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Tables 2.12.1 and **2.12.2** present information on educational attainment of the household population age 6 and over for women and men, respectively. Overall 30% of women and girls age 6 and over have never been to school, 28% percent attended some primary school, 5% completed primary but advanced no further, 21% attended some secondary school, 11% completed secondary school but advanced no further, and 6% attained some education after secondary school. The median years of schooling completed for women and girls age 6 and over is 3.5.

Educational attainment of men is similar to that of women. Twenty-three percent of men and boys age 6 and over have never attended school, 34% attended some primary school, 5% completed primary school, 20% attended some secondary school, 12% completed secondary school, and 7% attained some education after secondary school. The median years of schooling completed for men and boys age 6 and over is 3.9.

Trends: The percentage of women age 6 and over who have never attended school has decreased from 37% in the 2009-10 TLDHS to 30% in the 2016 TLDHS, and the median number of years of schooling has increased from 1.8 to 3.5. Among men age 6 and over, the percentage who have never attended school has decreased from 30% to 23%, and the median years of schooling has increased from 2.7 to 3.9.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Twenty-four percent of girls age 6-9 years have never attended school. This percentage drops to 4% among girls age 10-14 and then steadily increases to 95% among women age 65 or over. A similar pattern is observed among men.
- The median years of schooling completed is greatest among women age 20-24 (11.0 years) and 25-29 (10.0 years), and among men age 20-34, at around 11 years.

- Educational attainment ranges widely across municipalities. The median years of schooling is highest among women and men in Dili (8.3 years each), and lowest in Ermera—0.2 years among women and 1.8 years among men.

- The percentage of women and men who have attended more than secondary school increases by wealth from the first to the fourth quintile. There is a big jump in the percentage who have attended more than secondary school between women in the fourth quintile (6%) and those in the highest quintile (20%) among women. A similar pattern exists among men.

Pre-primary school attendance

Tables 2.13.1 and **2.13.2** present information on pre-primary school attendance among boys and girls age 3-5 years. Eighteen percent of girls and 16% of boys age 3-5 have ever attended pre-primary school. Pre-primary school attendance is higher in urban than in rural areas—23% versus 16% among girls and 21% versus 14% among boys. By municipality, pre-primary school attendance ranges from 8% in Baucau to 34% in Viqueque among girls, and from 7% in Ermera to 27% in Viqueque among boys. Pre-primary school attendance also increases with wealth quintile.

2.9.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratios (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 6-11 for primary school NAR and children age 12-17 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratios (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school age population.

Sample: Children age 6-11 for primary school GAR and children age 12-17 for secondary school GAR

School attendance ratios are shown in **Table 2.14**. Eighty-six percent of girls and boys of primary school age are currently attending primary school. The GAR for primary school is 119 for boys and 114 for girls.

Among girls and boys of secondary school age, 57% of boys are attending secondary school compared with 66% of girls. Overall, 61% of children of secondary school age are attending secondary school. The GAR for secondary school is 76 for boys, 82 for girls, and 79 overall.

Gender Parity Indices (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

The GPI for the GAR for primary school is 0.96, indicating that in primary school, there are slightly more male students than female students. However, for secondary school, the GPI for the GAR is greater than 1.0 (1.08), indicating that in secondary school, females outnumber males.

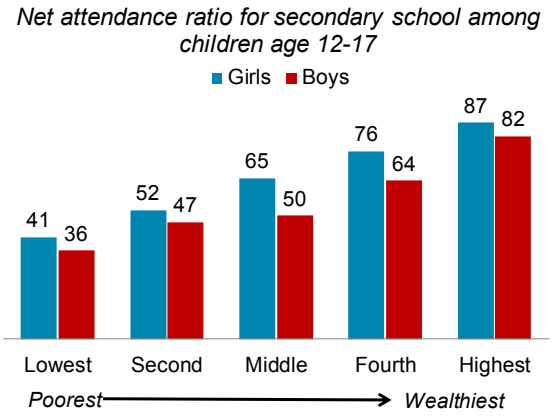
Patterns by background characteristics

- The NAR for primary school is slightly higher in urban than in rural areas (89% vs. 85%), increases with wealth and ranges from 75% in Ermera to 91% in Viqueque.

- The NAR for secondary school is higher in urban areas than rural areas. By municipality, the NAR for secondary school increases from 44% in SAR of Oecussi to 77% in Dili. The secondary school NAR increases according to wealth quintile from 41% to 87% for girls and from 36% to 82% for boys (**Figure 2.6**).

- By municipality, the GPI for the GAR for primary school ranges from 0.90 in Liquiçá to 1.05 in SAR of Oecussi. The GPI for secondary school is less than 1.0 only in Ermera (0.99), and is highest in Manatuto (1.19).

Figure 2.6 **Secondary school net attendance ratio by household wealth**



LIST OF TABLES

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- **Table 2.2 Availability of water**
- **Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 2.4 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.5 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.7 Handwashing**
- **Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.9 Household composition**
- **Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**
- **Table 2.11 Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.12.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
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- **Table 2.13.1 Pre-primary school attendance: Females**
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Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, time to obtain drinking water, and treatment of drinking water, according to residence, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	91.9	74.4	78.6	92.1	75.1	79.8
Piped into dwelling/yard plot	43.5	29.0	32.5	43.3	30.3	33.9
Piped to neighbor	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Public tap/standpipe	10.0	27.8	23.6	9.3	27.3	22.4
Tube well or borehole	7.9	2.5	3.8	8.9	2.5	4.2
Protected dug well	8.5	5.1	5.9	7.8	5.3	6.0
Protected spring	0.7	6.5	5.2	0.7	6.2	4.7
Rain water	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled water, improved source for cooking/handwashing[1]	17.8	0.3	4.5	18.8	0.4	5.4
Unimproved source	6.1	25.5	20.9	5.7	24.8	19.6
Unprotected dug well	2.2	3.8	3.4	1.8	4.1	3.4
Unprotected spring	0.9	16.2	12.5	0.8	15.5	11.5
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	2.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.6	0.9
Surface water	0.4	4.7	3.7	0.4	4.5	3.4
Bottled water, unimproved source for cooking/handwashing[1]	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.4
Bottled water, unknown source for cooking/handwashing	1.9	0.1	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises[2]	89.1	58.6	65.9	90.1	60.6	68.7
Less than 30 minutes	5.9	21.1	17.5	5.5	19.5	15.7
30 minutes or longer	4.4	17.3	14.2	3.7	17.0	13.3
Don't know/missing	0.7	3.0	2.5	0.8	2.9	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who usually collects drinking water						
Adult male 15+	3.3	11.2	9.3	2.6	10.1	8.1
Adult female 15+	5.9	25.6	20.9	5.6	24.5	19.3
Male child under age 15	0.4	1.8	1.5	0.3	1.9	1.4
Female child under age 15	0.8	2.6	2.2	0.9	2.8	2.3
Other	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
Water on premises[2]	89.1	58.6	65.9	90.1	60.6	68.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking[3]						
Boiled	67.6	80.1	77.1	66.5	80.9	76.9
Bleach/chlorine added	2.4	0.7	1.1	2.5	0.7	1.2
Strained through cloth	42.0	38.5	39.3	41.7	38.8	39.6
Ceramic, sand or other filter	1.5	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.6
Solar disinfection	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Let it stand and settle	4.9	11.5	10.0	5.0	11.2	9.5
Other	3.2	0.2	0.9	2.8	0.2	0.9
No treatment	20.6	11.6	13.7	21.8	10.9	13.9
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[4]	70.3	80.5	78.1	69.2	81.3	78.0
Number	2,744	8,758	11,502	16,539	44,030	60,569

[1] Because the quality of bottled water is not known, households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and washing.
[2] Includes water piped to a neighbor
[3] Respondents may report multiple treatment methods so the sum of treatment may exceed 100 percent.
[4] Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 2.2 Availability of water

Among households and de jure population using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole, percentage with lack of availability of water in the last 2 weeks, according to residence, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Households			Population		
Availability of water in last 2 weeks	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not available for at least one day	43.4	35.8	38.0	41.8	37.5	38.9
Available with no interruption of at least one day	53.0	62.9	60.0	54.0	61.3	58.9
Don't know/missing	3.6	1.3	2.0	4.2	1.3	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using piped water or water from a tube well[1]	2,249	5,489	7,737	13,674	27,971	41,645

[1] Includes households reporting piped water or water from a tube well or borehole as their main source of drinking water and households reporting bottled water as their main source of drinking water if their main source of water for cooking and handwashing is piped water or water from a tube well or borehole.

Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Households			Population		
Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation	**74.5**	**42.4**	**50.1**	**76.0**	**45.4**	**53.8**
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	32.3	10.7	15.8	32.0	11.6	17.2
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	25.8	16.3	18.5	28.3	17.9	20.8
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	4.5	1.3	2.0	4.5	1.4	2.2
Pit latrine with slab	11.9	13.2	12.9	11.2	13.4	12.8
Composting toilet	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.8
Unimproved sanitation	**25.5**	**57.6**	**49.9**	**24.0**	**54.6**	**46.2**
Shared facility[1]	13.0	7.2	8.5	12.0	7.1	8.4
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	3.9	1.7	2.2	3.6	1.7	2.2
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	5.6	3.0	3.6	5.4	3.1	3.7
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.6
Pit latrine with slab	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
Composting toilet	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unimproved facility	**9.9**	**15.6**	**14.2**	**9.6**	**15.6**	**13.9**
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	8.0	5.7	6.2	7.9	5.9	6.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.5	1.7	1.4	0.4	1.9	1.5
Bucket	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.8	7.3	5.7	0.6	6.9	5.2
Open defecation (no facility/bush/field)	**2.6**	**34.8**	**27.1**	**2.3**	**31.9**	**23.9**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	2,744	8,758	11,502	16,539	44,030	60,569
Location of the facility						
In own dwelling	73.1	48.1	56.1	73.8	48.3	57.3
In own yard/plot	22.8	36.5	32.1	22.8	37.4	32.3
Elsewhere	4.0	15.3	11.7	3.4	14.3	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	2,673	5,708	8,382	16,153	29,971	46,123

[1] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households.

Table 2.4 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, percentage using clean fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Households			Population		
Housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	98.1	65.5	73.3	98.4	68.3	76.5
No	1.9	34.5	26.7	1.6	31.7	23.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	15.7	62.3	51.2	14.2	61.0	48.2
Dung	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Wood/planks	0.2	2.0	1.6	0.2	1.3	1.0
Palm/bamboo	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.7
Parquet or polished wood	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ceramic tiles	28.6	3.8	9.7	31.0	4.2	11.5
Cement	54.4	29.9	35.8	53.5	31.8	37.7
Carpet	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	8.1	15.0	13.4	5.3	10.7	9.2
Two	25.2	30.2	29.0	21.2	27.4	25.7
Three or more	66.7	54.8	57.6	73.5	61.9	65.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking						
In the house	23.4	8.1	11.8	21.6	6.4	10.5
In a separate building	19.8	9.9	12.3	19.8	9.7	12.5
Outdoors	13.3	14.2	14.0	13.3	14.0	13.8
Outdoors under cover	43.5	67.8	62.0	45.4	69.9	63.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	21.3	4.1	8.2	18.7	4.0	8.0
LPG/natural gas/biogas	3.3	0.1	0.9	3.1	0.1	0.9
Kerosene	17.1	0.5	4.4	16.3	0.4	4.8
Charcoal	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	58.1	95.3	86.4	61.5	95.4	86.1
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural crop	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[1]	58.3	95.3	86.5	61.8	95.5	86.3
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[2]	24.6	4.2	9.1	21.8	4.1	9.0
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	47.5	52.3	51.2	49.9	56.6	54.8
Weekly	11.2	14.6	13.8	11.4	14.9	13.9
Monthly	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Less than once a month	2.4	2.1	2.1	3.0	1.9	2.2
Never	37.2	29.2	31.1	34.0	24.9	27.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	2,744	8,758	11,502	16,539	44,030	60,569

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung
[2] Includes electricity and LPG/natural gas/biogas

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land and livestock/farm animals by residence, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	33.6	21.6	24.5
Television	79.9	27.8	40.2
Mobile phone	96.1	80.5	84.3
Non-mobile telephone	13.7	8.3	9.6
Computer	32.8	4.0	10.9
Refrigerator	52.8	9.2	19.6
Means of transport			
Bicycle	32.6	8.9	14.6
Animal drawn cart	2.4	0.3	0.8
Motorcycle/scooter	60.7	22.7	31.8
Car/truck	14.2	2.0	4.9
Boat with a motor	1.0	0.5	0.6
Ownership of agricultural land	21.3	78.9	65.2
Ownership of farm animals[1]	60.4	89.9	82.9
Number	2,744	8,758	11,502

[1] Buffalo, cows, bulls, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, pigs, chickens, ducks, or other poultry

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini Coefficient, according to residence and municipality, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	1.5	3.4	8.8	30.0	56.2	100.0	16,539	0.11
Rural	26.9	26.2	24.2	16.3	6.4	100.0	44,030	0.25
Municipality								
Aileu	16.6	33.3	27.2	17.1	5.9	100.0	2,357	0.21
Ainaro	35.0	27.1	20.8	13.5	3.7	100.0	3,076	0.15
Baucau	20.0	22.4	22.5	22.6	12.6	100.0	6,994	0.23
Bobonaro	15.6	22.0	29.8	22.5	10.0	100.0	4,797	0.23
Covalima	24.4	18.9	24.8	20.8	11.1	100.0	3,569	0.15
Dili	2.9	4.4	6.8	26.0	59.8	100.0	12,625	0.18
Ermera	30.0	32.8	21.9	11.2	4.1	100.0	5,818	0.27
Lautem	15.1	20.9	25.4	26.5	12.2	100.0	3,374	0.21
Liquiçá	17.0	28.3	24.1	18.8	11.9	100.0	3,966	0.28
Manatuto	18.7	19.3	25.5	21.7	14.9	100.0	2,795	0.26
Manufahi	24.2	22.7	20.2	21.6	11.3	100.0	3,201	0.27
SAR of Oecussi	45.7	18.7	16.8	10.6	8.2	100.0	3,985	0.25
Viqueque	30.3	22.0	24.3	15.0	8.3	100.0	4,012	0.27
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	60,569	0.16

Table 2.7 Handwashing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed by whether the location was fixed or mobile and total percentage of households in which the place for handwashing was observed; and among households in which the place for handwashing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap and other cleansing agents, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed:			Number of households	Among households in which place for handwashing was observed, percentage with:							Number of households in which a place for handwashing was observed
	And place for handwashing was a fixed place	And place for handwashing was mobile	Total		Soap and water[1]	Water and cleansing agent other than soap only[2]	Water only	Soap but no water[3]	Cleansing agent other than soap only[2]	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent	Total	
Residence												
Urban	44.1	49.9	93.9	2,744	43.2	0.0	5.0	28.4	0.0	23.4	100.0	2,578
Rural	22.5	66.2	88.7	8,758	22.9	0.1	4.6	32.1	0.1	40.2	100.0	7,767
Municipality												
Aileu	40.6	50.9	91.5	414	26.2	0.1	10.3	34.6	0.1	28.7	100.0	379
Ainaro	17.1	64.7	81.7	617	10.7	0.0	1.3	42.3	0.2	45.5	100.0	504
Baucau	30.3	58.0	88.3	1,383	33.8	0.0	3.4	29.8	0.0	33.0	100.0	1,222
Bobonaro	25.4	62.9	88.3	953	29.6	0.0	1.8	37.9	0.0	30.8	100.0	841
Covalima	27.7	49.5	77.3	787	34.9	0.0	1.6	39.6	0.4	23.5	100.0	608
Dili	43.2	51.3	94.5	2,016	38.6	0.0	5.6	27.6	0.0	28.2	100.0	1,905
Ermera	36.7	63.1	99.7	1,175	35.5	0.0	4.4	26.0	0.0	34.1	100.0	1,172
Lautem	21.5	70.5	92.0	695	23.0	0.4	7.8	23.3	0.9	44.5	100.0	639
Liquiçá	19.6	73.6	93.2	721	23.1	0.0	5.1	31.5	0.0	40.4	100.0	672
Manatuto	10.9	88.2	99.1	505	10.1	0.0	1.2	44.9	0.0	43.7	100.0	501
Manufahi	24.6	50.5	75.1	556	23.9	0.0	5.1	26.8	0.0	44.2	100.0	417
SAR of Oecussi	18.0	67.6	85.5	883	25.3	0.8	8.4	35.0	0.2	30.2	100.0	755
Viqueque	10.9	80.4	91.3	798	9.7	0.0	5.4	22.4	0.0	62.5	100.0	729
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)												
Water on premises[4]	32.3	59.9	92.2	7,576	32.3	0.0	4.6	30.7	0.1	32.2	100.0	6,984
Less than 30 minutes	20.9	65.0	86.0	2,008	21.3	0.2	6.9	31.6	0.0	39.9	100.0	1,726
30 minutes or longer	14.9	68.8	83.7	1,636	16.4	0.2	2.7	31.4	0.2	49.1	100.0	1,369
Don't know/missing	25.6	68.4	94.0	282	16.2	0.1	2.9	38.6	0.0	42.2	100.0	265
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	13.5	69.4	82.8	2,802	12.3	0.2	5.1	26.7	0.2	55.4	100.0	2,320
Second	20.7	68.3	89.0	2,417	19.8	0.1	6.1	31.0	0.1	42.8	100.0	2,152
Middle	27.0	64.5	91.5	2,288	26.1	0.1	4.4	34.7	0.1	34.6	100.0	2,094
Fourth	30.8	62.8	93.6	2,079	31.5	0.1	3.9	37.5	0.0	27.0	100.0	1,946
Highest	54.7	41.0	95.7	1,916	55.7	0.0	3.7	26.2	0.0	14.5	100.0	1,833
Total	27.7	62.3	89.9	11,502	28.0	0.1	4.7	31.2	0.1	36.0	100.0	10,345

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud or sand
[3] Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent
[4] Includes water piped to a neighbor

Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age groups, according to sex and residence, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	13.5	12.0	12.8	13.0	12.3	12.7	13.1	12.2	12.7
5-9	12.2	11.9	12.0	14.3	13.4	13.9	13.7	13.0	13.4
10-14	13.3	12.4	12.9	16.2	15.4	15.8	15.4	14.6	15.0
15-19	12.6	12.6	12.6	10.3	9.2	9.7	10.9	10.1	10.5
20-24	9.8	11.5	10.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.1	7.5	7.3
25-29	7.7	9.0	8.3	5.0	6.1	5.6	5.7	6.9	6.3
30-34	7.4	7.8	7.6	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.0
35-39	4.4	4.6	4.5	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.8
40-44	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
45-49	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.2	4.4	3.7	4.0
50-54	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.8	4.9	4.3	3.6	4.5	4.0
55-59	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.6
60-64	2.1	1.7	1.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.1
65-69	0.9	1.1	1.0	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.7
70-74	0.6	0.9	0.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.7
75-79	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
80 +	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7
Don't know/missing	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0-14	39.0	36.3	37.7	43.4	41.2	42.3	42.2	39.9	41.0
15-64	58.2	60.2	59.2	49.3	50.8	50.0	51.8	53.3	52.5
65+	2.1	2.7	2.4	7.1	7.9	7.5	5.7	6.5	6.1
Don't know/missing	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0-17	46.8	44.2	45.5	50.4	47.4	48.9	49.4	46.5	48.0
18+	52.4	55.0	53.7	49.5	52.4	51.0	50.3	53.1	51.7
Don't know/missing	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10-19	25.9	25.0	25.5	26.4	24.6	25.5	26.3	24.7	25.5
Number of persons	8,260	8,014	16,274	21,763	21,924	43,687	30,022	29,938	59,960

Table 2.9 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of household, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18 years of age, according to residence, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	84.8	81.8	82.5
Female	15.2	18.2	17.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	3.9	7.2	6.4
2	5.8	10.0	9.0
3	10.0	12.2	11.6
4	13.0	14.5	14.1
5	14.4	15.8	15.5
6	15.5	14.3	14.6
7	11.8	10.6	10.9
8	9.3	7.2	7.7
9+	16.3	8.3	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	6.0	5.0	5.3
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18 years of age			
Double orphans	0.8	0.7	0.7
Single orphans[1]	7.7	8.3	8.2
Foster children[2]	20.9	16.0	17.2
Foster and/or orphan children	24.4	21.1	21.9
Number of households	2,744	8,758	11,502

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent.
[2] Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present, and the mother and/or the father are alive.

Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, the percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and the percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/ mother				
Age														
0-4	80.4	10.8	1.3	1.3	0.4	5.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	5.7	2.3	7,628
<2	80.6	13.6	1.1	1.1	0.1	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.4	1.6	3,033
2-4	80.3	9.0	1.4	1.4	0.6	6.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	7.2	2.8	4,595
5-9	79.5	6.0	2.3	2.0	1.2	7.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	9.0	4.7	8,023
10-14	75.7	4.1	4.0	2.4	2.2	9.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	11.6	8.6	8,997
15-17	66.6	3.3	5.9	2.2	2.4	15.5	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	19.6	12.3	4,161
Sex														
Male	77.3	6.4	3.0	2.1	1.5	8.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	9.7	6.3	14,882
Female	76.1	6.2	3.1	1.8	1.5	9.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	11.3	6.6	13,926
Residence														
Urban	76.5	7.2	2.6	1.4	1.0	9.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	11.3	5.6	7,444
Rural	76.8	6.0	3.2	2.1	1.6	8.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	10.2	6.7	21,364
Municipality														
Aileu	81.8	5.6	1.6	2.0	1.9	6.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	7.1	4.6	1,098
Ainaro	80.2	4.1	4.3	2.3	2.1	5.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	6.9	8.0	1,568
Baucau	67.4	9.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	13.3	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	15.2	7.2	3,356
Bobonaro	73.9	7.8	3.9	0.9	0.7	10.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	12.7	6.8	2,357
Covalima	81.7	3.7	4.1	1.0	0.9	6.5	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	8.4	6.9	1,592
Dili	77.3	7.5	3.2	1.0	1.2	7.7	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	9.7	6.5	5,435
Ermera	82.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	1.3	4.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	6.2	5.9	2,904
Lautem	75.9	9.1	2.8	3.1	1.3	7.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	7.8	4.8	1,755
Liquiçá	73.8	7.3	2.4	3.5	1.2	10.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	11.8	4.5	1,898
Manatuto	78.2	6.7	1.7	1.0	1.1	9.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	11.2	4.4	1,332
Manufahi	77.6	5.0	2.5	1.4	2.1	9.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	11.3	6.9	1,558
SAR of Oecussi	79.2	3.1	3.0	1.4	1.3	8.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	12.0	7.3	1,970
Viqueque	75.8	4.8	3.2	1.7	1.8	9.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.1	100.0	12.5	7.7	1,988
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	77.7	5.6	4.2	2.8	1.7	6.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	8.0	7.6	5,821
Second	78.1	5.1	3.1	2.2	2.0	7.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	9.4	6.7	5,900
Middle	77.1	5.6	3.7	1.8	1.4	8.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	10.4	6.7	5,825
Fourth	74.7	8.1	2.4	1.5	1.1	9.9	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	12.1	5.7	5,841
Highest	75.8	7.3	1.8	1.4	1.1	10.2	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	12.5	5.2	5,421
Total <15	78.4	6.8	2.6	1.9	1.3	7.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	8.9	5.4	24,648
Total <18	76.7	6.3	3.1	1.9	1.5	8.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	10.4	6.4	28,808

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent.

Table 2.11 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who: Had a birth certificate	Did not have birth certificate	Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
Age				
<2	21.8	25.5	47.3	3,033
2-4	41.6	27.4	69.0	4,595
Sex				
Male	34.6	25.2	59.8	3,953
Female	32.8	28.2	61.0	3,675
Residence				
Urban	44.3	21.5	65.8	2,101
Rural	29.7	28.6	58.3	5,527
Municipality				
Aileu	39.4	34.0	73.4	294
Ainaro	25.3	23.8	49.1	395
Baucau	30.9	40.1	71.0	819
Bobonaro	41.2	25.6	66.8	654
Covalima	32.4	17.5	49.9	435
Dili	45.7	22.8	68.5	1,609
Ermera	28.7	46.4	75.2	734
Lautem	35.1	13.3	48.5	437
Liquiçá	15.7	21.7	37.5	526
Manatuto	33.2	22.0	55.2	354
Manufahi	31.4	15.1	46.5	394
SAR of Oecussi	32.5	31.6	64.1	492
Viqueque	22.6	19.6	42.3	483
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	26.0	28.5	54.5	1,571
Second	28.3	28.4	56.7	1,573
Middle	27.7	30.7	58.4	1,501
Fourth	39.0	24.6	63.6	1,489
Highest	48.4	20.9	69.3	1,494
Total	33.7	26.7	60.4	7,628

Table 2.12.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	23.8	76.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,241	0.4
10-14	4.4	65.3	5.6	24.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,376	4.0
15-19	5.4	8.9	3.5	74.0	5.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	3,031	7.8
20-24	11.7	7.2	3.5	27.2	29.1	21.2	0.1	100.0	2,248	11.0
25-29	16.8	9.8	7.0	19.3	28.4	18.7	0.0	100.0	2,063	10.0
30-34	22.3	11.4	7.1	18.7	26.8	13.6	0.0	100.0	1,826	8.3
35-39	29.0	13.3	10.9	15.1	22.1	9.5	0.0	100.0	1,178	5.7
40-44	34.0	12.1	14.0	16.6	17.1	6.2	0.0	100.0	1,461	5.3
45-49	49.7	12.9	7.3	14.0	12.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	1,118	0.0
50-54	65.2	15.6	5.8	5.4	5.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	1,336	0.0
55-59	76.1	12.1	3.0	4.0	2.3	2.4	0.1	100.0	813	0.0
60-64	88.6	6.5	2.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	882	0.0
65+	94.6	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,941	0.0
Don't know/ missing	41.7	14.4	0.0	15.8	13.0	11.9	3.2	100.0	110	2.9
Residence										
Urban	12.8	21.8	4.3	25.4	18.2	17.3	0.1	100.0	6,859	8.1
Rural	36.3	29.9	5.1	19.4	7.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	18,763	2.1
Municipality										
Aileu	32.1	28.6	5.7	21.4	9.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	993	3.2
Ainaro	38.2	29.4	4.0	18.6	7.4	2.1	0.3	100.0	1,303	2.0
Baucau	30.4	28.2	3.6	24.4	9.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	3,092	3.2
Bobonaro	38.4	30.9	5.1	16.5	7.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	2,037	1.8
Covalima	32.6	25.3	7.4	22.5	10.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,541	3.3
Dili	12.2	21.5	4.5	22.7	18.7	20.3	0.1	100.0	5,113	8.3
Ermera	46.7	26.9	2.6	17.5	5.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,452	0.2
Lautem	29.5	30.8	6.5	21.6	9.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,494	3.2
Liquiçá	34.8	30.6	4.2	19.5	8.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	1,668	2.5
Manatuto	30.6	29.1	5.0	22.1	10.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	1,173	3.0
Manufahi	26.6	28.1	4.0	27.2	11.2	2.8	0.1	100.0	1,377	4.3
SAR of Oecussi	35.2	35.6	7.1	14.9	5.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,674	1.6
Viqueque	32.0	28.5	6.7	21.9	8.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,706	3.1
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	49.8	29.9	4.4	12.6	3.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,151	0.0
Second	39.2	30.6	5.0	18.9	5.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	5,113	1.6
Middle	32.9	29.2	5.2	21.9	9.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	5,108	2.9
Fourth	18.7	27.5	5.5	27.4	14.8	6.0	0.1	100.0	5,128	5.5
Highest	9.3	21.3	4.3	24.4	20.3	20.4	0.0	100.0	5,122	8.7
Total	30.0	27.7	4.9	21.0	10.5	5.9	0.0	100.0	25,622	3.5

[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 2.12.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	23.0	76.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,406	0.3
10-14	5.1	71.5	5.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,615	3.5
15-19	6.5	14.5	4.8	68.4	4.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	3,279	7.2
20-24	10.4	10.4	4.0	28.1	31.6	15.4	0.0	100.0	2,121	10.7
25-29	12.7	13.6	4.6	14.9	28.9	25.2	0.1	100.0	1,720	11.1
30-34	16.3	12.0	7.2	14.6	28.6	21.3	0.0	100.0	1,763	10.9
35-39	20.7	15.3	8.0	12.1	27.4	16.5	0.0	100.0	1,102	8.2
40-44	24.4	16.9	10.4	15.7	20.4	11.9	0.2	100.0	1,474	5.8
45-49	29.7	14.2	8.6	15.6	21.7	10.1	0.1	100.0	1,308	5.6
50-54	38.7	22.4	7.6	9.1	14.9	7.3	0.1	100.0	1,073	2.5
55-59	47.0	28.3	5.4	5.2	7.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	742	0.5
60-64	65.1	22.5	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.2	0.2	100.0	955	0.0
65+	81.1	14.4	1.4	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	1,726	0.0
Don't know/missing	29.7	11.1	4.0	15.0	13.5	22.5	4.2	100.0	87	8.0
Residence										
Urban	8.7	26.7	4.7	23.2	18.6	18.0	0.1	100.0	6,940	8.0
Rural	27.9	36.5	4.9	18.2	9.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	18,431	2.8
Municipality										
Aileu	26.7	34.2	5.6	19.3	9.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	1,009	3.3
Ainaro	31.4	32.5	6.1	17.6	8.3	3.9	0.2	100.0	1,303	2.7
Baucau	22.0	37.3	3.4	21.8	10.6	4.8	0.0	100.0	2,947	3.5
Bobonaro	30.0	36.2	5.1	17.0	8.9	2.8	0.1	100.0	1,977	2.5
Covalima	25.8	31.2	6.2	18.6	13.7	4.5	0.1	100.0	1,485	3.7
Dili	7.9	26.4	4.9	21.0	19.4	20.3	0.1	100.0	5,365	8.3
Ermera	36.6	32.0	3.7	17.4	7.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	2,420	1.8
Lautem	21.7	39.7	4.9	20.5	9.9	3.1	0.1	100.0	1,345	3.3
Liquiçá	24.3	40.1	4.6	18.7	8.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	1,689	3.1
Manatuto	23.3	36.2	5.0	18.9	12.2	4.4	0.0	100.0	1,183	3.6
Manufahi	23.3	32.0	4.4	24.5	11.9	4.0	0.1	100.0	1,345	4.0
SAR of Oecussi	30.2	40.5	4.7	13.9	7.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	1,610	2.0
Viqueque	21.1	36.4	6.2	21.8	9.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	1,693	3.8
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	41.5	37.3	4.2	12.4	3.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	4,981	0.8
Second	28.6	38.9	4.5	18.1	8.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	5,062	2.5
Middle	24.2	35.0	5.6	20.5	11.2	3.4	0.1	100.0	5,141	3.5
Fourth	14.0	33.1	5.9	23.0	15.6	8.3	0.0	100.0	5,125	5.3
Highest	5.3	24.7	3.8	23.8	20.0	22.3	0.1	100.0	5,061	8.8
Total	22.7	33.8	4.8	19.6	11.8	7.3	0.1	100.0	25,371	3.9

[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 2.13.1 Pre-primary school attendance: Females

Percentage of the de facto female household population age 3-5 years who have attended pre-primary school, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Has attended pre-primary school	Number
Residence		
Urban	22.6	571
Rural	15.7	1,537
Municipality		
Aileu	25.0	76
Ainaro	14.0	104
Baucau	8.3	223
Bobonaro	18.2	180
Covalima	12.1	131
Dili	21.9	420
Ermera	10.1	237
Lautem	29.9	123
Liquiçá	16.0	129
Manatuto	18.3	96
Manufahi	16.7	98
SAR of Oecussi	9.0	146
Viqueque	33.8	145
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	9.0	439
Second	11.6	421
Middle	18.2	426
Fourth	19.6	443
Highest	30.9	379
Total	17.6	2,108

Table 2.13.2 Pre-primary school attendance: Males

Percentage of the de facto male household population age 3-5 years who have attended pre-primary school, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Has attended pre-primary school	Number
Residence		
Urban	20.8	655
Rural	13.7	1,657
Municipality		
Aileu	25.3	80
Ainaro	8.3	111
Baucau	12.1	218
Bobonaro	20.2	194
Covalima	9.3	115
Dili	19.2	507
Ermera	7.0	251
Lautem	15.3	138
Liquiçá	11.2	137
Manatuto	12.8	120
Manufahi	23.6	125
SAR of Oecussi	13.2	171
Viqueque	26.7	144
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	8.3	488
Second	10.7	482
Middle	16.2	445
Fourth	18.1	433
Highest	25.9	464
Total	15.7	2,313

Table 2.14 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
	PRIMARY SCHOOL							
Residence								
Urban	89.1	89.5	89.3	1.00	114.1	108.4	111.4	0.95
Rural	85.1	85.4	85.3	1.00	120.8	116.0	118.5	0.96
Municipality								
Aileu	85.9	88.8	87.4	1.03	130.3	123.3	126.8	0.95
Ainaro	81.1	80.7	80.9	1.00	109.4	108.7	109.1	0.99
Baucau	84.5	82.8	83.7	0.98	112.9	103.9	108.5	0.92
Bobonaro	89.8	88.8	89.3	0.99	123.8	120.8	122.4	0.98
Covalima	88.3	90.6	89.4	1.03	127.5	120.9	124.4	0.95
Dili	88.8	90.2	89.4	1.02	116.1	108.2	112.4	0.93
Ermera	73.9	75.9	74.9	1.03	104.2	104.2	104.2	1.00
Lautem	92.1	92.2	92.1	1.00	132.1	128.4	130.3	0.97
Liquiçá	86.9	84.0	85.5	0.97	126.1	113.7	120.2	0.90
Manatuto	89.8	89.8	89.8	1.00	134.4	125.0	129.9	0.93
Manufahi	84.0	86.3	85.2	1.03	112.9	111.7	112.3	0.99
SAR of Oecussi	84.8	88.5	86.5	1.04	121.2	126.7	123.8	1.05
Viqueque	92.3	89.9	91.1	0.97	124.9	119.1	122.2	0.95
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	79.0	79.9	79.4	1.01	115.7	112.7	114.2	0.97
Second	84.8	84.0	84.4	0.99	117.6	118.0	117.8	1.00
Middle	88.6	89.6	89.1	1.01	127.5	119.3	123.5	0.94
Fourth	89.5	89.2	89.4	1.00	121.0	112.8	117.1	0.93
Highest	89.5	90.0	89.7	1.00	113.8	107.7	110.8	0.95
Total	86.1	86.3	86.2	1.00	119.2	114.3	116.8	0.96
	SECONDARY SCHOOL							
Residence								
Urban	74.3	82.7	78.4	1.11	100.6	104.9	102.7	1.04
Rural	49.6	58.9	54.1	1.19	66.4	73.1	69.6	1.10
Municipality								
Aileu	49.8	57.7	53.6	1.16	71.7	81.2	76.3	1.13
Ainaro	54.4	63.3	58.9	1.16	75.3	75.6	75.5	1.00
Baucau	60.0	74.3	67.2	1.24	78.6	88.1	83.3	1.12
Bobonaro	48.0	57.6	52.6	1.20	66.5	72.2	69.2	1.08
Covalima	54.8	69.1	62.1	1.26	71.0	83.8	77.5	1.18
Dili	72.2	82.5	77.0	1.14	97.7	101.6	99.5	1.04
Ermera	49.9	51.5	50.7	1.03	68.9	68.4	68.6	0.99
Lautem	50.4	57.5	54.0	1.14	70.1	77.3	73.7	1.10
Liquiçá	45.9	55.5	50.4	1.21	61.5	70.4	65.7	1.14
Manatuto	44.8	62.2	53.2	1.39	62.9	74.6	68.5	1.19
Manufahi	60.9	72.5	66.8	1.19	79.8	90.6	85.3	1.14
SAR of Oecussi	43.5	44.3	43.9	1.02	57.2	58.3	57.7	1.02
Viqueque	61.0	65.8	63.3	1.08	76.6	83.8	80.0	1.09
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	35.7	41.1	38.3	1.15	47.4	49.8	48.6	1.05
Second	47.2	52.1	49.6	1.10	65.2	65.5	65.4	1.00
Middle	49.8	64.9	56.9	1.30	68.7	82.9	75.3	1.21
Fourth	63.9	75.8	69.7	1.19	86.2	95.8	90.9	1.11
Highest	81.8	87.3	84.5	1.07	106.8	107.6	107.2	1.01
Total	56.5	65.6	60.9	1.16	75.9	82.0	78.9	1.08

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (6-11 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of pre-secondary and the secondary-school age (12-17 years) population that is attending pre-secondary and secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100.0 percent.
[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of pre-secondary and secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent.
[3] The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

Key Findings

- ***Education:*** 22% of women and 19% of men age 15-49 have no education. 11% of women and 12% of men have attended schooling beyond secondary school.
- ***Literacy:*** 75% percent of women and 82% of men age 15-49 are literate.
- ***Exposure to mass media:*** 57% of women and 53% of men age 15-49 accesses neither newspaper, radio, nor television on a weekly basis.
- ***Employment:*** 34% of women and 70% of men are currently employed.
- ***Smoking and alcohol:*** 4% percent of women and 52% of men smoke cigarettes. 8% of women have ever consumed alcohol and 45% of men have ever consumed alcohol.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviors.

3.1 Basic Characteristics of Survey Respondents

The 2016 TLDHS interviewed 12,607 women age 15-49 and 4,622 men age 15-59 **(Table 3.1)**. Among the 15-49 year-old respondents, 41% of women and 42% of men are age 15-24. Thirty percent of women and 27% of men are age 25-34, and 29% of women and 32% of men are age 35-49. While men were interviewed up to age 59, the body of tables in this report will present the male data for ages 15-49 to be comparable with the data for women, as well as comparable with the 2009-10 TLDHS, and present a row of data for the 50-59 year-old and 15-59 year-old men.

The vast majority of the population is Roman Catholic; 98% of both female and male respondents are Roman Catholic, and the remaining 2% are Protestant, Muslim, or Hindu.

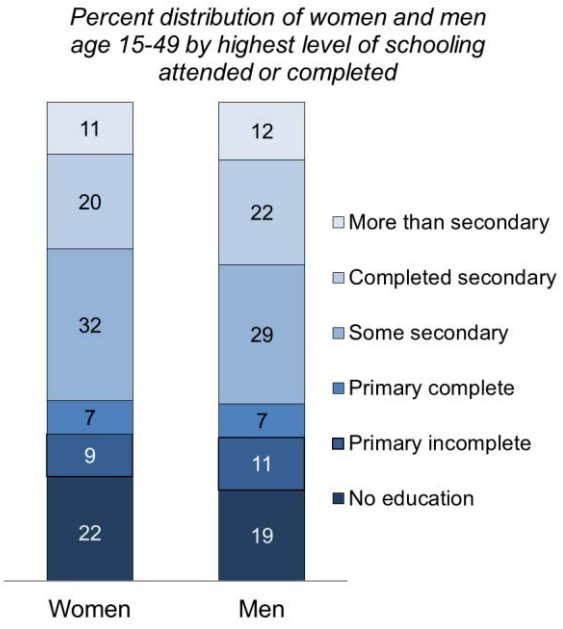
Among respondents age 15-49, women are more likely than men to be married (54% vs. 45%), living together (7% vs. 5%), divorced/separated (1% vs. 0.4%), and widowed (1% vs. 0.3%). Thirty-seven percent of women and 50% of men have never been married.

Thirty-three percent of women and 34% of men are urban residents and 67% of women and 66% of men are rural residents. Twenty-five percent of women and 27% of men live in Dili. The next most populated municipality is Bacau, with 10% of respondents residing there. Each of the other 11 municipalities is home to less than 10% of the population age 15-49.

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Twenty-two percent of women 23% of men have no education (**Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2**). Twenty percent of women 22% of men have completed secondary school (without going on for higher education). Eleven percent of women and 12% of men have attended schooling beyond secondary school (**Figure 3.1**).

Figure 3.1 **Education of survey respondents**



Trends: Twenty-two percent of women and 23% of men with no education is an improvement for women and status quo at the national level among men; the 2009-10 TLDHS found that 29% of women and 19% of men had no education. There has been an increase among women and men who have continued beyond secondary school since the previous TLDHS, which found 3% of women and 6% of men had gone beyond a secondary education.

Since 2009-10, the median number of years of schooling completed by women and men age 15-49 has increased. The median number of years of schooling completed in 2009-10 was 6 years among women and 7 years among men, compared with 8 years among both women and men in 2016.

Literacy

Respondents who have attended higher than secondary school are assumed to be literate. All other respondents, shown a typed sentence to read aloud, are considered literate if they could read all or part of the sentence.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Note that only those who attended higher than secondary school are assumed to be literate. All other respondents were shown a card and asked to read a sentence. The previous TLDHS had a looser definition of literacy, assuming that everyone who attended pre-secondary or higher was literate. But even with a more stringent definition of literacy than was used in the previous DHS, national literacy levels have increased. Seventy-five percent of women and 82% of men age 15-49 are literate (**Tables 3.3.1** and **3.3.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Completion of each level of education is similar between women and men.
- While those with no education has been declining significantly and steadily over time, there are still some youth who have never been to school (9% of women and 10% of men age 15-24).
- There is great variability across municipalities in the percent of women and men with no education from a low of 7% of women in Dili to as high as 48% in Ermera, and a low of 5% of men in Dili to a high of 39% in Ermera.
- Literacy rises steadily with decreasing age, reaching a high of 91% among female teens age 15-19, both female and male.

- The percentage of the population age 15-49 with no education rises steadily by approximately 1 in 10 persons with each step down the wealth quintile (**Figure 3.2**).
- Literacy varies significantly by wealth, rising steadily from a low of 50% to a high of 95% of women in the lowest to highest wealth quintiles (**Figure 3.3**).

Figure 3.2 **No education by household wealth**

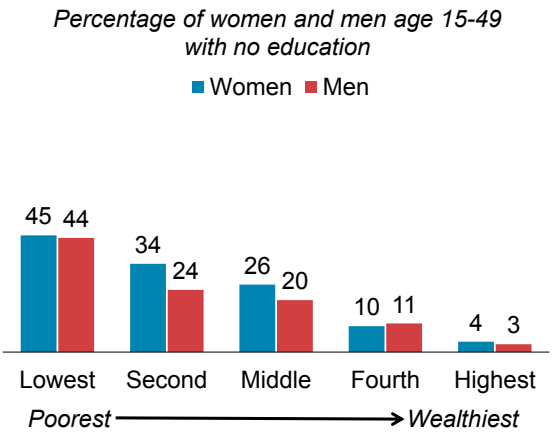
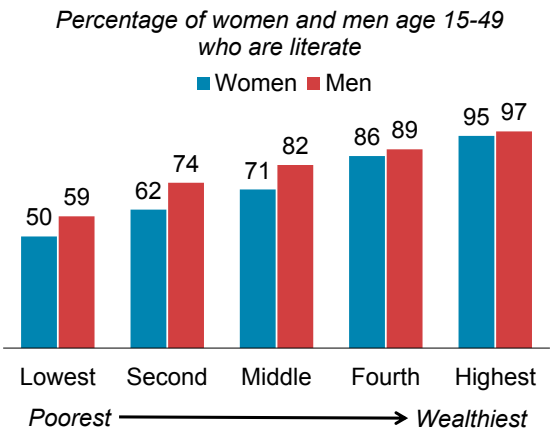


Figure 3.3 **Literacy by household wealth**



3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE

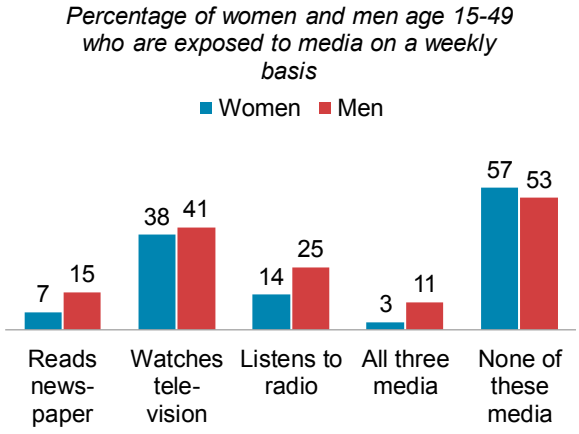
Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Information on the exposure of women and men to mass media is especially important to the development of educational programs and the dissemination of all types of information, including important health topics. Men are more likely than women to be regularly exposed to newspapers (15% vs. 7%), television (41% vs. 38%), and radio (25% vs. 14%), as well as all 3 forms of media (11% vs. 3%) (**Tables 3.4.1** and **3.4.2**). Fifty-seven percent of women and 53% of men age 15-49 access none of the 3 forms of media on a regular basis (**Figure 3.4**). Television is the most common form of media exposure for both women and men across all subgroups shown, with the one exception of the lowest wealth quintile.

Figure 3.4 **Exposure to mass media**



The Internet is also a critical tool through which information is shared. Internet use includes accessing web pages, email, and social media. Twenty-two percent of women and 31% of men have accessed the Internet in the past 12 months (**Tables 3.5.1** and **3.5.2**). Though among those that have used the Internet in the past 12 months, women and men are equally likely to have accessed it on a daily basis (46% of women and 45% of men).

Trends: At the national level, exposure to newspapers and radio has decreased among women and men since 2009-10. Exposure to television has remained the same. Thus, the percentage of women who do not access any of the media types at least once a week increased from 48% in 2009-10 to 57% in 2016 and increased from 40% to 53% among men age 15-49 (due to decreases in accessing newspapers and radio).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seventy percent of rural women report having no regular exposure to a newspaper, television or radio, compared with 32% of urban women. Similarly among men, 66% of rural men report having no regular exposure to a newspaper, television or radio, compared with 27% of urban men (**Tables 3.4.1** and **3.4.2**).
- Women in Ermera and men in Viqueque are the most likely to report no regular exposure to any of the three mass media (81% and 84%, respectively).
- Twenty-eight percent of women and 23% of men with more than a secondary education lack regular exposure to any mass media compared with 84% of women and 80% of men with no education.
- Internet usage is more common in urban than rural areas (**Tables 3.5.1** and **3.5.2**). In urban areas, 46% of women and 60% of men have used the Internet in the past 12 months compared with 11% of women and 17% of men in the rural areas.
- Internet use rises sharply with increasing education and wealth. Only 1% of women with no education have used the Internet in the past 12 months while 76% of women with more than secondary education have done so. Similarly, only 3% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have used the Internet in the past 12 months compared with 53% in the highest wealth quintile.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed
Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

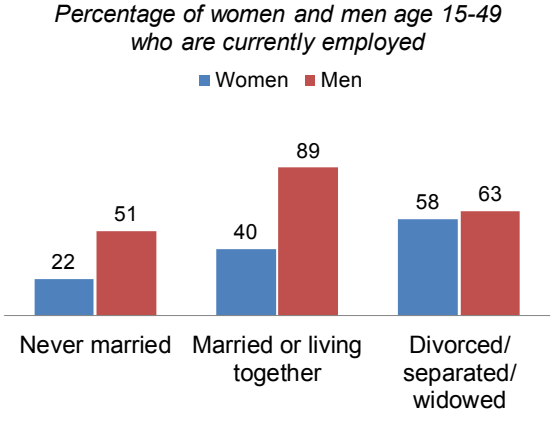
Men are more likely to be employed than women; 34% of women age 15-49 are currently employed compared with 70% of men age 15-49 (**Tables 3.6.1** and **3.6.2**). An additional 3% of women and men reported working in the past 12 months although they were not currently employed.

Trends: Since 2009-10, current employment levels have declined by 15 percentage points, from 85% to 70% among men, and by 5 percentage points, from 39% to 34% among women.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment status varies more by marital status than it does by education or wealth quintile (**Figure 3.5**).
- Current employment status varies considerably across municipalities, from a low of 10% among women in Viqueque to a high of 57% in SAR of Oecussi and from a low of 41% among men in Viqueque to a high of 91% in Ermera.
- Women and men in the highest wealth quintiles are less likely to be currently employed than those in the lower wealth quintiles and the decline is steady among men, from 77% of men in the lowest wealth quintile being employed, down to 64% among men in the highest wealth quintile.

***Figure 3.5* Employment by marital status**



3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorized as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, agriculture, and other

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

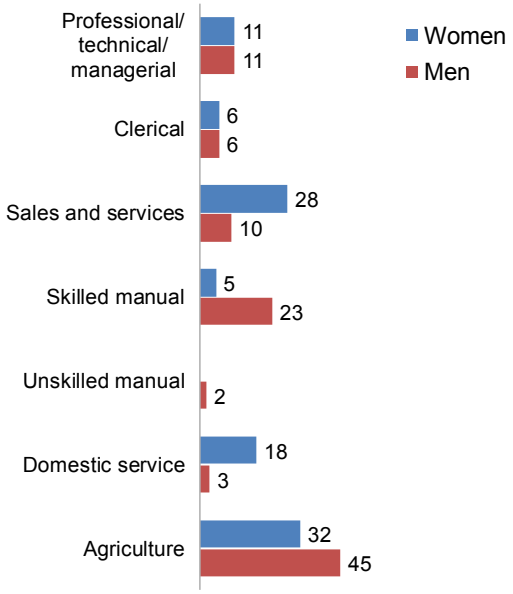
Among those who are employed, 32% of women are in agriculture; domestic service, and sales and service are other dominant occupational fields for women (**Table 3.7.1** and **Figure 3.6**). Among men who are employed, 47% are in agriculture, and skilled manual occupations are the next most dominant field (22%) (**Table 3.7.2** and **Figure 3.6**). Women and men are equally likely to be employed in professional, technical, or managerial occupations (11% and 12% respectively).

Ninety percent of women who are employed are either self-employed or employed by a family member (**Table 3.8**). Seventy-four percent of women who work in agriculture are unpaid and 51% work on a seasonal basis.

Trends: The percentage of women employed in agriculture has fallen from 61% to 32%, while the percentage employed in domestic service has increased from 4% to 18% since 2009-10. The percentage of men in agriculture has declined from 67% to 45% while the percentage in skilled manual has increased from 2% to 22% since 2009-10.

***Figure 3.6* Occupation**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation



Patterns by background characteristics

- The highest percentages of professional/technical/managerial occupations are among women interviewed in Covalima (22%), and men interviewed in Dili (20%). The highest percentages of agricultural occupations are among women interviewed in Ermera (66%) and Aileu (67%), and men interviewed in Ermera (74%) and Aileu (70%).
- Among the employed, the percentage employed in agriculture falls dramatically with each increase in the wealth quintile, from a high of 66% of women and 76% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to a low of 3% of women and 6% of men in the highest wealth quintile.

3.6 TOBACCO USE

Tobacco use is not common among women, 4% of women age 15-49 report that they currently smoke cigarettes (**Table 3.9.1**). Fifty-two percent of men age 15-49 smoke cigarettes, and 41% of men smoke tobacco on a daily basis (**Table 3.9.2**). Among men who smoke cigarettes daily, 36% smoke 1-4 cigarettes each day, 11% smoke 5-14 each day, and 13% smoke 15 or more cigarettes a day (**Table 3.10**). Note that the data on the number of cigarettes smoked daily is not clear, since the data are only based on 60% of men who reported smoking cigarettes. Twenty-one percent of men use smokeless tobacco products (**Table 3.11**), while use of smokeless tobacco is rare among women (0.2%).

Trends: The percentage of men age 15-49 who do not use (either smoke or chew) any tobacco product has increased from 31% in 2009-10 to 43% in 2016. The percentage remains at 95% among women.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Over half of men are smoking by age 24, 56% of men age 20-24 smoke cigarettes.
- The prevalence of smoking cigarettes varies more by municipality than it does by education or wealth quintile. Men who smoke cigarettes varies from a low of 27% in Viqueque to a high of 74% in SAR of Oecussi, with variability across the municipalities.
- Among men, the prevalence of smoking cigarettes varies from 45% to 61% across education levels and from 48% to 57% across wealth quintiles.

3.7 Alcohol Consumption

Eight percent of women and 46% of men age 15-49 have ever drunk alcohol (**Tables 3.12.1** and **3.12.2**). The median age at having drunk alcohol is 20 for women and 18 for men. Among those who have ever had alcohol, 21% of women and 48% of men drink at least once a week. Among those who have ever drunk alcohol, the majority of women and men who report ever having been drunk also report having been drunk at least once in the past 3 months (31% and 25% of women, and 50% and 41% of men).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Overall, very few women consume alcohol, but it is the women in the highest education level and highest wealth quintile that are more likely to have ever had alcohol (15% and 12%).
- While there is variability across education and wealth quintiles among men, there is no strong pattern.
- Whether someone has ever had alcohol varies considerably across municipalities.

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- **Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women**
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Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	23.7	2,985	3,126	24.6	1,001	1,053
20-24	17.2	2,165	2,047	16.9	689	676
25-29	15.9	2,011	1,925	13.2	539	505
30-34	14.1	1,772	1,789	13.7	557	533
35-39	9.0	1,141	1,175	8.9	361	357
40-44	11.4	1,438	1,440	11.7	478	476
45-49	8.7	1,096	1,105	11.0	450	459
Religion						
Roman Catholic	98.3	12,396	12,385	98.4	4,009	3,989
Muslim	0.3	43	46	0.4	17	16
Protestant	1.3	166	173	1.1	46	52
Hindu	0.0	2	2	0.1	3	2
Other	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	0
Marital status						
Never married	36.6	4,615	4,689	50.1	2,043	2,038
Married	53.9	6,799	6,751	44.6	1,817	1,781
Living together	7.1	898	877	4.6	186	213
Divorced/separated	1.3	161	151	0.4	17	14
Widowed	1.1	133	139	0.3	12	13
Residence						
Urban	33.2	4,182	4,337	33.7	1,374	1,355
Rural	66.8	8,425	8,270	66.3	2,701	2,704
Municipality						
Aileu	4.2	524	1,047	4.3	174	354
Ainaro	4.1	515	768	4.5	184	273
Baucau	10.2	1,288	896	9.5	388	267
Bobonaro	7.5	946	915	7.5	305	318
Covalima	5.9	750	852	5.8	234	264
Dili	25.4	3,206	1,661	26.9	1,098	536
Ermera	9.3	1,178	943	8.6	350	281
Lautem	5.1	645	867	4.6	188	251
Liquiçá	6.0	757	944	6.3	255	307
Manatuto	4.4	555	933	4.3	177	282
Manufahi	5.4	676	1,087	5.5	225	385
SAR of Oecussi	6.2	778	773	5.2	212	207
Viqueque	6.3	791	921	7.0	285	334
Education						
No education	21.7	2,741	2,692	19.0	772	783
Primary	15.2	1,922	1,946	18.1	736	709
Secondary	52.0	6,561	6,823	50.6	2,063	2,128
More than secondary	11.0	1,383	1,146	12.4	504	439
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	16.5	2,085	2,059	15.9	648	653
Second	18.1	2,287	2,319	20.2	823	836
Middle	19.2	2,423	2,538	19.9	809	842
Fourth	22.0	2,771	3,005	20.7	844	926
Highest	24.1	3,041	2,686	23.3	950	802
Total 15-49	100.0	12,607	12,607	100.0	4,075	4,059
50-59	na	na	na	na	547	563
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	4,622	4,622

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.
na = Not applicable

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	8.6	6.9	3.4	54.0	16.9	10.2	100.0	8.7	5,149
15-19	5.7	7.4	3.4	74.4	7.0	2.0	100.0	7.9	2,985
20-24	12.5	6.2	3.4	25.9	30.5	21.5	100.0	11.1	2,165
25-29	18.3	8.7	6.6	20.4	27.2	18.9	100.0	9.5	2,011
30-34	24.8	10.9	6.5	17.9	26.6	13.3	100.0	8.2	1,772
35-39	31.7	11.4	10.5	15.6	21.3	9.5	100.0	5.6	1,141
40-44	37.2	9.8	14.0	16.7	16.3	6.1	100.0	5.2	1,438
45-49	54.3	9.9	7.0	12.3	12.3	4.2	100.0	-	1,096
Residence									
Urban	7.1	4.2	3.4	31.7	27.4	26.2	100.0	11.1	4,182
Rural	29.0	11.0	8.0	32.4	16.1	3.4	100.0	6.1	8,425
Municipality									
Aileu	24.4	11.2	7.7	33.7	17.5	5.6	100.0	7.0	524
Ainaro	31.0	11.7	5.5	30.9	16.8	4.1	100.0	6.1	515
Baucau	16.2	9.4	4.9	40.1	22.0	7.4	100.0	8.3	1,288
Bobonaro	35.9	11.7	7.7	25.8	14.8	4.0	100.0	5.3	946
Covalima	18.0	9.0	11.8	36.9	20.6	3.6	100.0	7.7	750
Dili	6.6	4.7	3.6	28.6	26.7	30.0	100.0	11.2	3,206
Ermera	47.9	7.0	4.8	28.3	10.2	1.8	100.0	2.5	1,178
Lautem	20.1	7.3	10.4	36.2	21.8	4.3	100.0	7.8	645
Liquiçá	24.6	14.6	6.0	31.8	18.4	4.7	100.0	6.7	757
Manatuto	20.7	9.9	6.3	36.8	21.1	5.1	100.0	7.6	555
Manufahi	18.7	7.9	6.1	41.2	20.9	5.2	100.0	8.1	676
SAR of Oecussi	30.2	15.6	13.1	25.0	12.3	3.8	100.0	5.3	778
Viqueque	25.8	8.3	8.3	36.2	17.2	4.2	100.0	7.1	791
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	44.5	14.9	8.0	24.8	7.1	0.7	100.0	2.8	2,085
Second	34.1	12.3	8.2	31.9	11.4	2.2	100.0	5.4	2,287
Middle	26.0	9.4	8.3	34.8	18.1	3.5	100.0	6.9	2,423
Fourth	10.3	7.5	6.7	39.1	26.0	10.3	100.0	8.9	2,771
Highest	3.9	2.6	2.6	29.1	30.7	31.2	100.0	11.4	3,041
Total	21.7	8.8	6.5	32.2	19.8	11.0	100.0	8.0	12,607

[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	10.4	8.4	5.4	50.7	18.6	6.5	100.0	8.2	1,690
15-19	8.4	7.4	5.8	69.7	7.2	1.5	100.0	7.7	1,001
20-24	13.3	9.8	4.9	23.1	35.2	13.6	100.0	10.9	689
25-29	19.9	11.4	5.3	11.5	27.2	24.8	100.0	11.1	539
30-34	18.1	12.1	8.2	16.2	26.2	19.2	100.0	8.9	557
35-39	25.1	13.1	10.0	11.0	25.4	15.5	100.0	7.0	361
40-44	31.4	13.4	9.3	13.7	20.1	12.1	100.0	5.5	478
45-49	33.0	16.8	7.0	12.2	22.1	8.9	100.0	5.0	450
Residence									
Urban	5.7	8.0	3.6	27.5	29.6	25.6	100.0	11.2	1,374
Rural	25.7	12.9	8.5	29.3	18.0	5.6	100.0	6.3	2,701
Municipality									
Aileu	26.3	12.2	6.8	27.6	20.4	6.6	100.0	6.7	174
Ainaro	32.0	12.6	11.9	23.9	14.2	5.5	100.0	5.4	184
Baucau	16.5	12.7	5.6	38.0	17.1	10.1	100.0	7.2	388
Bobonaro	26.7	13.9	9.2	27.1	18.7	4.3	100.0	6.0	305
Covalima	23.9	6.4	11.0	27.0	23.9	7.9	100.0	7.8	234
Dili	5.1	9.0	3.9	24.3	29.7	28.0	100.0	11.3	1,098
Ermera	38.8	9.2	6.4	22.6	18.8	4.1	100.0	5.3	350
Lautem	25.7	8.4	6.6	34.0	20.0	5.3	100.0	7.9	188
Liquiçá	15.9	20.0	6.5	31.7	19.0	7.0	100.0	7.0	255
Manatuto	14.2	17.3	5.7	29.9	24.0	9.0	100.0	7.9	177
Manufahi	13.9	9.0	7.5	39.4	24.4	5.8	100.0	8.3	225
SAR of Oecussi	31.2	17.2	9.6	23.8	12.8	5.3	100.0	5.1	212
Viqueque	22.2	7.5	9.5	35.6	17.4	7.7	100.0	7.6	285
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	43.5	16.6	9.0	21.5	8.2	1.2	100.0	2.9	648
Second	24.3	16.3	9.3	30.0	16.8	3.3	100.0	5.9	823
Middle	20.3	12.9	8.3	30.1	21.2	7.3	100.0	7.4	809
Fourth	11.2	10.2	6.8	33.0	26.2	12.5	100.0	9.1	844
Highest	3.3	2.7	1.9	27.5	32.6	32.0	100.0	11.4	950
Total 15-49	19.0	11.2	6.8	28.7	21.9	12.4	100.0	8.1	4,075
50-59	50.9	19.8	6.1	6.1	11.5	5.5	100.0	-	547
Total 15-59	22.7	12.2	6.7	26.0	20.7	11.6	100.0	7.5	4,622

[1] Completed grade 6 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of women
Age								
15-24	10.2	67.5	10.8	11.3	0.2	100.0	88.5	5,149
15-19	2.0	78.8	10.3	8.8	0.1	100.0	91.1	2,985
20-24	21.5	52.1	11.4	14.7	0.3	100.0	85.0	2,165
25-29	18.9	44.0	14.9	21.9	0.4	100.0	77.7	2,011
30-34	13.3	44.2	14.4	27.6	0.6	100.0	71.9	1,772
35-39	9.5	36.5	18.5	34.8	0.7	100.0	64.5	1,141
40-44	6.1	32.2	17.8	43.3	0.6	100.0	56.1	1,438
45-49	4.2	23.8	14.4	55.8	1.8	100.0	42.4	1,096
Residence								
Urban	26.2	56.7	7.2	9.8	0.1	100.0	90.1	4,182
Rural	3.4	46.5	17.0	32.4	0.7	100.0	66.9	8,425
Municipality								
Aileu	5.6	47.3	21.2	25.9	0.1	100.0	74.0	524
Ainaro	4.1	46.1	14.6	35.2	0.0	100.0	64.8	515
Baucau	7.4	52.0	17.5	21.2	1.9	100.0	76.9	1,288
Bobonaro	4.0	42.4	13.9	39.4	0.3	100.0	60.3	946
Covalima	3.6	49.2	17.1	29.9	0.2	100.0	69.9	750
Dili	30.0	53.9	7.2	8.9	0.0	100.0	91.1	3,206
Ermera	1.8	38.3	13.8	46.1	0.0	100.0	53.9	1,178
Lautem	4.3	54.9	15.3	22.5	3.0	100.0	74.5	645
Liquiçá	4.7	40.9	26.6	27.9	0.0	100.0	72.1	757
Manatuto	5.1	54.0	14.0	26.3	0.5	100.0	73.2	555
Manufahi	5.2	61.7	11.0	22.1	0.0	100.0	77.9	676
SAR of Oecussi	3.8	50.2	10.2	35.5	0.3	100.0	64.2	778
Viqueque	4.2	52.2	17.1	24.9	1.6	100.0	73.5	791
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.7	33.1	15.7	49.6	0.9	100.0	49.5	2,085
Second	2.2	39.8	19.5	37.7	0.8	100.0	61.5	2,287
Middle	3.5	48.7	18.4	28.6	0.7	100.0	70.6	2,423
Fourth	10.3	62.6	12.7	14.1	0.3	100.0	85.6	2,771
Highest	31.2	58.2	5.3	5.2	0.1	100.0	94.6	3,041
Total	11.0	49.9	13.7	24.9	0.5	100.0	74.6	12,607

[1] Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of men
Age								
15-24	6.5	70.0	13.0	10.6	0.0	100.0	89.4	1,690
15-19	1.5	76.2	13.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	90.9	1,001
20-24	13.6	61.0	12.8	12.6	0.0	100.0	87.4	689
25-29	24.8	44.7	11.7	18.8	0.1	100.0	81.1	539
30-34	19.2	49.1	14.5	17.1	0.0	100.0	82.9	557
35-39	15.5	43.5	17.0	23.8	0.1	100.0	76.1	361
40-44	12.1	38.5	21.7	27.6	0.0	100.0	72.4	478
45-49	8.9	39.2	17.0	34.8	0.0	100.0	65.2	450
Residence								
Urban	25.6	60.7	7.1	6.5	0.0	100.0	93.5	1,374
Rural	5.6	51.1	18.8	24.5	0.0	100.0	75.5	2,701
Municipality								
Aileu	6.6	45.0	24.8	23.5	0.0	100.0	76.5	174
Ainaro	5.5	27.6	27.4	39.6	0.0	100.0	60.4	184
Baucau	10.1	66.4	11.2	12.4	0.0	100.0	87.6	388
Bobonaro	4.3	52.5	16.4	26.7	0.0	100.0	73.3	305
Covalima	7.9	62.1	10.4	19.6	0.0	100.0	80.4	234
Dili	28.0	60.3	5.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	93.3	1,098
Ermera	4.1	45.1	23.0	27.8	0.0	100.0	72.2	350
Lautem	5.3	43.5	26.6	24.6	0.0	100.0	75.4	188
Liquiçá	7.0	64.3	8.1	20.5	0.2	100.0	79.3	255
Manatuto	9.0	59.8	12.0	18.9	0.3	100.0	80.8	177
Manufahi	5.8	59.6	28.6	6.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	225
SAR of Oecussi	5.3	46.3	20.2	28.1	0.0	100.0	71.9	212
Viqueque	7.7	41.7	21.0	29.5	0.0	100.0	70.5	285
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.2	36.0	22.0	40.8	0.0	100.0	59.2	648
Second	3.3	49.7	20.4	26.5	0.0	100.0	73.5	823
Middle	7.3	56.1	18.8	17.6	0.1	100.0	82.3	809
Fourth	12.5	64.0	12.2	11.3	0.0	100.0	88.7	844
Highest	32.0	60.7	4.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	950
Total 15-49	12.4	54.3	14.9	18.4	0.0	100.0	81.6	4,075
50-59	5.5	30.1	16.7	47.1	0.6	100.0	52.3	547
Total 15-59	11.6	51.5	15.1	21.8	0.1	100.0	78.1	4,622

[1] Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	7.7	43.1	14.6	3.8	52.2	2,985
20-24	8.9	40.8	15.7	4.6	53.1	2,165
25-29	7.3	36.9	12.8	3.1	58.1	2,011
30-34	7.5	40.7	12.8	3.0	54.1	1,772
35-39	6.2	30.7	14.1	3.2	64.4	1,141
40-44	6.0	32.3	11.3	2.7	63.0	1,438
45-49	4.3	26.9	11.0	1.8	69.1	1,096
Residence						
Urban	12.5	63.7	19.3	5.9	31.5	4,182
Rural	4.5	24.7	10.6	2.1	70.2	8,425
Municipality						
Aileu	5.2	21.2	12.4	2.5	73.8	524
Ainaro	1.8	15.1	10.7	0.4	78.8	515
Baucau	4.4	37.5	10.2	1.7	57.6	1,288
Bobonaro	5.4	38.4	17.2	3.8	56.7	946
Covalima	4.4	19.8	9.1	0.9	74.0	750
Dili	11.9	65.9	16.3	4.8	30.4	3,206
Ermera	5.1	12.9	8.1	1.5	80.9	1,178
Lautem	4.6	33.0	12.0	2.6	61.6	645
Liquiçá	10.4	27.0	20.7	8.6	66.3	757
Manatuto	6.3	43.9	14.0	3.9	52.3	555
Manufahi	5.8	37.3	23.7	4.4	55.7	676
SAR of Oecussi	5.4	20.2	7.5	2.9	77.0	778
Viqueque	8.0	28.9	9.1	2.0	64.9	791
Education						
No education	0.3	12.7	6.0	0.3	84.2	2,741
Primary	3.2	23.6	9.4	1.1	71.4	1,922
Secondary	8.3	46.4	16.1	3.9	48.2	6,561
More than secondary	21.0	65.1	21.9	10.0	28.2	1,383
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.9	5.4	5.3	0.9	91.2	2,085
Second	3.2	11.6	9.2	0.9	81.7	2,287
Middle	5.0	27.1	12.1	2.2	67.2	2,423
Fourth	7.5	54.0	17.0	3.9	40.6	2,771
Highest	15.2	72.8	20.3	7.3	23.4	3,041
Total	7.2	37.6	13.5	3.4	57.4	12,607

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	14.6	43.9	23.8	10.4	51.3	1,001
20-24	15.8	44.3	26.5	10.9	49.9	689
25-29	13.8	35.5	21.9	10.8	59.3	539
30-34	14.9	42.9	28.4	10.4	48.9	557
35-39	18.1	41.9	26.2	12.5	51.5	361
40-44	15.5	38.0	22.1	9.8	55.8	478
45-49	14.2	39.3	23.5	9.6	55.7	450
Residence						
Urban	25.0	65.9	35.2	16.5	27.3	1,374
Rural	10.1	28.9	19.2	7.6	65.8	2,701
Municipality						
Aileu	12.6	38.3	30.1	11.2	57.1	174
Ainaro	7.4	30.4	28.1	6.1	58.5	184
Baucau	3.3	44.4	11.4	1.3	50.9	388
Bobonaro	7.2	35.4	20.9	5.8	58.2	305
Covalima	18.2	19.6	16.4	14.2	76.3	234
Dili	25.1	65.1	36.2	14.0	25.0	1,098
Ermera	9.5	19.7	10.0	5.2	78.0	350
Lautem	3.3	24.2	7.2	2.5	74.2	188
Liquiçá	7.0	32.9	28.4	4.4	56.2	255
Manatuto	35.8	72.7	53.2	33.9	26.7	177
Manufahi	20.0	32.2	28.8	18.8	65.8	225
SAR of Oecussi	21.2	35.8	24.2	18.0	60.7	212
Viqueque	6.0	16.4	8.5	5.7	83.6	285
Education						
No education	1.9	17.3	9.0	1.6	79.9	772
Primary	7.1	30.1	21.5	5.4	62.3	736
Secondary	17.5	47.5	28.4	12.3	46.5	2,063
More than secondary	37.1	69.5	37.7	24.8	23.4	504
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.4	10.2	12.5	5.2	84.4	648
Second	8.3	20.6	17.5	5.9	72.9	823
Middle	11.5	36.4	22.4	8.6	56.5	809
Fourth	17.5	56.5	31.6	13.2	38.6	844
Highest	27.9	71.2	34.7	17.6	23.5	950
Total 15-49	15.1	41.4	24.6	10.6	52.8	4,075
50-59	9.0	28.2	19.8	7.5	66.1	547
Total 15-59	14.4	39.8	24.0	10.2	54.4	4,622

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15-19	31.3	26.8	2,985	45.0	40.2	14.2	0.7	100.0	799
20-24	42.0	37.1	2,165	46.2	41.0	12.7	0.1	100.0	802
25-29	31.1	28.5	2,011	51.2	32.0	16.2	0.6	100.0	572
30-34	22.2	20.4	1,772	44.6	36.2	18.6	0.5	100.0	361
35-39	14.9	12.2	1,141	38.4	40.8	20.9	0.0	100.0	140
40-44	8.5	7.4	1,438	45.9	33.3	20.8	0.0	100.0	106
45-49	5.0	4.0	1,096	(43.9)	(41.0)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44
Residence									
Urban	51.0	45.5	4,182	50.8	34.4	14.6	0.2	100.0	1,904
Rural	12.8	10.9	8,425	36.8	45.5	16.9	0.9	100.0	920
Municipality									
Aileu	13.8	11.0	524	35.5	48.5	14.9	1.1	100.0	57
Ainaro	10.3	9.5	515	44.2	49.4	5.6	0.7	100.0	49
Baucau	27.3	24.2	1,288	28.8	54.3	15.9	1.0	100.0	311
Bobonaro	16.0	13.4	946	39.5	44.8	15.3	0.4	100.0	126
Covalima	12.6	11.0	750	40.5	37.8	20.0	1.8	100.0	82
Dili	54.3	47.3	3,206	52.1	32.6	15.2	0.2	100.0	1,517
Ermera	6.0	5.6	1,178	49.6	39.9	10.5	0.0	100.0	66
Lautem	24.3	23.9	645	53.4	34.8	11.3	0.5	100.0	154
Liquiçá	14.2	13.1	757	42.6	37.5	19.9	0.0	100.0	99
Manatuto	17.7	15.4	555	45.7	43.7	9.5	1.0	100.0	85
Manufahi	24.8	23.0	676	44.7	38.9	16.1	0.3	100.0	155
SAR of Oecussi	7.2	5.8	778	35.6	33.7	30.7	0.0	100.0	45
Viqueque	11.9	9.7	791	23.7	53.9	20.8	1.6	100.0	77
Education									
No education	1.4	1.0	2,741	*	*	*	*	*	26
Primary	4.3	3.0	1,922	22.9	55.4	20.9	0.7	100.0	58
Secondary	30.4	25.8	6,561	42.1	39.3	18.0	0.5	100.0	1,691
More than secondary	79.5	75.9	1,383	54.7	35.1	10.0	0.2	100.0	1,049
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.9	3.3	2,085	25.6	50.0	22.9	1.6	100.0	68
Second	7.2	5.9	2,287	38.8	45.0	15.7	0.5	100.0	135
Middle	14.8	12.5	2,423	34.0	45.5	19.4	1.1	100.0	304
Fourth	29.9	25.0	2,771	37.9	41.5	20.1	0.5	100.0	694
Highest	58.4	53.4	3,041	53.6	34.1	12.2	0.2	100.0	1,623
Total	25.5	22.4	12,607	46.2	38.0	15.3	0.4	100.0	2,824

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever used the internet ever, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15-19	34.2	28.4	1,001	38.5	54.8	6.3	0.5	100.0	284
20-24	49.9	46.2	689	49.5	41.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	319
25-29	44.7	41.9	539	44.5	41.7	12.6	1.3	100.0	226
30-34	37.6	34.9	557	49.3	44.2	5.1	1.5	100.0	194
35-39	31.9	29.9	361	38.9	49.8	10.8	0.5	100.0	108
40-44	19.1	16.7	478	43.4	37.6	17.8	1.3	100.0	80
45-49	14.0	12.7	450	(42.7)	(54.9)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	57
Residence									
Urban	63.6	59.3	1,374	49.4	45.0	5.5	0.1	100.0	814
Rural	19.7	16.8	2,701	35.8	47.4	15.2	1.7	100.0	453
Municipality									
Aileu	25.3	22.5	174	20.3	52.5	27.2	0.0	100.0	39
Ainaro	21.8	18.0	184	22.5	74.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	33
Baucau	36.8	33.8	388	59.8	24.0	13.7	2.4	100.0	131
Bobonaro	22.4	18.4	305	31.1	62.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	56
Covalima	13.3	11.8	234	(25.5)	(64.4)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	28
Dili	67.4	62.6	1,098	52.2	43.7	4.1	0.0	100.0	687
Ermera	9.0	7.7	350	(25.8)	(55.3)	(18.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	27
Lautem	21.5	20.8	188	35.4	25.8	36.2	2.6	100.0	39
Liquiçá	24.8	24.2	255	39.1	52.3	7.9	0.8	100.0	62
Manatuto	28.1	20.7	177	52.5	31.7	15.0	0.8	100.0	37
Manufahi	37.1	31.3	225	1.4	81.9	16.7	0.0	100.0	71
SAR of Oecussi	19.6	16.4	212	(30.6)	(42.6)	(16.2)	(10.6)	(100.0)	35
Viqueque	10.5	8.3	285	(49.5)	(40.6)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	24
Education									
No education	3.3	2.4	772	*	*	*	*	*	19
Primary	13.0	10.6	736	34.7	48.2	13.5	3.7	100.0	78
Secondary	41.7	36.7	2,063	37.8	51.6	10.0	0.5	100.0	757
More than secondary	84.4	82.0	504	59.8	34.1	5.7	0.4	100.0	413
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	6.7	5.9	648	(18.7)	(58.8)	(16.0)	(6.5)	(100.0)	38
Second	17.6	15.1	823	31.1	47.2	19.1	2.5	100.0	124
Middle	22.8	19.6	809	41.4	41.0	17.6	0.0	100.0	159
Fourth	41.2	35.8	844	36.9	53.5	8.9	0.7	100.0	302
Highest	72.2	67.8	950	53.0	42.4	4.5	0.1	100.0	644
Total 15-49	34.5	31.1	4,075	44.5	45.9	8.9	0.7	100.0	1,267
50-59	6.7	5.5	547	(28.9)	(51.2)	(19.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
Total 15-59	31.2	28.1	4,622	44.2	46.0	9.2	0.7	100.0	1,297

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	15.3	2.8	81.9	100.0	2,985
20-24	24.7	4.0	71.3	100.0	2,165
25-29	34.6	4.1	61.2	100.0	2,011
30-34	41.7	3.6	54.7	100.0	1,772
35-39	48.6	2.6	48.8	100.0	1,141
40-44	49.6	1.7	48.7	100.0	1,438
45-49	51.1	2.0	46.9	100.0	1,096
Marital status					
Never married	21.9	3.9	74.2	100.0	4,615
Married or living together	39.9	2.6	57.4	100.0	7,697
Divorced/separated/ widowed	57.8	4.8	37.5	100.0	294
Number of living children					
0	23.2	3.8	73.0	100.0	5,132
1-2	35.6	3.6	60.8	100.0	2,704
3-4	45.3	2.6	52.1	100.0	2,469
5+	42.5	1.9	55.6	100.0	2,302
Residence					
Urban	32.0	4.9	63.1	100.0	4,182
Rural	34.6	2.3	63.1	100.0	8,425
Municipality					
Aileu	55.6	6.4	38.0	100.0	524
Ainaro	34.1	2.7	63.2	100.0	515
Baucau	24.8	3.6	71.6	100.0	1,288
Bobonaro	38.6	2.5	58.9	100.0	946
Covalima	20.4	1.2	78.4	100.0	750
Dili	29.6	5.7	64.7	100.0	3,206
Ermera	42.4	2.3	55.3	100.0	1,178
Lautem	25.3	1.5	73.3	100.0	645
Liquiçá	42.8	1.3	55.9	100.0	757
Manatuto	27.4	1.7	70.9	100.0	555
Manufahi	50.3	0.8	48.8	100.0	676
SAR of Oecussi	56.6	1.9	41.5	100.0	778
Viqueque	10.0	1.4	88.6	100.0	791
Education					
No education	41.6	2.0	56.4	100.0	2,741
Primary	36.7	3.2	60.1	100.0	1,922
Secondary	28.1	3.0	68.9	100.0	6,561
More than secondary	40.8	6.0	53.2	100.0	1,383
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	37.0	2.9	60.0	100.0	2,085
Second	35.2	2.2	62.5	100.0	2,287
Middle	32.3	2.5	65.1	100.0	2,423
Fourth	31.2	2.9	65.8	100.0	2,771
Highest	33.7	4.7	61.6	100.0	3,041
Total	33.7	3.1	63.1	100.0	12,607

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
Age					
15-19	37.8	3.1	59.1	100.0	1,001
20-24	59.8	3.1	37.1	100.0	689
25-29	75.4	4.2	20.4	100.0	539
30-34	87.2	2.1	10.7	100.0	557
35-39	89.7	1.4	8.9	100.0	361
40-44	89.6	1.7	8.7	100.0	478
45-49	88.6	1.6	9.8	100.0	450
Marital status					
Never married	50.8	3.1	46.1	100.0	2,043
Married or living together	88.8	2.0	9.2	100.0	2,003
Divorced/separated/ widowed	(62.9)	(12.6)	(24.6)	100.0	29
Number of living children					
0	52.0	3.3	44.6	100.0	2,209
1-2	89.5	2.0	8.5	100.0	664
3-4	90.2	2.2	7.6	100.0	634
5+	91.2	1.0	7.8	100.0	568
Residence					
Urban	63.1	4.0	32.9	100.0	1,374
Rural	72.8	1.9	25.3	100.0	2,701
Municipality					
Aileu	89.7	1.8	8.6	100.0	174
Ainaro	89.7	3.0	7.3	100.0	184
Baucau	56.9	3.0	40.1	100.0	388
Bobonaro	65.3	1.4	33.3	100.0	305
Covalima	87.0	1.9	11.1	100.0	234
Dili	64.2	4.0	31.8	100.0	1,098
Ermera	91.1	2.8	6.1	100.0	350
Lautem	67.2	3.3	29.5	100.0	188
Liquiçá	64.6	1.5	33.8	100.0	255
Manatuto	69.1	1.4	29.5	100.0	177
Manufahi	66.2	1.9	31.9	100.0	225
SAR of Oecussi	88.4	2.1	9.5	100.0	212
Viqueque	40.5	1.0	58.5	100.0	285
Education					
No education	82.8	2.0	15.2	100.0	772
Primary	78.8	2.1	19.1	100.0	736
Secondary	60.1	3.0	36.9	100.0	2,063
More than secondary	74.1	2.8	23.1	100.0	504
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	77.2	2.6	20.2	100.0	648
Second	73.8	1.5	24.7	100.0	823
Middle	71.0	2.5	26.5	100.0	809
Fourth	64.3	3.0	32.7	100.0	844
Highest	64.0	3.3	32.7	100.0	950
Total 15-49	69.5	2.6	27.9	100.0	4,075
50-59	87.7	0.8	11.5	100.0	547
Total 15-59	71.7	2.4	25.9	100.0	4,622

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age									
15-19	1.1	1.0	18.3	1.9	38.5	39.2	0.1	100.0	541
20-24	4.7	6.5	25.7	4.4	28.5	30.1	0.1	100.0	621
25-29	13.0	8.2	30.4	6.0	18.3	23.5	0.7	100.0	780
30-34	16.2	8.9	28.7	5.4	12.9	27.1	0.7	100.0	802
35-39	15.7	6.6	29.5	4.5	11.4	32.3	0.1	100.0	584
40-44	11.7	4.2	32.4	6.6	11.0	33.6	0.6	100.0	738
45-49	9.8	3.5	29.6	5.7	7.5	43.3	0.6	100.0	582
Marital status									
Never married	8.2	6.3	19.0	3.6	27.6	34.7	0.6	100.0	1,189
Married or living together	11.9	5.7	31.0	5.6	14.6	30.8	0.4	100.0	3,276
Divorced/separated/ widowed	7.7	3.7	36.5	5.7	9.0	37.4	0.0	100.0	184
Number of living children									
0	8.8	6.3	21.1	3.6	26.6	32.8	0.8	100.0	1,385
1-2	13.5	8.2	28.6	4.2	18.9	25.9	0.7	100.0	1,059
3-4	11.0	5.7	34.4	6.5	12.3	29.9	0.3	100.0	1,182
5+	10.5	2.8	30.0	6.3	10.5	39.8	0.1	100.0	1,022
Residence									
Urban	16.5	13.8	36.3	4.9	22.1	5.6	0.9	100.0	1,541
Rural	8.0	1.8	24.1	5.1	15.5	45.2	0.3	100.0	3,108
Municipality									
Aileu	5.7	1.4	8.6	1.8	15.1	67.4	0.0	100.0	325
Ainaro	11.4	2.6	23.3	7.2	4.7	50.7	0.0	100.0	189
Baucau	14.5	5.3	36.1	7.3	2.1	34.8	0.0	100.0	366
Bobonaro	7.1	1.7	35.1	4.1	23.7	27.8	0.5	100.0	389
Covalima	21.8	5.7	32.6	6.1	13.6	20.2	0.0	100.0	162
Dili	15.4	16.5	38.7	5.3	20.6	2.5	1.0	100.0	1,133
Ermera	5.1	0.1	15.6	0.5	12.1	65.8	0.7	100.0	526
Lautem	11.7	5.0	22.3	15.7	21.7	23.6	0.0	100.0	172
Liquiçá	5.6	2.1	18.1	2.6	44.2	26.4	0.9	100.0	334
Manatuto	16.4	7.7	27.0	8.0	20.4	20.0	0.6	100.0	162
Manufahi	10.0	1.2	22.7	2.0	25.6	38.5	0.0	100.0	346
SAR of Oecussi	6.5	0.6	30.8	7.9	7.3	46.9	0.0	100.0	456
Viqueque	16.9	2.4	37.3	9.9	6.6	27.0	0.0	100.0	90
Education									
No education	0.2	0.1	26.3	5.4	11.0	57.0	0.0	100.0	1,194
Primary	0.9	1.3	31.9	5.4	17.6	42.5	0.5	100.0	766
Secondary	10.7	5.9	32.3	5.1	22.9	22.9	0.1	100.0	2,042
More than secondary	42.4	21.4	14.0	3.9	13.7	2.4	2.2	100.0	647
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.1	0.5	14.7	6.0	10.4	66.3	0.0	100.0	833
Second	3.6	0.6	21.5	4.6	15.6	54.1	0.0	100.0	857
Middle	7.4	1.6	29.1	4.1	21.2	36.1	0.5	100.0	844
Fourth	11.8	5.0	40.2	6.0	22.8	13.7	0.5	100.0	946
Highest	24.0	17.1	32.2	4.7	17.7	3.2	1.1	100.0	1,168
Total	10.8	5.8	28.2	5.1	17.7	32.0	0.5	100.0	4,649

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age										
15-19	0.8	0.2	11.1	14.5	3.6	12.1	57.4	0.2	100.0	409
20-24	3.0	2.9	13.4	29.7	3.9	6.6	39.9	0.5	100.0	434
25-29	9.4	9.7	11.5	28.3	2.3	2.2	36.5	0.2	100.0	429
30-34	16.3	8.2	6.4	29.4	2.8	0.6	35.5	0.8	100.0	497
35-39	16.3	6.7	10.6	23.0	0.5	1.1	40.8	1.0	100.0	329
40-44	16.3	6.9	7.7	16.1	0.6	0.2	51.7	0.3	100.0	437
45-49	16.2	6.1	7.0	15.7	0.9	0.2	53.4	0.4	100.0	405
Marital status										
Never married	4.7	4.1	11.4	21.4	3.7	8.0	46.3	0.4	100.0	1,100
Married or living together	15.2	6.8	8.3	23.3	1.2	0.5	44.1	0.6	100.0	1,818
Divorced/separated/ widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Number of living children										
0	5.0	4.4	11.7	22.5	3.6	7.2	45.2	0.4	100.0	1,224
1-2	16.5	8.0	9.2	26.7	2.0	0.6	36.4	0.7	100.0	607
3-4	14.2	7.4	8.5	23.4	0.7	0.7	44.3	0.8	100.0	586
5+	16.0	5.0	6.4	17.5	0.6	0.1	54.3	0.2	100.0	523
Residence										
Urban	20.5	13.1	20.1	31.3	2.5	4.4	7.1	1.1	100.0	922
Rural	6.9	2.6	4.8	18.7	2.0	2.8	62.1	0.2	100.0	2,018
Municipality										
Aileu	9.5	2.1	4.9	10.9	1.7	1.4	69.5	0.0	100.0	159
Ainaro	7.8	2.1	7.2	15.6	3.2	4.3	59.2	0.4	100.0	170
Baucau	10.2	6.2	7.8	15.3	6.0	1.1	53.3	0.0	100.0	232
Bobonaro	8.9	2.6	6.0	27.5	1.7	1.8	50.8	0.6	100.0	203
Covalima	8.2	1.2	2.9	31.8	3.9	5.3	45.9	0.8	100.0	208
Dili	20.4	13.8	22.3	31.3	2.7	2.8	6.0	0.7	100.0	748
Ermera	5.2	1.0	3.8	11.2	1.0	4.1	73.6	0.0	100.0	328
Lautem	12.3	1.2	3.4	21.8	0.0	0.5	60.9	0.0	100.0	133
Liquiçá	8.4	4.6	7.0	16.5	1.6	1.6	59.7	0.5	100.0	169
Manatuto	8.0	6.3	3.1	29.6	1.0	1.0	50.0	0.9	100.0	124
Manufahi	6.3	2.4	7.4	21.5	0.0	5.1	57.3	0.0	100.0	153
SAR of Oecussi	7.0	3.5	4.8	23.0	0.9	8.1	50.9	1.7	100.0	192
Viqueque	6.4	8.1	3.8	18.7	0.0	5.9	57.1	0.0	100.0	118
Education										
No education	1.2	0.0	4.9	20.5	1.5	0.5	71.3	0.1	100.0	655
Primary	3.5	1.0	9.8	25.8	2.3	2.1	55.2	0.4	100.0	595
Secondary	12.1	5.5	11.7	23.9	2.4	5.6	38.2	0.6	100.0	1,302
More than secondary	36.8	24.6	9.9	17.2	2.1	1.9	6.6	0.9	100.0	388
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.7	0.4	1.7	15.1	0.4	4.3	76.2	0.1	100.0	518
Second	2.9	1.1	4.6	18.6	1.8	2.6	68.1	0.3	100.0	620
Middle	9.3	2.8	6.4	22.1	4.4	3.4	51.1	0.5	100.0	595
Fourth	12.7	6.8	16.7	31.5	1.9	2.6	27.6	0.3	100.0	568
Highest	27.2	16.9	17.5	25.3	2.1	3.5	6.4	1.1	100.0	639
Total 15-49	11.2	5.9	9.6	22.6	2.2	3.3	44.8	0.5	100.0	2,940
50-59	14.4	3.4	4.4	14.3	0.0	1.0	61.7	0.8	100.0	484
Total 15-59	11.6	5.5	8.8	21.5	1.8	3.0	47.2	0.5	100.0	3,424

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	15.1	60.6	46.0
Cash and in-kind	7.6	4.4	5.5
In-kind only	2.8	0.2	1.1
Not paid	74.4	34.8	47.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	80.9	71.7	74.6
Employed by nonfamily member	1.3	10.3	7.5
Self-employed	17.8	18.0	17.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	42.6	70.1	61.3
Seasonal	50.7	27.4	34.9
Occasional	6.7	2.5	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	1,489	3,138	4,649

Note: Total includes women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.9.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics and maternity status, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15-19	1.4	0.1	1.4	2,985
20-24	2.2	0.3	2.2	2,165
25-29	3.4	0.2	3.4	2,011
30-34	4.9	0.3	4.9	1,772
35-39	4.4	0.7	4.4	1,141
40-44	7.5	0.2	7.5	1,438
45-49	10.3	0.1	10.4	1,096
Residence				
Urban	4.4	0.2	4.4	4,182
Rural	4.0	0.2	4.0	8,425
Municipality				
Aileu	5.1	0.4	5.1	524
Ainaro	5.8	0.2	5.8	515
Baucau	2.3	0.1	2.3	1,288
Bobonaro	2.2	0.0	2.2	946
Covalima	1.2	0.1	1.2	750
Dili	4.8	0.2	4.8	3,206
Ermera	2.8	0.2	2.8	1,178
Lautem	6.7	1.2	6.9	645
Liquiçá	5.6	0.1	5.6	757
Manatuto	7.7	0.2	7.7	555
Manufahi	4.9	0.1	4.9	676
SAR of Oecussi	4.9	0.5	4.9	778
Viqueque	1.9	0.0	1.9	791
Education				
No education	6.5	0.2	6.5	2,741
Primary	4.9	0.3	4.9	1,922
Secondary	3.1	0.2	3.1	6,561
More than secondary	2.8	0.5	2.8	1,383
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	4.6	0.2	4.6	2,085
Second	4.7	0.5	4.7	2,287
Middle	3.9	0.2	4.0	2,423
Fourth	4.1	0.2	4.1	2,771
Highest	3.5	0.1	3.5	3,041
Total	4.1	0.2	4.1	12,607

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Cigarettes include kreteks
[3] Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots and cigarillos

Table 3.9.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[4]	Non-smoker		
Age								
15-19	25.2	1.8	25.4	13.3	14.2	72.5	100.0	1,001
20-24	56.1	5.7	56.3	38.2	21.9	39.9	100.0	689
25-29	69.3	8.4	69.7	53.3	19.1	27.6	100.0	539
30-34	64.4	5.9	65.0	54.4	14.1	31.5	100.0	557
35-39	61.6	7.2	62.6	51.6	13.9	34.5	100.0	361
40-44	56.3	8.2	57.1	47.0	12.9	40.1	100.0	478
45-49	59.3	7.3	59.6	47.6	16.2	36.2	100.0	450
Residence								
Urban	52.8	5.7	53.2	40.2	14.9	45.0	100.0	1,374
Rural	52.0	5.7	52.4	39.2	16.9	43.9	100.0	2,701
Municipality								
Aileu	61.5	7.5	61.5	43.0	20.8	36.1	100.0	174
Ainaro	68.8	6.5	68.8	57.8	13.8	28.4	100.0	184
Baucau	48.7	2.1	48.7	39.0	10.2	50.9	100.0	388
Bobonaro	45.6	3.3	45.6	23.7	22.0	54.2	100.0	305
Covalima	37.7	10.9	40.1	35.0	20.8	44.2	100.0	234
Dili	58.1	4.6	58.3	46.3	13.5	40.2	100.0	1,098
Ermera	66.4	10.6	67.9	34.2	36.0	29.8	100.0	350
Lautem	43.0	3.0	43.0	32.8	10.4	56.8	100.0	188
Liquiçá	61.0	2.1	61.0	41.9	19.7	38.4	100.0	255
Manatuto	33.5	6.8	34.2	35.2	19.1	45.7	100.0	177
Manufahi	35.7	7.6	35.7	28.2	10.9	60.9	100.0	225
SAR of Oecussi	73.9	16.4	75.0	63.5	12.7	23.8	100.0	212
Viqueque	27.1	0.8	27.1	23.7	4.6	71.7	100.0	285
Education								
No education	61.1	9.5	62.3	49.1	16.1	34.7	100.0	772
Primary	60.5	4.8	60.7	47.0	17.0	35.9	100.0	736
Secondary	45.0	4.7	45.3	32.4	16.1	51.5	100.0	2,063
More than secondary	56.4	5.5	56.4	43.3	15.3	41.4	100.0	504
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	57.3	9.2	57.6	45.7	15.1	39.2	100.0	648
Second	55.7	5.8	56.4	41.9	17.2	40.9	100.0	823
Middle	52.7	5.7	53.3	38.3	18.7	43.0	100.0	809
Fourth	48.3	4.0	48.8	35.8	16.8	47.5	100.0	844
Highest	49.0	4.8	49.0	37.7	13.3	49.0	100.0	950
Total 15-49	52.3	5.7	52.7	39.5	16.2	44.3	100.0	4,075
50-59	61.1	7.6	61.2	47.5	16.5	35.9	100.0	547
Total 15-59	53.3	5.9	53.7	40.5	16.2	43.3	100.0	4,622

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks
[3] Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots and cigarillos
[4] Occasional refers to less often than daily use

Table 3.10 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]						Total	Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily[1]
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	Don't know/ missing		
Age								
15-19	42.9	4.5	2.4	7.0	0.0	43.2	100.0	122
20-24	30.8	9.5	1.5	10.8	3.3	44.1	100.0	245
25-29	41.1	6.2	6.8	8.9	4.6	32.4	100.0	276
30-34	35.7	5.5	4.3	9.1	5.4	40.0	100.0	287
35-39	35.7	9.7	2.4	6.8	2.2	43.1	100.0	175
40-44	38.0	6.8	2.2	7.8	5.6	39.5	100.0	220
45-49	26.9	14.4	3.0	7.9	6.2	41.6	100.0	199
Residence								
Urban	38.7	12.2	2.8	7.3	2.5	36.5	100.0	530
Rural	34.0	5.8	3.8	9.2	5.2	42.0	100.0	995
Municipality								
Aileu	25.3	0.0	8.1	29.4	9.1	28.1	100.0	74
Ainaro	4.3	4.7	3.8	20.4	8.5	58.2	100.0	101
Baucau	72.6	4.4	5.9	8.7	2.2	6.2	100.0	149
Bobonaro	46.6	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.9	100.0	72
Covalima	0.6	1.3	0.0	4.5	0.7	92.9	100.0	52
Dili	39.2	12.7	1.9	5.6	2.1	38.6	100.0	489
Ermera	78.0	0.0	3.1	0.8	3.3	14.8	100.0	118
Lautem	5.2	0.0	0.4	9.1	32.9	52.4	100.0	62
Liquiçá	19.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	100.0	105
Manatuto	19.3	7.7	0.0	7.9	3.1	62.1	100.0	43
Manufahi	3.2	5.8	0.0	8.7	12.3	70.0	100.0	60
SAR of Oecussi	40.7	7.1	9.7	5.9	1.2	35.4	100.0	134
Viqueque	10.5	1.9	12.0	34.6	1.7	39.3	100.0	65
Education								
No education	31.9	7.8	6.3	9.5	4.5	40.0	100.0	364
Primary	30.3	7.2	2.5	9.9	3.6	46.4	100.0	332
Secondary	37.4	8.0	2.5	7.9	4.7	39.6	100.0	620
More than secondary	45.5	10.0	3.0	6.9	3.3	31.5	100.0	208
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	25.7	7.6	6.7	9.0	3.9	47.1	100.0	283
Second	35.4	6.3	2.7	10.5	4.0	41.2	100.0	334
Middle	37.3	4.3	3.7	8.6	6.0	39.9	100.0	285
Fourth	35.8	9.3	3.1	10.5	4.7	36.6	100.0	278
Highest	42.5	12.2	1.5	4.7	3.0	36.0	100.0	345
Total 15-49	35.7	8.0	3.4	8.6	4.2	40.0	100.0	1,524
50-59	36.2	8.5	5.4	9.3	4.3	36.3	100.0	254
Total 15-59	35.7	8.1	3.7	8.7	4.3	39.5	100.0	1,778

[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks

Table 3.11 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Tobacco product	Women	Men
Chewing tobacco	0.2	3.5
Betel quid with tobacco	0.1	19.8
Other type of smokeless tobacco	0.0	1.8
Any type of smokeless tobacco[1]	0.2	20.9
Any type of tobacco[2]	4.7	56.6
Number	12,607	4,075

Note: Table includes women and men who use smokeless tobacco daily or occasionally (less than daily).
[1] Includes chewing tobacco, betel quid with tobacco, and any other type of smokeless tobacco.
[2] Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table plus cigarettes, kreteks, pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and beetle quid with tobacco.

Table 3.12.1 Alcohol consumption: Women

Percentage of women who have ever drunk alcohol; among women who ever drank alcohol, median age at first consumption, percentage who consumed alcohol at least once a week within the past three months, percentage who have ever been drunk from consuming alcohol, and percentage who have been drunk at least once within the past three months, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Percentage of women who ever drank alcohol		Among women who ever drank alcohol				
Background characteristic	Percentage who ever drank alcohol	Number of women	Median age at first consumption	Percentage who, in the last three months, consumed alcohol at least once a week	Percentage who have ever been drunk from consuming alcohol	Percentage who, in the last three months, have been drunk at least once	Number of women
Age							
15-19	4.3	2,985	15.6	12.1	34.8	22.4	127
20-24	8.2	2,165	19.4	13.4	48.1	36.7	177
25-29	7.8	2,011	20.1	23.0	36.7	30.5	158
30-34	9.0	1,772	23.0	18.0	24.0	20.8	159
35-39	9.6	1,141	22.9	20.9	16.4	13.6	109
40-44	9.7	1,438	20.7	33.5	21.8	19.5	140
45-49	13.5	1,096	20.9	28.4	26.6	23.0	147
Marital status							
Never married	6.5	4,615	18.5	14.5	33.9	24.5	301
Married or living together	8.7	7,697	20.6	24.2	28.8	23.8	670
Divorced/separated/ widowed	15.8	294	(20.6)	(20.3)	(39.5)	(36.6)	47
Residence							
Urban	11.2	4,182	20.0	13.0	39.1	29.4	468
Rural	6.5	8,425	20.3	28.2	23.7	20.6	549
Municipality							
Aileu	5.8	524	15.6	32.4	32.0	29.9	30
Ainaro	4.3	515	(21.0)	(39.8)	(11.7)	(7.4)	22
Baucau	7.4	1,288	20.3	48.7	7.3	5.8	96
Bobonaro	5.0	946	21.9	18.2	42.7	28.3	47
Covalima	2.0	750	*	*	*	*	15
Dili	13.4	3,206	20.2	10.1	40.3	30.8	431
Ermera	5.8	1,178	19.7	24.8	23.1	23.1	68
Lautem	3.1	645	(13.7)	(30.9)	(49.8)	(43.5)	20
Liquiçá	5.9	757	19.1	55.8	32.1	29.6	45
Manatuto	2.7	555	(15.3)	(48.5)	(22.5)	(16.8)	15
Manufahi	5.8	676	17.1	11.2	9.5	7.6	39
SAR of Oecussi	21.6	778	23.4	11.6	30.1	25.5	168
Viqueque	2.7	791	(3.0)	(57.3)	(9.4)	(9.4)	21
Education							
No education	8.2	2,741	20.4	35.5	28.4	26.1	226
Primary	8.6	1,922	20.8	21.7	24.7	20.6	165
Secondary	6.4	6,561	19.0	16.5	32.6	24.3	421
More than secondary	14.8	1,383	20.5	14.7	34.6	26.8	205
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	7.9	2,085	20.5	23.2	23.8	19.9	164
Second	5.6	2,287	18.9	29.2	24.0	21.9	128
Middle	6.4	2,423	20.4	29.4	25.6	19.9	154
Fourth	8.0	2,771	19.9	18.8	31.7	25.3	223
Highest	11.5	3,041	20.4	15.2	38.3	29.5	349
Total	8.1	12,607	20.2	21.2	30.8	24.6	1,017

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.12.2 Alcohol consumption: Men

Percentage of men who have ever drunk alcohol; among men who ever drank alcohol, median age at first consumption, percentage who consumed alcohol at least once a week within the past three months, percentage who have ever been drunk from consuming alcohol, and percentage who have been drunk at least once within the past three months, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Percentage of men who ever drank alcohol		Among men who ever drank alcohol				
Background characteristic	Percentage who ever drank alcohol	Number of men	Median age at first consumption	Percentage who, in the last three months, consumed alcohol at least once a week	Percentage who have ever been drunk from consuming alcohol	Percentage who, in the last three months, have been drunk at least once	Number of men
Age							
15-19	22.7	1,001	16.2	36.6	30.0	27.4	227
20-24	49.8	689	18.0	39.8	51.9	44.0	343
25-29	54.5	539	18.3	51.1	51.4	41.3	294
30-34	58.4	557	18.6	54.1	60.3	50.3	325
35-39	52.3	361	20.1	51.1	49.8	39.8	189
40-44	50.0	478	20.2	54.3	48.9	36.3	239
45-49	54.6	450	20.2	47.1	48.1	40.0	245
Marital status							
Never married	36.7	2,043	17.5	43.0	46.4	40.2	751
Married or living together	54.5	2,003	19.3	50.7	51.6	40.9	1,091
Divorced/separated/ widowed	(72.0)	29	*	*	*	*	21
Residence							
Urban	58.6	1,374	18.1	48.2	48.4	40.6	804
Rural	39.2	2,701	18.5	47.2	50.4	40.8	1,058
Municipality							
Aileu	46.3	174	16.3	52.5	73.7	69.1	80
Ainaro	52.4	184	17.7	48.5	64.7	51.3	96
Baucau	47.8	388	18.6	60.5	65.6	62.1	185
Bobonaro	52.0	305	17.4	51.0	54.6	37.2	159
Covalima	9.1	234	*	*	*	*	21
Dili	65.9	1,098	18.3	50.7	46.1	38.9	723
Ermera	23.3	350	19.7	48.7	41.2	34.5	82
Lautem	31.7	188	18.0	70.2	34.7	34.7	60
Liquiçá	59.1	255	20.3	18.2	42.7	26.9	151
Manatuto	42.2	177	1.8	43.8	23.1	16.0	75
Manufahi	22.1	225	18.2	41.8	62.6	36.3	50
SAR of Oecussi	69.6	212	19.3	22.7	42.7	36.0	148
Viqueque	11.7	285	(16.7)	(90.7)	(38.5)	(35.3)	33
Education							
No education	44.0	772	18.4	48.8	50.8	44.2	340
Primary	53.2	736	19.3	50.0	53.5	45.9	391
Secondary	40.4	2,063	17.6	47.3	47.9	38.5	834
More than secondary	59.0	504	19.0	44.2	47.6	36.1	298
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	40.2	648	18.2	46.5	48.3	38.2	261
Second	40.8	823	17.8	52.3	49.0	43.5	336
Middle	38.7	809	18.6	44.4	52.8	42.2	313
Fourth	49.1	844	18.2	44.4	51.1	42.2	414
Highest	56.7	950	18.4	49.6	47.3	38.1	539
Total 15-49	45.7	4,075	18.3	47.6	49.5	40.7	1,863
50-59	43.3	547	20.5	49.7	44.0	32.2	237
Total 15-59	45.4	4,622	18.5	47.9	48.9	39.7	2,100

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

Key Findings

- ***Age at first marriage:*** Women marry on average 5 years earlier than men in Timor-Leste.
- ***Polygyny:*** Across municipalities, the percentage of married women who reported that their husband has more than 1 wife ranges from 1% to 11%.
- ***Sexual initiation:*** The median age at first sexual intercourse is 1.2 years earlier than the median age at first marriage among women and 4 years prior to marriage among men.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married

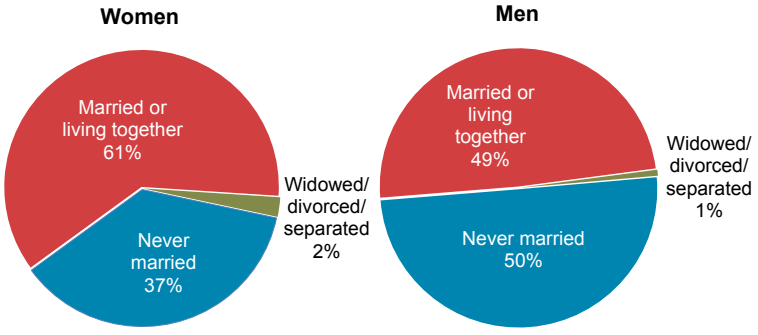
Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Sixty-one percent of women and 49% of men age 15-49 are currently married (also referred to as currently in a union), that is, they are either married or living together. (**Table 4.1**). Thirty-seven percent of women and 50% of men age 15-49 have never married (**Figure 4.1**). Very few women (2%) and men (1%) are widowed, divorced, or separated. While many young people are not yet married, most people do marry; only 6% of women and men in their forties have never married.

Figure 4.1 **Marital status**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



Trends: The percentage of women age 15-49 who are currently in a union has remained the same since the previous TLDHS of 2009-10; the percentage of men who are currently in union has declined slightly from 53% to 49%.

4.2 POLYGYNY

Polygyny
Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.
Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Four percent of women reported that their husband or partner has other wives (**Table 4.2.1**). One percent of men report having multiple wives (**Table 4.2.2**).

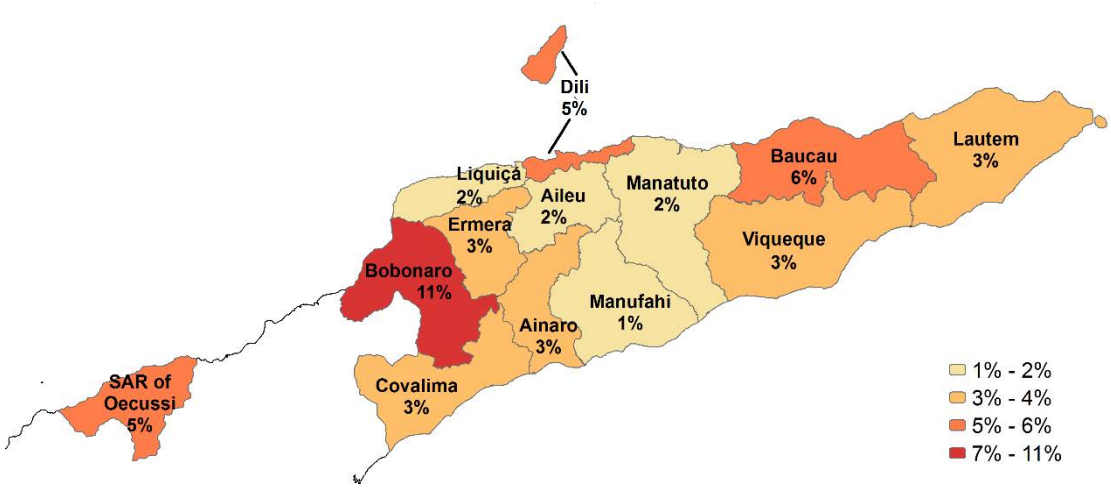
Trends: In 2009-10, 2% of women reported that their husband or partner had other wives and 1% of men reported having multiple wives.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of married women who have co-wives does not vary greatly by age or urban/rural residence (**Table 4.2.1**).
- At 11%, women in Bobonaro municipality are the most likely to have co-wives. Five percent or more of women living in Baucau, Dili, and SAR of Oecussi also report having co-wives, compared with 1% of women in Manufahi (**Figure 4.2**).

Figure 4.2 **Polygyny by municipality**

Percent of currently married women age 15-49 in a polygynous union



- Polygyny spans all education levels and wealth quintiles; married women in the middle quintile are the most likely to have co-wives (6%).

4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage
Age by which half of respondents have been married.
Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49, and men age 20-49, 25-49, 20-59, 25-59, and 30-59

Women marry on average 5 years earlier than men in Timor-Leste. The median age at first marriage is 21.7 years among women age 25-49 and 26.8 years among men age 30-59 (**Table 4.4**). Thirty-five percent of women age 20-49 marry in their teen years, while only 9% of men marry before age 20 (**Table 4.3**).

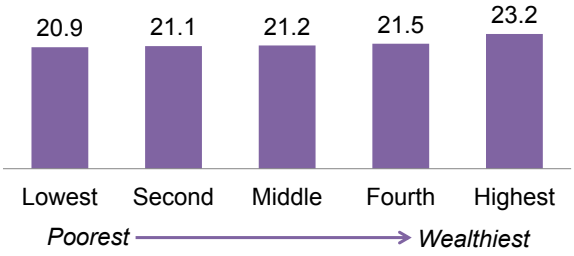
Trends: The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 has increased slightly, from 20.9 years in 2009-10 to 21.7 years in 2016. During the same time period, the percentage of women age 20-49 who married in their teens declined from 41% to 35%. Among men, the median age at first marriage has increased by about 1 year of age, from age 25.3 among 30-49 year-olds in 2009-10, up to age 26.8 among 30-59 year-olds in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women tend to marry later than rural women. Among women age 25-49, the median age at first marriage among urban women is 22.6 and 21.3 among rural women (**Table 4.4**). Median age at marriage is also about 1 year older among urban men, compared with rural men.
- The lowest median age at marriage among women is in SAR of Oecussi, at 20.3 years of age. At nearly 23 years of age (22.7), it is the women of Dili who have the highest median age at marriage.
- The median age at marriage rises by 2-3 years with increasing education and increasing wealth (**Figure 4.3**).

Figure 4.3 **Women's median age at marriage by wealth**

Median age at first marriage among women age 25-49



4.4 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

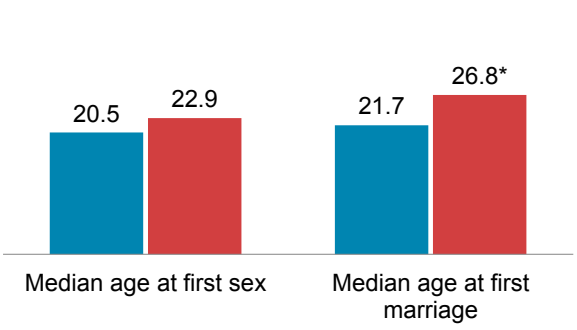
Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49 and men age 20-49, 25-49, 20-59, and 25-59

The median age at first sexual intercourse is 20.5 years among women age 25-49 (**Table 4.5**). Twenty-six percent of women age 25-49 had first sex before age 18, and 60% by age 22. By age 25, 75% of women have had sexual intercourse.

On average, men initiate sexual intercourse later than women do. The median age at first intercourse among men age 25-49 is 22.9 years, more than 2 years later than women. Fifteen percent of men age 25-49 had first sex before age 18, and 44% by age 22. By age 25, 61% of men have had sexual intercourse.

Figure 4.4 **Median age at first sex and first marriage**

Median age in years



* Men age 30-59

A comparison of the median age at first intercourse with the median age at first marriage can be used as a measure of whether people are engaging in sex before marriage. The median age at first intercourse among women age 25-49 is 1 year younger than the median age at first marriage (20.5 years versus 21.7 years) (**Figure 4.4**).

The median age at first intercourse among men age 30-59 is 26.8 years, about 4 years older than the median age at marriage of 22.9 among men age 24-49.

Trends: The median age at first sex between 2009-10 and 2016 has dipped slightly lower among women (from 20.9 to 20.5) and remained at age 23 among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women age 25-49 begin having sex about a bit younger than urban women. The median age at first sex is 20.2 among rural women compared with 21.8 among urban women age 25-49 (**Table 4.6**).
- The median age at first sex among women age 25-49 is lowest in Covalima (18.9 years), the highest median age at first sex is seen among the women of Dili (22.0 years).
- There is no particular pattern in the median age at first sex by education or wealth quintile, either for women or men.

4.5 Recent Sexual Activity

The survey collected data on recent sexual activity. Forty-two percent of women and 45% of men age 15-49 reported having sexual intercourse within the 4 weeks prior to the survey. Thirty-five percent of women and 31% of men report never having had sexual intercourse, nearly identical to the percentages reported in the 2009-10 TLDHS. For information on recent sexual activity by background characteristics, see **Tables 4.7.1** and **4.7.2**.

List of Tables

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1 Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives**
- **Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives**
- **Table 4.3 Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage according to background characteristics**
- **Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics**
- **Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
					WOMEN				
15-19	91.7	5.2	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	8.2	2,985
20-24	51.2	35.6	12.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	47.6	2,165
25-29	19.5	66.2	12.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	78.3	2,011
30-34	8.2	80.3	8.5	1.9	0.4	0.7	100.0	88.8	1,772
35-39	7.6	84.1	4.1	1.9	0.3	2.0	100.0	88.2	1,141
40-44	5.9	85.5	4.9	0.7	0.2	2.7	100.0	90.5	1,438
45-49	5.7	84.7	3.4	1.5	0.7	4.1	100.0	88.0	1,096
Total 15-49	36.6	53.9	7.1	0.9	0.3	1.1	100.0	61.1	12,607
					MEN				
15-19	98.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.7	1,001
20-24	83.1	12.7	3.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	16.0	689
25-29	47.8	41.2	10.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	51.9	539
30-34	21.9	71.2	6.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	77.8	557
35-39	14.1	79.5	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.8	361
40-44	6.9	87.2	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	92.4	478
45-49	4.3	90.1	3.4	0.0	0.3	1.9	100.0	93.6	450
Total 15-49	50.1	44.6	4.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	49.1	4,075
50-59	6.6	85.9	4.4	0.2	0.0	2.8	100.0	90.4	547
Total 15-59	45.0	49.5	4.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	54.0	4,622

Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives[1]	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know			
Age							
15-19	94.0	1.8	0.0	4.1	100.0	1.8	245
20-24	94.9	3.4	0.3	1.4	100.0	3.7	1,031
25-29	94.3	4.0	0.5	1.2	100.0	4.5	1,575
30-34	94.0	4.4	0.2	1.4	100.0	4.6	1,574
35-39	94.4	4.7	0.4	0.5	100.0	5.1	1,006
40-44	95.3	3.1	0.5	1.1	100.0	3.6	1,301
45-49	94.5	4.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	4.5	965
Residence							
Urban	93.0	4.2	0.5	2.3	100.0	4.7	2,252
Rural	95.2	3.8	0.3	0.8	100.0	4.1	5,445
Municipality							
Aileu	97.7	1.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	1.9	292
Ainaro	97.1	2.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.7	329
Baucau	93.0	5.8	0.4	0.7	100.0	6.2	789
Bobonaro	88.4	10.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	11.0	648
Covalima	96.3	3.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	3.4	479
Dili	91.9	3.8	0.8	3.5	100.0	4.6	1,732
Ermera	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.9	707
Lautem	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.6	406
Liquiçá	97.1	2.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	2.4	479
Manatuto	97.5	2.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.2	373
Manufahi	98.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	1.1	404
SAR of Oecussi	92.8	4.6	0.4	2.2	100.0	5.0	545
Viqueque	96.7	2.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	2.8	514
Education							
No education	94.0	4.6	0.1	1.2	100.0	4.8	2,201
Primary	93.8	4.7	0.7	0.8	100.0	5.3	1,430
Secondary	95.5	3.0	0.3	1.3	100.0	3.3	3,366
More than secondary	92.7	4.7	0.6	2.0	100.0	5.3	701
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	95.6	3.3	0.1	0.9	100.0	3.4	1,389
Second	95.9	3.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	3.4	1,511
Middle	93.2	5.5	0.3	1.0	100.0	5.8	1,547
Fourth	93.3	4.7	0.6	1.4	100.0	5.3	1,604
Highest	94.8	2.8	0.4	2.0	100.0	3.2	1,646
Total	94.5	3.9	0.3	1.2	100.0	4.3	7,697

[1] Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives

Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15-19	*	*	100.0	7
20-24	96.2	3.8	100.0	110
25-29	99.4	0.6	100.0	280
30-34	99.4	0.6	100.0	433
35-39	99.7	0.3	100.0	310
40-44	99.1	0.9	100.0	442
45-49	97.7	2.3	100.0	421
Residence				
Urban	99.0	1.0	100.0	603
Rural	98.8	1.2	100.0	1,400
Municipality				
Aileu	100.0	0.0	100.0	76
Ainaro	99.3	0.7	100.0	108
Baucau	100.0	0.0	100.0	174
Bobonaro	97.1	2.9	100.0	160
Covalima	100.0	0.0	100.0	119
Dili	98.9	1.1	100.0	474
Ermera	100.0	0.0	100.0	168
Lautem	98.1	1.9	100.0	109
Liquiçá	98.2	1.8	100.0	135
Manatuto	99.5	0.5	100.0	93
Manufahi	99.7	0.3	100.0	108
SAR of Oecussi	96.5	3.5	100.0	138
Viqueque	98.3	1.7	100.0	141
Education				
No education	99.6	0.4	100.0	509
Primary	97.8	2.2	100.0	445
Secondary	98.9	1.1	100.0	767
More than secondary	98.9	1.1	100.0	282
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	99.7	0.3	100.0	363
Second	98.6	1.4	100.0	422
Middle	98.5	1.5	100.0	406
Fourth	98.9	1.1	100.0	382
Highest	98.6	1.4	100.0	430
Total 15-49	98.8	1.2	100.0	2,003
50-59	98.3	1.7	100.0	494
Total 15-59	98.7	1.3	100.0	2,497

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:							Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25	28	30			
					WOMEN					
15-19	1.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.7	2,985	a
20-24	2.6	14.9	31.0	na	na	na	na	51.2	2,165	a
25-29	3.7	18.2	35.0	51.4	71.8	na	na	19.5	2,011	21.8
30-34	3.2	18.3	36.9	53.8	72.0	84.2	88.8	8.2	1,772	21.5
35-39	4.0	22.7	41.2	58.1	75.5	84.3	87.6	7.6	1,141	21.0
40-44	4.6	21.3	36.5	51.9	73.9	84.0	87.1	5.9	1,438	21.8
45-49	4.9	20.9	34.4	48.3	65.0	79.0	85.6	5.7	1,096	22.3
20-49	3.7	18.8	35.4	na	na	na	na	19.5	9,622	a
25-49	4.0	19.9	36.6	52.6	71.8	na	na	10.3	7,458	21.7
					MEN					
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.7	1,001	a
20-24	0.1	1.2	6.0	na	na	na	na	83.1	689	a
25-29	0.0	0.8	7.6	16.3	38.0	na	na	47.8	539	a
30-34	0.1	3.2	10.8	20.9	41.7	56.7	69.7	21.9	557	26.6
35-39	0.0	1.6	8.8	19.2	37.9	58.8	69.3	14.1	361	26.8
40-44	0.0	4.3	8.4	21.4	42.6	59.6	70.1	6.9	478	26.2
45-49	0.4	4.7	12.0	23.2	41.4	58.2	69.2	4.3	450	26.5
20-49	0.1	2.5	8.7	18.3	35.2	47.8	54.7	34.3	3,074	a
25-49	0.1	2.9	9.5	20.1	40.4	56.8	65.7	20.2	2,385	a
20-59	0.1	2.6	8.5	na	na	na	na	30.1	3,621	a
25-59	0.1	2.9	9.1	18.9	38.6	na	na	17.7	2,932	a
30-59	0.1	3.4	9.4	19.5	38.8	56.9	68.3	10.9	2,393	26.8

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage according to background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25-59 and 30-59, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	20-49	25-49	25-59	30-59
Residence				
Urban	a	22.6	a	27.5
Rural	a	21.3	a	26.6
Municipality				
Aileu	a	22.3	a	27.9
Ainaro	a	21.1	a	26.6
Baucau	a	22.1	a	26.5
Bobonaro	a	21.1	25.0	25.1
Covalima	a	20.9	a	25.5
Dili	a	22.7	a	28.6
Ermera	a	21.2	a	28.0
Lautem	a	21.6	a	26.5
Liquiçá	a	21.5	a	26.6
Manatuto	a	22.0	a	27.4
Manufahi	a	21.1	a	26.2
SAR of Oecussi	a	20.3	a	25.2
Viqueque	a	21.5	a	26.6
Education				
No education	a	20.9	a	26.5
Primary	19.9	19.9	a	25.4
Secondary	a	21.7	a	26.9
More than secondary	a	a	a	29.9
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	a	20.9	a	26.4
Second	a	21.1	a	26.4
Middle	a	21.2	a	26.6
Fourth	a	21.5	a	26.6
Highest	a	23.2	a	28.5
Total	a	21.7	a	26.8

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had sexual		Median age at first sexual
Current age	15	18	20	22	25	intercourse	Number	intercourse
				WOMEN				
15-19	1.4	na	na	na	na	91.2	2,985	a
20-24	2.9	16.1	33.3	na	na	48.4	2,165	a
25-29	6.6	24.0	41.1	55.4	72.1	18.0	2,011	21.1
30-34	8.5	23.9	42.2	60.5	74.1	7.3	1,772	20.6
35-39	8.7	28.5	48.0	67.0	78.7	6.1	1,141	20.1
40-44	9.3	29.6	47.5	63.0	76.8	4.6	1,438	20.2
45-49	7.7	26.1	42.7	59.3	72.9	4.2	1,096	20.6
20-49	6.9	23.8	41.5	na	na	17.9	9,622	a
25-49	8.0	26.1	43.9	60.4	74.6	9.0	7,458	20.5
15-24	2.0	na	na	na	na	73.2	5,149	a
				MEN				
15-19	1.2	na	na	na	na	87.8	1,001	a
20-24	3.2	15.2	30.1	na	na	52.0	689	a
25-29	3.4	16.9	29.3	46.5	69.3	20.2	539	22.6
30-34	6.1	16.6	31.5	48.6	65.6	6.3	557	22.2
35-39	7.3	16.2	30.2	47.2	60.1	6.5	361	22.5
40-44	6.3	10.2	21.4	39.3	53.8	3.5	478	24.3
45-49	5.9	12.3	25.3	39.5	54.8	2.2	450	24.1
20-49	5.1	14.6	28.2	na	na	18.0	3,074	a
25-49	5.7	14.5	27.6	44.4	61.2	8.1	2,385	22.9
15-24	2.0	na	na	na	na	73.2	1,690	a
20-59	5.3	14.1	26.9	na	na	15.7	3,621	a
25-59	5.8	13.9	26.1	42.6	59.0	7.2	2,932	23.3

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20-59 and age 25-59, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	20-49	25-49	20-59	25-59
Residence				
Urban	a	21.8	a	22.7
Rural	a	20.2	a	23.6
Municipality				
Aileu	a	21.6	a	a
Ainaro	a	20.6	a	a
Baucau	a	21.9	a	24.7
Bobonaro	a	20.5	20.0	19.9
Covalima	19.4	18.9	a	18.9
Dili	a	22.0	a	23.0
Ermera	a	20.4	a	a
Lautem	a	20.6	a	21.2
Liquiçá	a	20.1	a	23.0
Manatuto	20.0	19.9	a	9.0
Manufahi	19.6	19.3	a	20.5
SAR of Oecussi	19.4	19.4	a	21.1
Viqueque	a	20.2	a	a
Education				
No education	a	20.1	a	24.1
Primary	19.1	19.1	a	23.0
Secondary	a	20.7	a	23.3
More than secondary	a	a	a	22.3
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	a	20.1	a	23.3
Second	a	20.1	a	24.3
Middle	a	20.3	a	22.9
Fourth	a	20.5	a	23.4
Highest	a	22.5	a	22.7
Total	a	20.5	a	23.3

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15-19	5.7	2.6	0.6	0.0	91.2	100.0	2,985
20-24	30.5	14.1	6.9	0.0	48.4	100.0	2,165
25-29	52.9	18.7	10.4	0.0	18.0	100.0	2,011
30-34	63.0	17.4	12.4	0.0	7.3	100.0	1,772
35-39	66.1	15.2	12.6	0.0	6.1	100.0	1,141
40-44	63.4	17.8	13.9	0.2	4.6	100.0	1,438
45-49	56.8	20.2	18.4	0.3	4.2	100.0	1,096
Marital status							
Never married	0.6	1.0	2.2	0.0	96.2	100.0	4,615
Married or living together	68.3	21.4	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,697
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.1	9.0	85.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	294
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	61.8	28.1	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,716
5-9 years	68.6	20.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,502
10-14 years	72.9	18.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,351
15-19 years	72.6	17.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,298
20-24 years	70.9	19.4	9.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	897
25+ years	62.9	24.2	12.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	780
Married more than once	72.5	19.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	153
Residence							
Urban	36.3	12.5	8.3	0.1	42.8	100.0	4,182
Rural	44.9	14.2	9.4	0.1	31.5	100.0	8,425
Municipality							
Aileu	39.6	12.2	6.0	0.0	42.2	100.0	524
Ainaro	48.1	7.2	11.6	0.3	32.7	100.0	515
Baucau	43.4	11.7	11.0	0.1	33.8	100.0	1,288
Bobonaro	53.0	13.2	6.6	0.0	27.1	100.0	946
Covalima	40.9	6.7	20.1	0.2	32.1	100.0	750
Dili	35.0	14.1	8.2	0.0	42.6	100.0	3,206
Ermera	40.9	16.4	4.8	0.0	37.9	100.0	1,178
Lautem	37.6	21.5	7.6	0.0	33.2	100.0	645
Liquiçá	40.7	15.3	9.3	0.2	34.5	100.0	757
Manatuto	43.6	16.9	10.2	0.0	29.3	100.0	555
Manufahi	42.1	18.1	7.0	0.0	32.9	100.0	676
SAR of Oecussi	56.4	10.3	8.5	0.0	24.8	100.0	778
Viqueque	45.0	11.8	11.1	0.0	32.1	100.0	791
Education							
No education	55.2	17.1	12.8	0.1	14.8	100.0	2,741
Primary	53.3	15.5	10.7	0.1	20.4	100.0	1,922
Secondary	34.8	11.8	7.2	0.0	46.1	100.0	6,561
More than secondary	34.6	12.7	7.9	0.0	44.7	100.0	1,383
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	46.9	14.6	10.0	0.0	28.5	100.0	2,085
Second	45.5	14.6	9.6	0.1	30.2	100.0	2,287
Middle	43.4	14.2	9.7	0.1	32.7	100.0	2,423
Fourth	40.0	12.6	8.7	0.1	38.7	100.0	2,771
Highest	36.9	12.7	7.8	0.0	42.5	100.0	3,041
Total	42.0	13.6	9.1	0.1	35.2	100.0	12,607

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15-19	5.0	4.0	3.2	0.0	87.8	100.0	1,001
20-24	23.5	15.0	9.5	0.0	52.0	100.0	689
25-29	52.0	16.4	11.4	0.0	20.2	100.0	539
30-34	67.9	15.1	10.7	0.0	6.3	100.0	557
35-39	73.7	11.9	7.9	0.0	6.5	100.0	361
40-44	73.2	12.9	9.9	0.6	3.5	100.0	478
45-49	77.3	11.4	9.1	0.0	2.2	100.0	450
Marital status							
Never married	10.8	9.7	9.3	0.1	70.0	100.0	2,043
Married or living together	80.1	13.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,003
Divorced/separated/widowed	(30.3)	(25.8)	(43.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	77.6	16.7	5.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	448
5-9 years	76.7	13.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	412
10-14 years	84.5	10.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	403
15-19 years	80.8	11.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	333
20-24 years	78.8	14.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	212
25+ years	84.8	11.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	148
Married more than once	79.6	17.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47
Residence							
Urban	47.5	12.4	10.0	0.0	30.1	100.0	1,374
Rural	43.7	11.2	7.3	0.1	37.7	100.0	2,701
Municipality							
Aileu	25.8	14.9	16.2	0.0	43.1	100.0	174
Ainaro	50.6	10.8	9.6	0.0	28.9	100.0	184
Baucau	42.9	12.3	1.8	0.0	42.9	100.0	388
Bobonaro	51.0	10.6	6.5	0.0	31.9	100.0	305
Covalima	50.3	3.5	2.8	0.0	43.3	100.0	234
Dili	47.7	12.6	10.6	0.0	29.0	100.0	1,098
Ermera	30.4	6.4	17.9	0.0	45.3	100.0	350
Lautem	51.1	12.3	3.4	1.4	31.8	100.0	188
Liquiçá	49.3	15.4	3.2	0.0	32.2	100.0	255
Manatuto	39.6	13.7	5.5	0.0	41.2	100.0	177
Manufahi	51.1	11.4	5.9	0.0	31.6	100.0	225
SAR of Oecussi	48.6	19.7	12.2	0.0	19.4	100.0	212
Viqueque	40.7	7.9	4.6	0.0	46.8	100.0	285
Education							
No education	51.0	13.1	10.4	0.4	25.2	100.0	772
Primary	53.4	11.1	5.4	0.0	30.1	100.0	736
Secondary	36.5	10.1	7.3	0.0	46.2	100.0	2,063
More than secondary	58.5	16.0	13.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	504
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	45.0	11.9	8.7	0.4	34.0	100.0	648
Second	42.0	11.0	7.9	0.0	39.2	100.0	823
Middle	43.7	12.0	7.7	0.0	36.6	100.0	809
Fourth	44.5	11.0	7.9	0.0	36.6	100.0	844
Highest	49.2	12.0	9.0	0.0	29.8	100.0	950
Total 15-49	45.0	11.6	8.2	0.1	35.1	100.0	4,075
50-59	57.6	19.3	20.2	0.0	2.9	100.0	547
Total 15-59	46.5	12.5	9.6	0.1	31.3	100.0	4,622

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes men who are not currently married

FERTILITY 5

Key Findings

- ***Total fertility rate:*** The total fertility rate is 4.2 children, a decline from 5.7 in 2009-10.
- ***Patterns of fertility:*** Fertility has fallen by 1.4 children in both urban and rural areas.
- ***Birth intervals:*** 29% of women had their second or higher order birth within 24 months of the previous birth.
- ***Age at first birth:*** The median age at first birth among 25-49 year-old women is 23.
- ***Teenage childbearing:*** 7% of 15-19 year-old women have begun childbearing.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of maternal and neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Timor-Leste and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate (TFR)

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) is 3.5 in urban areas and 4.6 in rural areas, resulting in a national TFR of 4.2 (**Table 5.1** and **Figure 5.1**). Age-specific fertility rates peak at 30-34 among urban women and 25-29 among rural women.

Trends: The TFR has fallen by more than 3 children in this millennium, from 7.8 in 2003, to 5.7 in 2009-10, to 4.2 in 2016. (**Figure 5.1**). Fertility has fallen in both urban and rural areas[1]. Urban and rural fertility have both fallen by 1.4 children since the 2009-10 TLDHS. Age patterns are similar in all three surveys, and fertility has fallen in every age group, while national fertility levels continue to peak among women age 25-29 (**Figure 5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The TFR falls with increasing education of the respondent, from 4.8 among women with no education to 3.3 among women with secondary or more education.
- The TFR also steadily falls with increasing household wealth, from 5.2 to 3.4 as household wealth increases (**Figure 5.3**).
- Dili is the only municipality where the TFR is below 4 children (3.6). The highest TFR of 5.7 is among women in Ainaro (**Figure 5.4**).

5.2 Children Ever Born and Living

By collecting complete live-birth histories, the TLDHS is able to estimate the number of children ever born to women of reproductive age and living at the time of the survey. On average, women age 45-49 have given birth to 5.1 children, of whom 4.6 are still alive (**Table 5.4**). The mean number of children ever born among currently married women increases by about 1 child by every 5 year age group of women up to age 40-44, from 0.7 children ever born among 15-19 year-olds, to 5.3 among 40-44 year-olds. Currently married women age 45-49 gave birth to 5.5 children over their lifetime, of whom 5.0 were alive at the time of the survey.

Figure 5.1 **Trends in fertility**

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

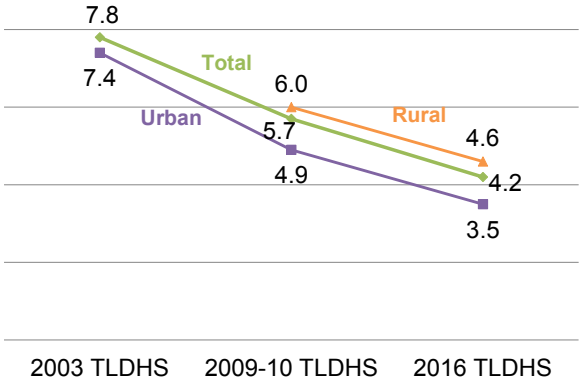


Figure 5.2 **Trends in age specific fertility**

Births per 1,000 women

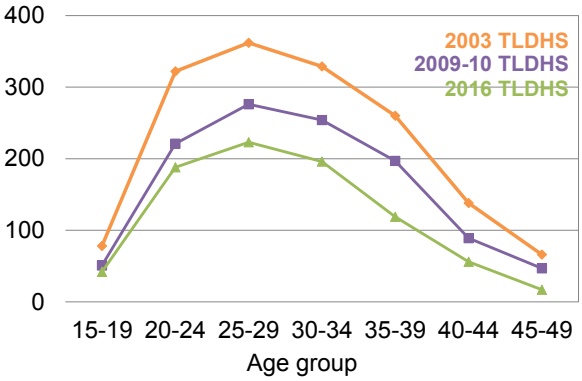
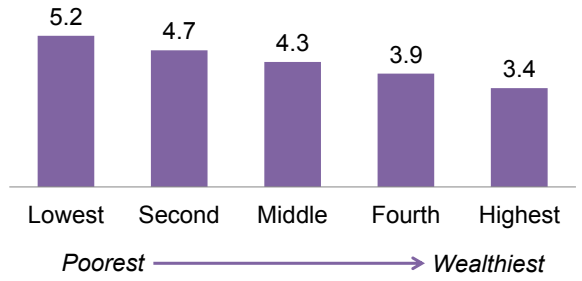


Figure 5.3 **Fertility by household wealth**

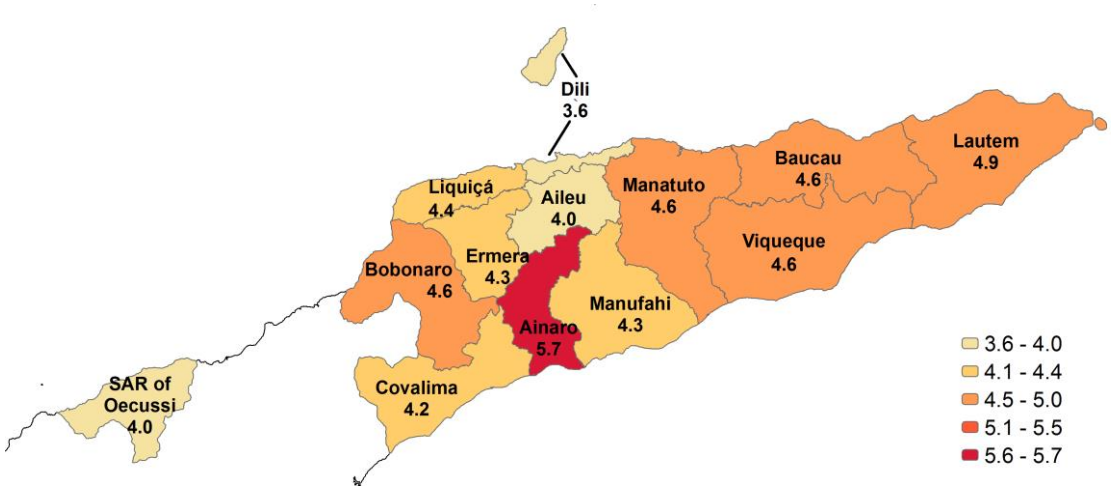
TFR for the 3 years before the survey



[1] The 2003 TLDHS reported a TFR for Rural East (7.7), Rural Centre (8.0), and Rural West (7.7), without reporting a national TFR, thus Figure 5.1 does not include a national rural TFR from the 2003 data.

Figure 5.4 Fertility by municipality

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

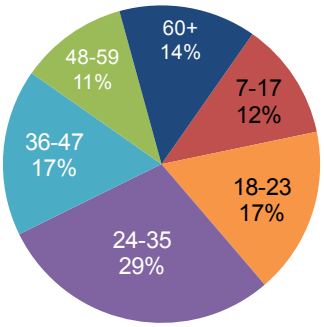
Median birth interval
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Birth intervals of less than 24 months between births are associated with increased health risks for both mothers and newborns. Twenty-nine percent of women had their second or higher order birth within 24 months of the previous birth (**Table 5.5** and **Figure 5.5**).

Trends: Both the 2009-10 TLDHS and the 2016 TLDHS found that 29% of women had short birth intervals, giving birth within just 24 months of the previous birth.

Figure 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months since the preceding birth



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women are no more or less likely to have shorter birth intervals depending on the sex of the preceding birth.
- 25% of women have a birth within 7-17 months of the previous birth if the previous child is no longer alive.
- Women with more than secondary education are more likely than other women to have a birth within 7-17 months of the previous birth (18%).
- The median birth interval length spans a range of 13 months across municipalities; the shortest median birth interval of 27.8 months is among women in Ainaro, and the longest of 41 months is among women in Covalima.

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhea

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy either because she is postpartum amenorrheic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea

Calculated as the number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Calculated as the number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy either by postpartum amenorrhea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is 5.1 months among women who gave birth in the 3 years preceding the survey (**Table 5.6**). The median duration of abstinence among the same women is 9.8 months, resulting in a median duration of postpartum insusceptibility of 16.4 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility is about 3 ½ months shorter among urban women (12.9 months) than among rural women (16.3 months).
- The median duration of insusceptibility ranges from a low of 5.3 months among women in Ermera to a high of over 2 years (25.8 months) among women in Viqueque.

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, or if they report being menopausal.

Sample: Women age 30-49

Sixteen percent of women report themselves to be menopausal by their early forties and 43% by their late forties (**Table 5.8**). The proportion of women who are menopausal increases from 6% among 30-34 year-olds to 43% of 48-49 year-olds.

5.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth
Age by which half of women have had their first child.
Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

The median age at first birth among 25-49 year-old women is 23 (**Table 5.9**). Twenty-four percent of 25-49 year-olds have given birth by age 20, and 64% have given birth by age 25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first birth among urban women (23.9) is 1 year older than among rural women (22.7) (**Table 5.10**).
- The median age at first birth is 22 or 23 in every municipality except Baucau and Dili, where the median age is 24.
- The median age at first birth is 23 across all wealth quintiles, with the exception of women in the highest wealth quintile who have a median age of 25.

5.6 TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

Teenage childbearing
Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child
Sample: Women age 15-19

Seven percent of 15-19 year-old women have begun childbearing, 5% have given birth and an additional 2% are pregnant with their first child. (**Table 5.11**). One percent of teens had sexual intercourse before age 15 (**Table 5.12**).

Trends: At a national level, the percentage of teens who have begun childbearing is similar to the level found in the 2009-10 TLDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women (4%) are less likely than rural women (8%) to begin childbearing in their teen years.
- The percentage of teens who have begun childbearing falls with increasing education (**Figure 5.6**) and increasing wealth.
- The percentage of 15-19 year-olds who have begun childbearing ranges from a low of 3% in Ermera to a high of 10% in SAR of Oecussi (**Figure 5.7**).

Figure 5.6 **Teenage childbearing by education**

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing

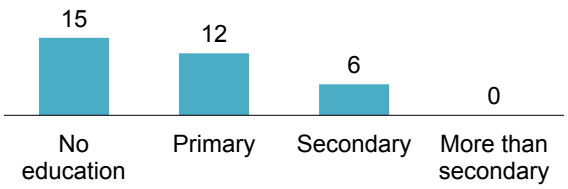


Figure 5.7 Teenage childbearing by municipality

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing

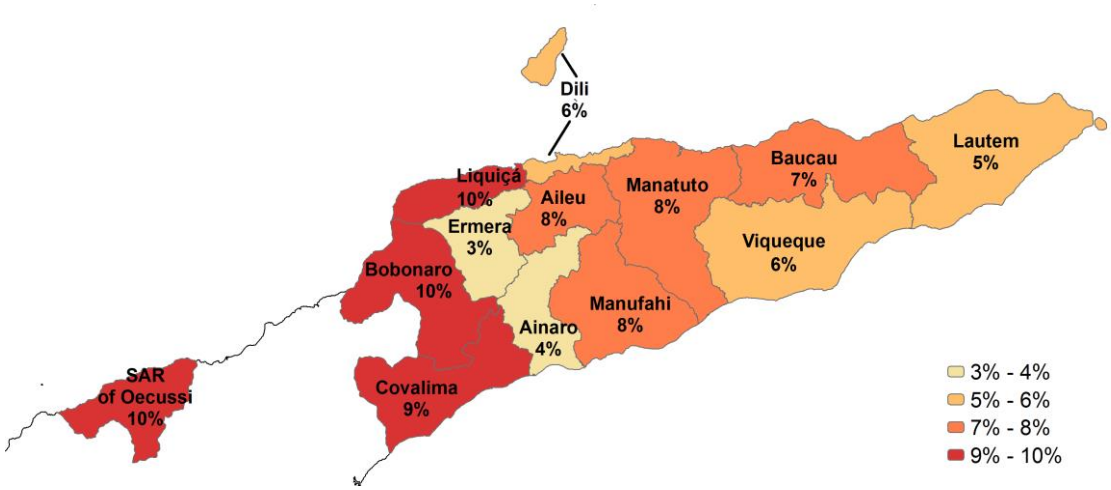


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Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three years preceding the survey, by residence, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Residence		
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	19	55	42
20-24	132	222	188
25-29	189	242	223
30-34	193	198	196
35-39	125	116	119
40-44	42	61	56
45-49	9	20	17
TFR(15-49)	3.5	4.6	4.2
GFR	113	149	136
CBR	28.4	26.2	26.8

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.
TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, by background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	3.5	6.0	4.7
Rural	4.6	5.2	5.1
Municipality			
Aileu	4.0	3.6	5.5
Ainaro	5.7	5.6	6.4
Baucau	4.6	5.2	5.2
Bobonaro	4.6	5.1	4.7
Covalima	4.2	5.4	4.1
Dili	3.6	6.7	5.0
Ermera	4.3	3.4	5.2
Lautem	4.9	5.0	5.3
Liquiçá	4.4	6.2	5.2
Manatuto	4.6	6.6	4.7
Manufahi	4.3	3.7	5.0
SAR of Oecussi	4.0	6.7	4.9
Viqueque	4.6	5.0	4.8
Education			
No education	4.8	4.5	5.1
Primary	4.7	5.6	5.4
Secondary	4.3	5.8	4.9
More than secondary	3.3	5.9	3.9
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.2	5.2	5.2
Second	4.7	5.6	5.4
Middle	4.3	5.1	5.1
Fourth	3.9	6.2	4.9
Highest	3.4	5.2	4.5
Total	4.2	5.5	5.0

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

Table 5.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, by mother's age at the time of the birth, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Mother's age at birth	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
15-19	44	59	59	65
20-24	190	206	243	223
25-29	228	248	305	264
30-34	198	228	277	[250]
35-39	125	165	[224]	*
40-44	57	[94]	*	*
45-49	[20]	*	*	*

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born and mean number of living children, according to age group, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Age	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	94.8	4.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,985	0.06	0.06
20-24	59.5	20.7	14.3	4.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,165	0.68	0.65
25-29	24.2	19.9	23.1	16.7	10.7	4.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,011	1.88	1.79
30-34	12.0	8.8	13.3	22.1	21.9	12.8	6.1	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,772	3.12	2.99
35-39	8.2	4.5	7.7	11.8	18.0	21.3	13.7	8.4	3.8	1.4	1.3	100.0	1,141	4.31	4.06
40-44	7.0	3.3	8.6	10.4	11.9	14.5	15.8	13.0	8.1	3.9	3.5	100.0	1,438	4.95	4.63
45-49	6.9	5.4	7.3	9.5	11.4	13.8	14.2	11.9	8.9	4.7	6.2	100.0	1,096	5.10	4.64
Total	40.4	10.2	10.5	9.6	9.0	7.3	5.3	3.6	2.1	1.0	1.1	100.0	12,607	2.27	2.13
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	38.5	51.8	8.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	245	0.72	0.71
20-24	18.2	40.8	29.6	8.3	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,031	1.38	1.34
25-29	6.0	23.8	28.9	21.0	13.5	5.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,575	2.34	2.23
30-34	4.7	8.3	14.1	24.5	24.5	13.7	6.9	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,574	3.42	3.28
35-39	2.2	3.6	7.7	12.3	19.0	23.3	15.3	9.2	4.3	1.6	1.4	100.0	1,006	4.68	4.42
40-44	2.5	2.6	8.6	10.9	12.4	15.4	16.6	14.2	8.8	4.2	3.9	100.0	1,301	5.28	4.94
45-49	2.7	4.6	6.8	9.6	11.7	14.6	15.6	12.6	9.8	5.2	6.9	100.0	965	5.47	4.97
Total	6.9	15.2	16.3	15.1	14.2	11.4	8.5	5.7	3.4	1.6	1.7	100.0	7,697	3.58	3.37

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Age									
15-19	(34.2)	(28.4)	(31.9)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26	(20.2)
20-29	16.9	23.0	32.4	14.9	8.6	4.2	100.0	2,097	26.7
30-39	9.8	13.8	28.2	19.7	11.4	17.1	100.0	2,589	35.1
40-49	6.1	8.2	24.5	17.2	13.6	30.4	100.0	826	43.7
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	12.4	16.6	28.6	17.5	10.7	14.1	100.0	2,858	32.2
Female	11.7	16.3	29.9	17.3	10.6	14.1	100.0	2,681	32.1
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	11.5	16.5	29.2	17.6	10.8	14.4	100.0	5,317	32.5
Dead	24.6	16.6	31.1	12.5	8.0	7.2	100.0	221	26.5
Birth order									
2-3	14.9	18.5	28.7	16.0	10.8	11.1	100.0	2,712	30.0
4-6	8.4	15.0	29.2	19.3	10.5	17.6	100.0	2,173	34.6
7+	12.0	13.0	32.0	17.2	10.7	15.0	100.0	653	33.1
Residence									
Urban	13.5	13.3	28.1	17.5	11.8	15.8	100.0	1,538	33.7
Rural	11.5	17.7	29.7	17.4	10.2	13.5	100.0	4,000	31.6
Municipality									
Aileu	12.5	15.9	29.6	17.6	10.9	13.6	100.0	208	31.8
Ainaro	15.0	18.8	33.6	14.7	7.5	10.4	100.0	317	27.8
Baucau	11.3	21.3	31.1	15.5	9.3	11.6	100.0	537	30.0
Bobonaro	10.2	13.6	29.5	21.2	9.4	16.0	100.0	472	33.7
Covalima	9.4	9.1	21.9	21.9	12.7	25.1	100.0	323	41.0
Dili	15.3	14.0	27.6	17.4	11.0	14.7	100.0	1,207	32.6
Ermera	12.9	21.1	30.4	16.3	9.2	10.1	100.0	575	28.6
Lautem	10.3	19.0	34.8	16.0	8.0	11.8	100.0	329	30.1
Liquiçá	12.2	15.3	26.2	18.1	13.0	15.2	100.0	310	34.5
Manatuto	11.4	19.9	29.8	16.3	8.9	13.6	100.0	263	29.5
Manufahi	12.4	13.3	28.4	17.7	11.8	16.4	100.0	278	34.1
SAR of Oecussi	7.3	13.7	33.5	16.0	15.0	14.5	100.0	360	34.4
Viqueque	9.4	20.5	26.0	18.1	12.8	13.2	100.0	359	33.0
Education									
No education	10.4	18.0	31.7	16.9	8.6	14.4	100.0	1,584	31.0
Primary	9.5	15.6	28.5	18.3	11.3	16.8	100.0	1,115	34.1
Secondary	13.3	16.6	28.8	17.1	11.2	12.9	100.0	2,485	31.9
More than secondary	18.4	11.8	23.6	19.2	13.8	13.2	100.0	354	34.1
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	11.2	18.4	32.7	16.8	10.4	10.4	100.0	1,201	31.0
Second	13.1	18.0	31.2	16.1	10.0	11.5	100.0	1,158	30.1
Middle	12.0	18.8	30.0	17.8	8.2	13.2	100.0	1,059	30.3
Fourth	9.4	13.7	26.8	18.9	11.9	19.3	100.0	1,100	36.0
Highest	14.7	13.1	24.9	17.6	12.9	16.8	100.0	1,020	34.6
Total	12.1	16.5	29.3	17.4	10.7	14.1	100.0	5,538	32.2

Notes: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
< 2	77.8	82.8	90.8	250
2-3	56.4	67.5	78.9	258
4-5	51.3	64.6	77.7	256
6-7	43.6	58.0	70.5	273
8-9	33.1	53.9	65.2	258
10-11	34.5	40.4	58.1	209
12-13	22.8	47.6	54.5	260
14-15	20.3	42.3	49.3	282
16-17	25.1	47.7	53.1	284
18-19	18.9	37.8	43.5	227
20-21	12.8	37.6	44.0	252
22-23	13.1	41.1	43.7	186
24-25	9.7	33.4	37.3	265
26-27	11.6	29.3	33.0	246
28-29	10.2	28.0	31.1	256
30-31	8.3	27.8	29.8	234
32-33	9.4	34.8	36.2	219
34-35	11.6	27.6	30.9	188
Total	26.7	45.2	52.2	4,403
Median	5.1	9.8	16.4	na
Mean	10.4	17.0	19.6	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15-29	4.5	9.4	16.1
30-49	6.5	10.0	19.4
Residence			
Urban	3.8	11.9	12.9
Rural	5.9	8.6	16.3
Municipality			
Aileu	5.6	7.6	(21.6)
Ainaro	13.3	15.7	16.5
Baucau	6.2	13.4	14.8
Bobonaro	5.3	(3.5)	10.0
Covalima	a	17.5	18.1
Dili	3.6	13.0	21.0
Ermera	3.3	*	5.3
Lautem	3.7	5.2	6.9
Liquiçá	4.9	7.3	16.9
Manatuto	6.7	9.6	17.8
Manufahi	6.2	4.8	8.3
SAR of Oecussi	5.9	(10.0)	(13.2)
Viqueque	(9.1)	25.7	25.8
Education			
No education	5.7	8.1	17.4
Primary	6.9	12.1	17.0
Secondary	4.7	10.4	12.7
More than secondary	3.7	6.4	24.0
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.5	11.5	16.3
Second	5.5	7.8	11.5
Middle	7.5	11.3	19.8
Fourth	4.5	9.9	16.5
Highest	3.5	10.9	12.9
Total	5.1	9.8	16.4

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status)
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of women were postpartum amenorrheic in the first 0-1 months after birth
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, by age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30-34	6.0	1,772
35-39	7.3	1,141
40-41	15.5	564
42-43	17.2	613
44-45	22.8	510
46-47	35.5	468
48-49	43.3	378
Total	15.2	5,447

[1] Percentage of women who 1) are not pregnant, and 2) have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrheic, and 3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: a) whose last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, or b) declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or c) have never menstruated.

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never	Number of	Median age at first
Current age	15	18	20	22	25	given birth	women	birth
15-19	0.3	na	na	na	na	94.8	2,985	a
20-24	0.3	7.4	19.5	na	na	59.5	2,165	a
25-29	1.2	7.9	23.5	40.2	63.9	24.2	2,011	23.1
30-34	0.9	8.6	23.1	42.3	65.6	12.0	1,772	22.9
35-39	1.6	10.6	26.8	47.3	69.5	8.2	1,141	22.3
40-44	1.7	12.6	24.9	41.8	64.5	7.0	1,438	23.1
45-49	1.8	10.8	22.0	37.0	57.7	6.9	1,096	23.9
20-49	1.1	9.3	23.0	na	na	23.4	9,622	a
25-49	1.3	9.8	24.0	41.6	64.4	13.0	7,458	23.0

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 and age 25-49 years, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women age 25-49
Residence	
Urban	23.9
Rural	22.7
Municipality	
Aileu	23.1
Ainaro	22.7
Baucau	23.5
Bobonaro	22.7
Covalima	22.3
Dili	24.0
Ermera	22.6
Lautem	23.4
Liquiçá	22.8
Manatuto	23.0
Manufahi	22.5
SAR of Oecussi	21.9
Viqueque	22.8
Education	
No education	22.5
Primary	21.5
Secondary	23.0
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	22.5
Second	22.5
Middle	22.7
Fourth	22.8
Highest	24.5
Total	23.0

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	1.4	0.8	2.2	1,967
15	0.1	0.4	0.5	671
16	0.8	0.7	1.5	592
17	3.3	1.2	4.5	703
18	10.0	3.7	13.7	522
19	14.8	3.4	18.2	495
Residence				
Urban	3.0	0.9	4.0	1,011
Rural	6.2	2.1	8.4	1,974
Municipality				
Aileu	5.5	2.4	7.8	130
Ainaro	3.5	0.5	4.0	122
Baucau	4.5	2.1	6.6	339
Bobonaro	7.1	2.6	9.7	192
Covalima	7.3	2.1	9.3	188
Dili	4.3	2.0	6.3	714
Ermera	2.4	0.5	2.9	294
Lautem	4.4	0.3	4.7	159
Liquiçá	9.2	0.6	9.7	175
Manatuto	5.1	2.9	8.0	129
Manufahi	6.0	1.7	7.8	192
SAR of Oecussi	7.1	3.3	10.4	162
Viqueque	5.1	1.1	6.2	188
Education				
No education	12.8	2.1	14.8	171
Primary	8.5	3.0	11.5	322
Secondary	4.3	1.6	5.9	2,431
More than secondary	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	60
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	8.0	2.7	10.7	443
Second	8.3	2.8	11.0	504
Middle	5.2	0.8	6.1	571
Fourth	4.0	1.7	5.7	727
Highest	2.4	1.1	3.5	740
Total	5.2	1.7	6.9	2,985

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 5.12 Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15

Among women and men age 15-19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Sex	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Was married before age 15	Gave birth/fathered a child before age 15	Number
Women	1.4	1.4	0.3	2,985
Men	1.2	0.0	0.1	1,001

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

Key Findings

- ***Desire for another child:*** 14% of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon, but a higher percentage, 19%, want to wait at least 2 years.
- ***Limit childbearing:*** After the second child, women are more likely than men to want no more children. Overall, 29% of women and 26% of men do not want another child. 30% of women and men are undecided about having another child.
- ***Ideal family size:*** Over the last 6 to 7 years, the ideal family size has dropped slightly for both women and men. Women currently want 3.7 children, while men want 3.3 children.
- ***Unwanted births:*** Of all births in the past 5 years and current pregnancies, 95% were wanted at the time of conception, 3% were mistimed, and 2% were unwanted.
- ***Wanted fertility rates:*** The wanted fertility rate in Timor-Leste is 3.5 children, compared with the actual total fertility rate of 4.2 children resulting in 0.7 more children than ideally wanted.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning program planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.

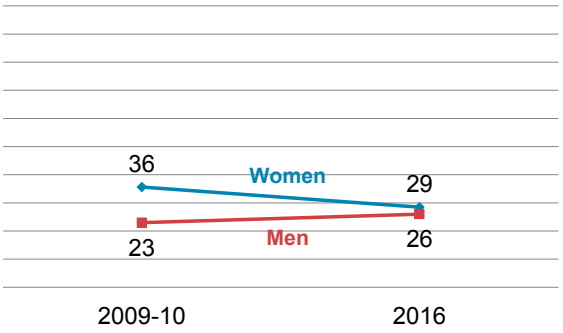
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Fourteen percent of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon. Most other currently married women have a need for family planning, either because they want to wait at least 2 years before having another child (19%), or because they want no more children at all (29%). Thirty percent of currently married women are undecided about having more children **(Table 6.1)**. Twenty-three percent of currently married men age 15-49 want to have another child soon, 14% want to wait at least two years, 26% want no more children, and 30% remain undecided.

Trends: The proportion of currently married women who want no more children (including women who are sterilized) decreased from 36% in 2009-10 to 29% in 2016, while the proportion of currently married men who want no children increased slightly from 23% to 26% **(Figure 6.1)**.

Figure 6.1 Trends in desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children



Patterns by background characteristics

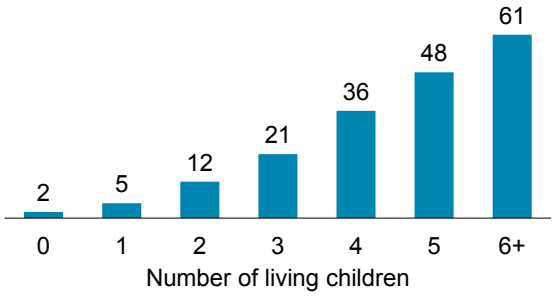
- Women with no children are much more likely than women who have begun childbearing to want a child soon. Forty-two percent of women with no children want to have a child within the next 2 years, compared with 22% of women with one child and 19% of women with two children **(Table 6.1)**.

- Once they have begun childbearing, men are more likely than women to want another child soon, at every parity level. For example, 20% of men with 4 children want to have another child soon, compared with only 9% of women with 4 children.

- The percentage who want no more children differs by only 2 percentage points between urban and rural areas, among both women and men. Thirty percent of urban women and 28% of rural women want no more children, while 28% of urban men and 26% of rural men want no more children **(Tables 6.2.1** and **6.2.2)**.

Figure 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children



- The desire to limit childbearing increases as the number of living children increases. The percentage of currently married women who want no more children increases from 2% among those with no living children to 61% among those with 6 or more children **(Figure 6.2)**.

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

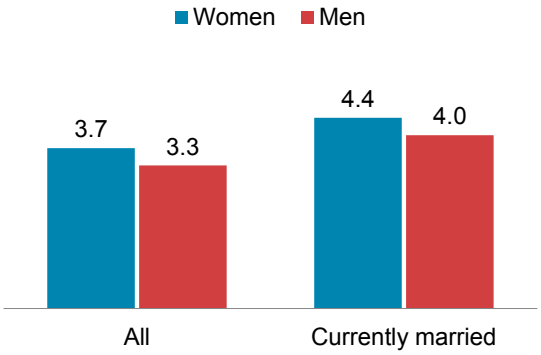
Respondents with no children were asked, "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Respondents who had children were asked: "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

Sample: Women age 15-49 and men age 15-49 and 15-59

If women could choose their family size, they would choose to have 3.7 children, on average, while men would choose to have 3.3 children. Ideal family size is slightly higher among women and men who are currently married **(Table 6.3** and **Figure 6.3)**.

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size

Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15-49



Trends: Ideal family size has fallen significantly in Timor-Leste, from 5.0 to 3.7 children among women and from 5.0 to 3.3 children among men from 2009-10 to 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women want larger families. Women age 45-49 report an ideal family size of 4.8 children on average, while women age 15-19, report an ideal family size of only 2.6 children on average **(Table 6.4)**.
- Family size norms vary across municipalities. Women in Lautem want larger families of 4.8 children, while women in Liquiçá want smaller families of 3.4 children.
- Women in the poorest households want more children. The ideal number of children is 4.1 among women in the lowest wealth quintile compared with 3.3 children among women in the highest quintile.
- Women with no education want more children (4.3 on average), while women with more than secondary education want fewer (3.4 on average).

6.3 Fertility Planning Status

Planning status of births/pregnancies

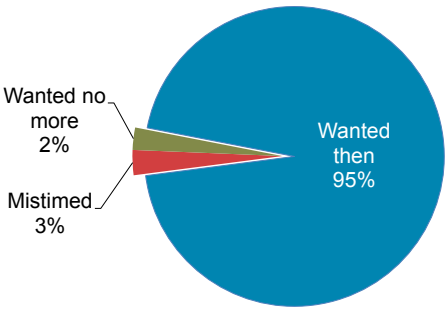
Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

According to mothers' reports, most births were wanted at the time of conception (95%), and 3% were mistimed, that is, wanted at a later date. Two percent of births were not wanted at all **(Figure 6.4)**.

Figure 6.4 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births



Trends: Since 2009-10, the proportion of births wanted at the time of conception has risen, from 86% to 95% in 2016. The proportion of births that were mistimed has fallen, from 12% to 3%. The proportion of unwanted births has remained constant at 2%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- One percent of first through third births were unwanted, compared with 4% of fourth or higher order births **(Table 6.5)**.
- Twelve percent of women age 45-49 had an unwanted birth within the previous 5 years.

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth fewer than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

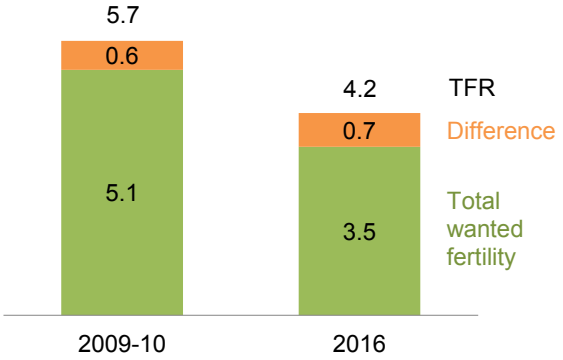
Sample: Women age 15-49

Wanted fertility rates reflect the level of fertility that would result if all unwanted births were prevented. The wanted fertility rate in Timor-Leste is 3.5 children, compared with the actual total fertility rate of 4.2 children **(Table 6.6)**. So while women are unlikely to report their last birth was unwanted, when compared with their ideal family size, we see that women in Timor-Leste are having almost 1 child more than they want, on average.

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in Timor-Leste has declined from 5.1 children in 2009-10 to 3.5 children in 2016. However, the gap between wanted and actual fertility has remained relatively constant over time **(Figure 6.5)**.

***Figure 6.5* Trends in wanted and actual fertility**

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



Patterns by background characteristics

- The total wanted fertility rate is consistently lower than the actual total fertility rate, but the size of the gap varies by women's background characteristics.
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is higher in rural areas (0.8 children) than in urban areas (0.5 children).
- Women in Ainaro have the largest gap between actual and wanted fertility (1.6 children). The gap is smallest in Aileu and SAR of Oecussi (0.3 children).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility rates steadily narrows with increasing education and increasing wealth, falling from 0.9 children to 0.5 children.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children**
- **Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men**
- **Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children**
- **Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children**
- **Table 6.5 Fertility planning status**
- **Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates**

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15-49	Total 15-59
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
				WOMEN[1]					
Have another soon[2]	42.0	21.5	18.6	15.6	8.7	7.7	4.0	14.3	na
Have another later[3]	4.2	37.2	30.1	21.2	13.9	9.3	3.4	18.9	na
Have another, undecided when	4.5	11.0	8.2	8.5	4.1	4.1	0.7	6.1	na
Undecided	34.7	24.1	29.7	32.2	35.9	28.7	27.9	29.9	na
Want no more	1.8	4.7	11.3	20.0	33.4	45.8	59.0	27.2	na
Sterilized[4]	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.2	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.4	na
Declared infecund	12.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	3.2	2.3	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	368	1,279	1,305	1,291	1,167	916	1,373	7,697	na
				MEN[5]					
Have another soon[2]	35.0	30.0	32.0	24.0	19.8	16.3	10.9	23.3	19.8
Have another later[3]	6.5	26.5	13.7	21.9	9.4	7.5	2.7	13.5	11.1
Have another, undecided when	6.2	10.9	8.8	4.0	2.8	4.2	1.7	5.6	4.7
Undecided	34.9	30.2	23.8	28.5	32.1	33.7	29.1	29.6	26.6
Want no more	13.6	1.6	17.2	18.3	32.8	34.0	52.4	24.8	33.3
Sterilized[4]	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.6	0.9	3.3	0.8	1.3	1.3
Declared infecund	3.9	0.8	3.1	0.8	2.1	0.9	2.4	1.9	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	119	332	351	326	308	228	339	2,003	2,497

na = Not applicable
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilization
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	0.9	4.1	16.9	24.8	41.1	57.1	70.5	30.3
Rural	2.5	5.2	9.8	19.6	33.4	45.4	58.1	27.8
Municipality								
Aileu	*	4.8	5.1	13.7	32.8	41.1	52.8	25.1
Ainaro	*	4.4	7.0	20.2	14.5	31.3	40.5	21.9
Baucau	*	4.6	6.1	21.1	31.6	54.1	68.8	30.2
Bobonaro	(4.1)	5.3	9.5	23.3	36.7	40.9	62.6	26.4
Covalima	*	5.0	8.8	21.2	34.7	50.4	52.6	25.1
Dili	(0.0)	4.3	17.6	23.6	40.3	63.0	79.0	30.9
Ermera	(0.0)	7.6	10.8	16.0	17.4	33.0	53.9	25.4
Lautem	*	8.6	17.0	18.6	33.8	45.9	44.1	30.3
Liquiçá	*	2.6	6.5	13.9	40.0	36.9	59.9	22.4
Manatuto	(8.4)	5.9	16.4	19.3	28.7	42.5	68.5	28.2
Manufahi	*	4.0	10.1	22.0	51.3	58.8	70.3	34.2
SAR of Oecussi	(2.6)	6.5	16.5	32.1	52.7	65.8	81.0	39.7
Viqueque	(6.9)	3.5	13.2	15.5	24.2	41.7	39.1	22.5
Education								
No education	7.0	13.3	17.5	27.7	37.7	44.9	59.0	36.9
Primary	0.0	4.0	13.5	20.7	37.3	46.5	63.8	33.9
Secondary	0.4	2.6	10.3	18.1	33.5	52.9	61.1	23.3
More than secondary	0.0	4.0	8.6	22.1	34.5	(53.2)	*	16.4
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	(2.2)	8.9	11.8	21.9	31.0	41.5	56.9	29.1
Second	1.2	4.7	10.8	17.2	32.0	43.5	59.6	27.2
Middle	3.0	4.9	8.7	17.0	32.6	37.9	58.5	25.5
Fourth	1.8	4.6	15.5	17.7	36.7	52.6	67.4	29.7
Highest	2.0	2.7	13.2	31.1	44.8	66.7	63.6	30.9
Total	2.0	4.9	12.1	21.2	35.6	48.4	60.9	28.5

Notes: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	(15.8)	0.6	22.9	24.6	40.1	38.9	62.8	27.5
Rural	12.3	2.3	16.6	19.4	31.8	36.7	49.7	25.6
Municipality								
Aileu	*	*	(18.8)	(23.0)	*	*	(43.2)	25.4
Ainaro	*	*	*	*	(20.8)	*	(43.0)	17.7
Baucau	*	*	*	*	*	*	(72.2)	29.4
Bobonaro	*	*	*	(12.5)	(25.7)	*	(39.9)	22.6
Covalima	*	*	(9.3)	(11.6)	*	*	*	10.3
Dili	*	0.0	(28.3)	(23.8)	(37.3)	*	(66.3)	26.0
Ermera	*	*	(8.8)	*	*	*	*	11.7
Lautem	(14.4)	*	*	*	*	*	(45.5)	25.7
Liquiçá	*	(1.5)	(7.9)	*	*	*	(34.6)	15.0
Manatuto	*	(1.8)	*	*	*	*	(62.9)	24.6
Manufahi	*	(4.5)	(17.3)	*	(40.2)	*	(58.4)	24.4
SAR of Oecussi	*	*	*	(38.6)	(75.3)	*	*	46.8
Viqueque	*	*	(51.3)	(56.9)	*	*	(65.0)	57.2
Education								
No education	(23.2)	1.3	23.1	27.8	38.9	40.6	50.8	32.6
Primary	*	2.4	23.3	23.6	31.7	37.5	58.1	30.5
Secondary	10.8	0.9	15.5	15.5	29.5	35.6	51.2	21.9
More than secondary	*	2.6	14.4	(18.6)	(38.3)	*	(57.0)	19.2
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	*	(2.0)	19.5	21.2	36.9	(42.7)	46.6	30.7
Second	(5.9)	1.8	15.4	10.2	32.5	(27.9)	55.6	22.6
Middle	*	1.4	13.4	28.7	28.0	39.1	48.6	24.6
Fourth	(13.9)	2.5	17.2	24.1	30.6	25.6	64.1	26.5
Highest	(14.4)	0.8	26.7	23.2	42.1	(54.2)	(51.4)	27.0
Total 15-49	13.6	1.6	18.5	20.9	33.8	37.3	53.2	26.1
50-59	(35.7)	*	(43.7)	71.2	70.8	73.0	71.9	68.8
Total 15-59	17.2	5.4	20.0	28.3	41.4	47.0	60.3	34.6

Note: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to the number of living children, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
				WOMEN[1]				
0	24.0	7.5	7.1	8.6	9.2	9.5	9.4	14.6
1	0.8	5.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
2	16.9	11.8	15.9	3.1	1.7	1.2	1.0	10.3
3	3.5	5.3	3.2	12.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	3.8
4	25.8	43.3	45.2	36.2	36.4	14.3	11.6	29.5
5	4.2	6.5	5.5	9.3	10.9	19.6	2.4	6.7
6+	6.9	9.4	13.7	19.4	27.8	42.7	58.0	19.6
Non-numeric responses	17.9	11.1	9.0	10.7	13.1	12.2	17.0	14.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,933	1,396	1,375	1,349	1,201	945	1,408	12,607
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
All women	2.6	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.1	6.1	3.7
Number of women	4,052	1,241	1,251	1,205	1,044	829	1,168	10,789
Currently married women	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.1	6.0	4.4
Number of currently married women	318	1,148	1,187	1,163	1,020	806	1,142	6,785
				MEN[3]				
0	32.9	17.2	19.5	23.9	18.1	23.5	18.2	26.8
1	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4
2	11.6	6.8	7.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	0.3	7.9
3	5.3	6.7	2.4	5.6	0.0	1.8	0.7	4.2
4	24.6	33.8	31.7	18.4	25.5	4.7	4.5	22.7
5	6.9	9.6	12.6	11.8	8.2	16.1	2.8	8.3
6+	10.4	13.3	14.0	20.1	31.6	36.0	51.5	18.3
Non-numeric responses	8.0	11.2	12.0	17.6	13.9	15.3	22.0	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	2,165	338	351	331	314	230	346	4,075
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-49:[2]								
All men	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.2	4.4	5.8	3.3
Number of men	1,992	300	309	273	270	195	270	3,609
Currently married men	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.4	5.8	4.0
Number of currently married men	107	294	308	268	264	193	262	1,697
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-59:[2]								
All men	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.4	6.0	3.4
Number of men	2,040	322	334	325	335	269	448	4,074
Currently married men	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	4.4	6.0	4.2
Number of currently married men	128	314	329	316	330	263	437	2,117

[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife)

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49 according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]
Age		
15-19	2.6	2,486
20-24	3.3	1,844
25-29	3.7	1,781
30-34	4.2	1,542
35-39	4.5	995
40-44	4.6	1,222
45-49	4.8	919
Residence		
Urban	3.5	3,309
Rural	3.9	7,480
Municipality		
Aileu	3.9	463
Ainaro	4.0	478
Baucau	3.6	961
Bobonaro	3.8	903
Covalima	3.5	709
Dili	3.6	2,392
Ermera	3.5	980
Lautem	4.8	601
Liquiçá	3.4	729
Manatuto	4.1	524
Manufahi	4.3	599
SAR of Oecussi	3.6	719
Viqueque	3.9	733
Education		
No education	4.3	2,405
Primary	4.1	1,645
Secondary	3.5	5,622
More than secondary	3.4	1,116
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.1	1,852
Second	3.8	2,027
Middle	3.9	2,139
Fourth	3.7	2,342
Highest	3.3	2,429
Total	3.7	10,789

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth				Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Missing		
Birth order						
1	96.4	2.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,988
2	94.8	3.8	1.2	0.2	100.0	1,619
3	95.6	2.9	1.4	0.2	100.0	1,371
4+	93.3	2.2	4.4	0.2	100.0	3,053
Mother's age at birth						
<20	95.1	3.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	626
20-24	96.1	3.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,135
25-29	95.9	2.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	2,370
30-34	93.5	2.6	3.8	0.1	100.0	1,612
35-39	93.3	1.0	5.2	0.4	100.0	837
40-44	91.4	2.3	6.3	0.0	100.0	393
45-49	75.1	6.0	11.8	7.1	100.0	57
Total	94.8	2.7	2.4	0.1	100.0	8,031

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	3.0	3.5
Rural	3.8	4.6
Municipality		
Aileu	3.7	4.0
Ainaro	4.1	5.7
Baucau	3.8	4.6
Bobonaro	3.7	4.6
Covalima	3.7	4.2
Dili	3.1	3.6
Ermera	3.1	4.3
Lautem	4.3	4.9
Liquiçá	3.6	4.4
Manatuto	4.0	4.6
Manufahi	3.9	4.3
SAR of Oecussi	3.7	4.0
Viqueque	3.8	4.6
Education		
No education	3.9	4.8
Primary	3.9	4.7
Secondary	3.6	4.3
More than secondary	2.8	3.3
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.3	5.2
Second	3.8	4.7
Middle	3.7	4.3
Fourth	3.3	3.9
Highest	2.9	3.4
Total	3.5	4.2

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

FAMILY PLANNING 7

Key Findings

- ***Modern contraceptive use:*** 24% of currently married women are using a modern method of contraception. Injectables, used by 12% of married women, are the most common method. Use of modern methods has increased slightly from 21% in the 2009-10 TLDHS to 24% in 2016.
- ***Contraceptive discontinuation:*** 30% of episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years preceding the survey were discontinued within 12 months. 15% of episodes were discontinued due to a desire to become pregnant, and 11% of episodes were discontinued due to side effects or health concerns.
- ***Unmet need:*** 25% of married women have unmet need for family planning. Unmet need has decreased from 32% in the 2009-10 TLDHS.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to plan the size of their family and space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on the use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of any method of family planning is widespread in Timor-Leste, with 71% of women and 79% of men age 15-49 having heard of at least one method **(Table 7.1)**. Among women, the most commonly known methods of family planning are injectables (62%), the pill (56%), and implants (52%). Among men, the most commonly known methods of family planning are male condom (68%), withdrawal (61%), and injectables (48%).

Among women and men age 15-49 who are currently married, 81% of women and 83% of men have heard of at least one modern method of family planning. Knowledge of any modern method ranges from 65% in Manatuto to 93% in Aileu and Bobonaro among women, and from 37% in Viqueque to over 99% in Dili among men.

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

Sixteen percent of all women and 26% of currently married women are using a method of family planning. Use of a modern method of family planning is 24% among married women, and increases from 8% among married women age 15-19 to 31% of those age 30-34 before decreasing to 14% among those age 45-49 **(Table 7.3)**.

Modern methods

Include female sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, the pill, and male condom; natural methods of family planning including standard days method (SDM), the Billings method, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)[1]; and other methods including male sterilization, female condom, and emergency contraception[2]

Among currently married women, the most commonly used methods are injectables (12%) and implants (6%). Use of all other methods is 2% or lower. Use of female sterilization is low in Timor-Leste—only around 1% of currently married women have undergone sterilization **(Figure 7.1)**.

Trends: There has been little change in the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) between the 2009-10 and 2016 TLDHS surveys. Among currently married women, CPR has increased slightly from 22% to 26%. Use of modern methods has increased slightly from 21% to 24%, and use of traditional methods is similar in both surveys (1-2%) **(Figure 7.2 and Table 7.4.2)**. By method, the most notable change has been an increase in the use of implants, from less than 1% in 2009-10 to 6% in 2016. However, this increase has been accompanied by a slight decrease in the percentage of married women using injectables, from 16% to 12%.

***Figure 7.1* Contraceptive use**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method

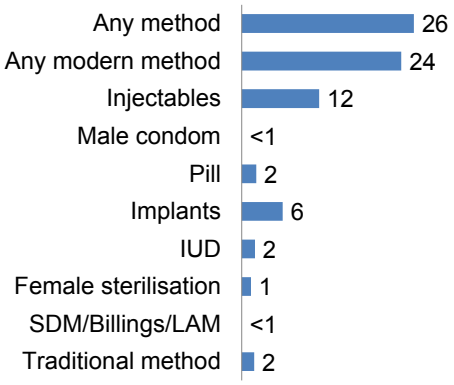
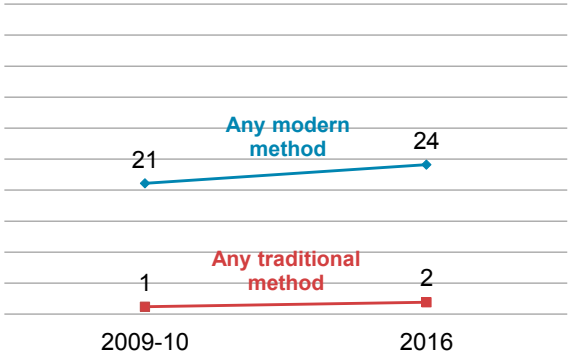


***Figure 7.2* Trends in contraceptive use**

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



Patterns by background characteristics

- The modern CPR among current married women is strikingly similar in urban and rural areas (23% vs. 25%). However, the method mix differs by residence. Contraceptive users in rural areas are more likely to use injectables than all other methods combined. Fourteen percent of married women in rural areas use injectables, compared with 6% who use implants, and 2% or less who use other methods. In urban areas, on the other hand, the contraceptive mix is more diverse—with 7% of women in urban areas using implants, 6% using injectables, and 3% each using female sterilization and the pill **(Table 7.4.1)**.

[1] The MOH refers to fertility awareness methods such as SDM, Billings, and LAM as natural methods of family planning and not "modern".

[2] The MOH did not procure the female condom or emergency contraception during the period 2009-2016.

- Use of a modern contraceptive generally increases with household wealth, though the range is small. **(Figure 7.3)**.
- Use of a modern method of family planning among married women is lowest in Lautem (8%), followed by Ainaro and Viqueque (17% each). Modern CPR is 30% or higher in 5 municipalities: Aileu, Bobonaro, Covalima, Manufahi, and SAR of Oecussi **(Figure 7.4)**. Injectables are the most commonly used method in every municipality except Baucau, where IUD is the most common method, and Lautem, where implants are most common **(Table 7.4.1)**.

***Figure 7.3* Use of modern methods by household wealth**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49

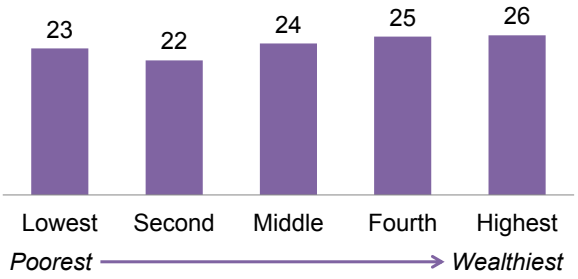
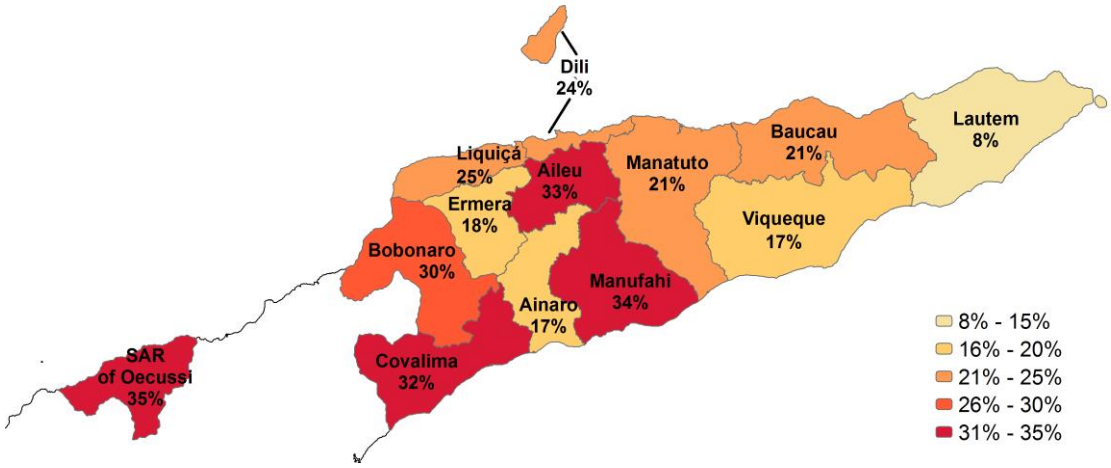


***Figure 7.4* Modern contraceptive use by municipality**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



Knowledge of the Fertile Period

For women who rely on cycle-based method of family planning, such as standard days method (SDM), the Billings method, or rhythm method, accurate knowledge of the fertile period is key to successful use of the method. Overall, only 8% of women correctly identify the time halfway between two menstrual periods as the time when a woman is most likely to conceive. Thirty-five percent of women stated there was no specific time when a woman was most fertile, and 24% said they did not know. Among users of the rhythm method, knowledge that the fertile period is halfway between two menstrual periods increases to 31%. However, an even greater percentage of rhythm users (36%) believe that a woman is most likely to conceive just before her menstrual period begins **(Table 7.5)**.

By age, knowledge of the fertile period is lowest among women age 15-19 (4%) and highest among women age 25-39 (11%) **(Table 7.6)**.

7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired

Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

The vast majority of contraceptive methods are obtained from the public health sector. Ninety-two percent of users of modern contraceptive methods obtained their method from a public source, including 43% who obtained their method from a health post and 31% who obtained their method from a community health center. Just 3% obtained their method from a private medical source, and 4% obtained their method from Marie Stopes. In contrast to other contraceptive methods, the principle source for female sterilization is a national hospital (52%), followed by a referral hospital (38%) **(Table 7.8)**.

7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about the method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Overall, 57% of modern method users who began their episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey had informed choice. Sixty-nine percent of women were informed about potential side effects of problems with the method they adopted, 60% were informed of what to do if they experience side effects, and 79% were informed of other methods they could use **(Table 7.9)**. Forty-one percent of users of sterilization had informed choice, compared with 54% of users of injectables and 62% of users of IUDs, implants, and pills.

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey, experienced by women who are currently age 15-49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Three in ten episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey were discontinued within 12 months **(Table 7.10)**. Discontinuation rates were higher for pills (44%) and injectables (35%) than for implants (14%). The most common reason cited for having discontinued a method within 12 months is desire to become pregnant (15%), followed by side effects or health concerns (11%). In 2% of discontinued episodes, the woman switched to another contraceptive method.

Table 7.11 shows the percent distribution of discontinuations by reason for discontinuation among all discontinuations in the 5 years before the survey, according to contraceptive method. Across all methods, the most common reason for discontinuation is desire to become pregnant (57%). This is also the most common reason for discontinuation among each of the methods shown individually.

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who:

(1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or

(2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or

(3) are postpartum amenorrheic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

Demand for family planning:

Unmet need for family planning + current contraceptive use (any method)

Proportion of demand satisfied:

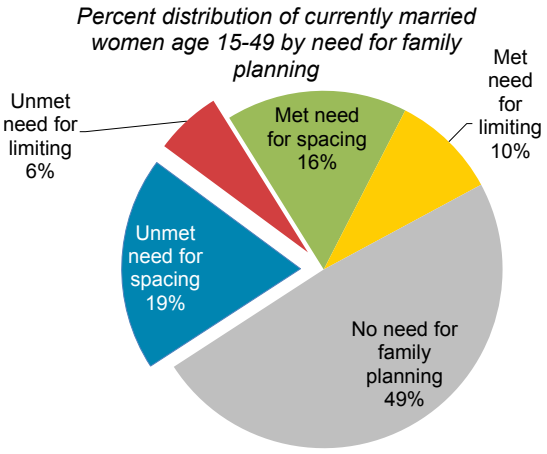
$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

- 25% of currently married women has an unmet need for family planning, 26% have met need for family planning, and 49% have no need for family planning.
- 51% of the demand for family planning is satisfied, and 47% of the demand for family planning is satisfied with modern methods **(Figure 7.5** and **Table 7.12.1)**.
- The majority of unmet need is for spacing of births rather than limiting—19% of currently married women have unmet need for spacing while 6% have unmet need for limiting.

***Figure 7.5* Demand for family planning**



Trends: Levels of unmet need have declined since the 2009-10 TLDHS. Among currently married women, unmet need has decreased from 32% in 2009-10 to 25% in 2016 as met need has increased slightly from 22% to 26%. The total demand for family planning has also decreased slightly from 54% in 2009-10 to 51% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for family planning is highest among women age 20-34 (28-31%), and lowest among women age 45-49 (10%). A different pattern emerges when looking at percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods, which generally increases with age from just 22% of women age 15-19 to 52% among women age 45-49 **(Table 7.12.1)**.
- Differentials in unmet need by municipality range from 20% in Covalima to 36% in Ermera. The percentage of demand satisfied with modern methods is lowest in Lautem (22%), with percentages

below 40% observed in Baucau and Ermera. The percentage of demand satisfied with modern methods is 60% or higher in Aileu, Covalima, Manufahi, and SAR of Oecussi.

- **Table 7.12.2** shows unmet need among all women age 15-49 and among sexually active unmarried women. Unmet need for all women is 16%, including 12% for spacing and 4% for limiting. Total demand is 32%, and the percentage of demand satisfied with modern methods is 47%.

Decisionmaking about family planning

Eighty-five percent of currently married women who are using a method of family planning say that the decision to use family planning was made by themselves and their husbands jointly. Eight percent say they made the decision themselves, and 6% said their husband made the decision **(Table 7.13)**.

Among currently married women who are not using a method of family planning, 76% say the decision not to use was made by themselves and their husbands jointly, 16% say they made the decision themselves, and 8% say their husband made the decision not to use a method.

Future Use of Contraception

The 2016 TLDHS also assessed intent to use family planning in the future. Among women who are currently married and not using a method, 69% said they do not intend to use a method in the future, 19% say they do intend to use a method in the future, and 12% say they are unsure. Intention to use a method of family planning in the future is highest among women with 2 children (26%) and lowest among women who have 4 or more children (15%) **(Table 7.14)**.

Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media

Women and men were asked about exposure to family planning methods in the past few months in various forms of media. Television was the most common media source for family planning messages among women (17%) and men (28%). Seventy-five percent of women and 62% of men were not exposed to messages about family planning in any of the main types of media (radio, television, newspaper or magazine, and mobile phone).

7.6 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

The 2016 TLDHS included a series of questions regarding women's interaction with providers of family planning services to assess missed opportunities for making contraceptive methods available. Among women who are not using a method of family planning, 14% were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning with them in the 12 months preceding the survey. Sixteen percent of women who are not using family planning visited a health facility in the 12 months preceding the survey and discussed family planning with a healthcare provider, while 28% visited a health facility and did not discuss family planning with a healthcare provider. Overall, 79% of women who are not using family planning did not have any discussions with a healthcare provider about family planning in the past 12 months, either during a home visit or at a health facility.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in Lautem (29%) were more likely than women in other municipalities to have been visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning. Women in Baucau were least likely to receive such a visit (7%).
- Women in Liquiçá (28%) are most likely to have discussed family planning during a visit to a health facility, followed by women in Covalima and Lautem (25% each).
- Nonusers of family planning who are least likely to have discussed contraception during the past 12 months, either with a fieldworker or during a health facility visit, include women in Baucau (88%), Bobonaro (85%), and Viqueque (84%).

List of Tables

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

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- **Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age**
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Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15-49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women[1]	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men[1]
Any method	71.2	82.6	80.7	79.1	85.4	92.3
Any modern method	69.9	81.3	77.2	76.5	83.0	91.8
Female sterilization	40.1	50.1	60.0	36.7	47.3	36.3
Male sterilization	13.9	17.1	20.9	17.1	20.6	13.2
Pill	55.9	69.0	64.0	43.5	57.7	34.1
IUD	36.7	47.9	46.4	24.0	34.5	12.6
Injectables	61.6	75.5	70.0	48.2	66.7	30.1
Implants	51.5	64.6	60.0	31.0	44.9	19.0
Male condom	43.9	48.6	55.4	68.3	72.2	85.8
Female condom	15.6	17.9	37.5	26.8	28.8	34.1
Emergency contraception	13.3	17.3	4.1	17.7	22.3	13.6
Standard days method (SDM)	18.0	24.8	14.6	19.9	26.7	12.2
Billings Method	14.0	18.8	15.0	14.2	18.9	7.1
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	27.8	38.1	38.2	27.2	37.4	18.5
Other modern method	0.6	1.0	0.0	12.2	12.9	10.4
Any traditional method	36.8	47.4	51.7	62.2	68.6	76.3
Rhythm	20.5	27.7	37.5	19.5	26.2	10.3
Withdrawal	32.4	42.0	46.8	61.1	67.0	76.3
Other traditional method	1.9	2.7	7.6	1.7	1.9	0.8
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	4.5	5.6	5.8	4.7	5.9	4.1
Number of respondents	12,607	7,697	43	4,075	2,003	230
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-59	na	na	na	4.7	5.7	4.1
Number of respondents	na	na	na	4,622	2,497	232

na = Not applicable
[1] Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method by background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number
Age						
15-19	75.3	71.5	245	*	*	7
20-24	79.3	77.2	1,031	89.5	86.5	110
25-29	84.3	83.0	1,575	85.2	82.1	280
30-34	88.5	86.9	1,574	91.5	89.9	433
35-39	84.6	84.2	1,006	83.9	81.9	310
40-44	81.8	80.9	1,301	82.5	79.1	442
45-49	74.6	73.4	965	82.9	81.0	421
Residence						
Urban	88.4	88.0	2,252	98.4	98.1	603
Rural	80.2	78.5	5,445	79.9	76.5	1,400
Municipality						
Aileu	93.6	92.9	292	93.6	93.6	76
Ainaro	67.4	65.8	329	66.3	64.5	108
Baucau	77.3	72.9	789	95.7	81.0	174
Bobonaro	93.1	92.9	648	79.6	76.8	160
Covalima	82.6	82.6	479	86.1	85.1	119
Dili	87.5	87.1	1,732	99.5	99.5	474
Ermera	81.0	80.1	707	75.8	75.8	168
Lautem	71.1	69.1	406	88.8	85.2	109
Liquiçá	84.3	84.0	479	96.4	95.1	135
Manatuto	69.6	65.4	373	74.4	72.5	93
Manufahi	91.4	89.8	404	84.5	84.0	108
SAR of Oecussi	92.9	92.7	545	93.9	92.1	138
Viqueque	65.6	63.1	514	40.2	36.6	141
Education						
No education	74.2	72.7	2,201	71.3	68.2	509
Primary	82.4	80.6	1,430	83.6	81.0	445
Secondary	86.2	84.9	3,366	91.3	88.6	767
More than secondary	91.8	91.7	701	97.9	97.9	282
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	75.7	72.8	1,389	74.9	70.3	363
Second	77.3	75.8	1,511	79.6	75.8	422
Middle	83.2	81.8	1,547	82.6	79.8	406
Fourth	86.7	86.0	1,604	91.0	89.9	382
Highest	88.8	88.4	1,646	97.8	97.7	430
Total 15-49	82.6	81.3	7,697	85.4	83.0	2,003
50-59	na	na	na	80.1	75.9	494
Total 15-59	na	na	na	84.4	81.6	2,497

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes female sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, the pill, and male condom; natural methods of family planning including standard days method (SDM), the Billings method, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM); and other methods including male sterilization, female condom, and emergency contraception

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method										Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	SDM	Billings Method	LAM	Other		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
ALL WOMEN																			
15-19	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.1	100.0	2,985
20-24	10.1	9.1	0.0	0.4	4.9	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	89.9	100.0	2,165
25-29	22.8	20.9	0.1	1.0	11.2	5.9	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.5	1.2	0.1	77.2	100.0	2,011
30-34	29.1	27.7	1.5	1.7	13.6	7.5	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	70.9	100.0	1,772
35-39	28.7	26.4	2.3	3.4	11.4	5.9	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.2	2.0	0.1	71.3	100.0	1,141
40-44	22.8	21.3	2.6	3.4	8.7	4.7	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	77.2	100.0	1,438
45-49	13.8	12.0	1.5	1.0	5.9	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	86.2	100.0	1,096
Total	16.1	14.8	0.9	1.2	7.2	3.8	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	83.9	100.0	12,607
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																			
15-19	10.4	8.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	89.6	100.0	245
20-24	20.1	18.7	0.0	0.9	10.2	5.7	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	1.3	0.0	79.9	100.0	1,031
25-29	28.9	26.5	0.1	1.3	14.4	7.5	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.7	1.5	0.2	71.1	100.0	1,575
30-34	32.6	31.1	1.5	1.9	15.3	8.4	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.0	67.4	100.0	1,574
35-39	32.0	29.4	2.6	3.5	12.8	6.7	3.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.1	68.0	100.0	1,006
40-44	25.2	23.5	2.8	3.7	9.6	5.2	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.1	74.8	100.0	1,301
45-49	15.6	13.5	1.7	1.1	6.7	2.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	84.4	100.0	965
Total	26.0	24.1	1.4	2.0	11.7	6.2	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.1	74.0	100.0	7,697
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]																			
Total	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(93.6)	100.0	43

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Standard days method (SDM), the Billings method, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) are natural methods of family planning. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
SDM = Standard days method
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.4.1 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method										Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	SDM	Billings Method	LAM	Other		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Number of living children																			
0	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	97.8	100.0	566
1-2	23.5	21.4	0.5	0.8	10.9	6.0	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.8	1.1	0.1	76.5	100.0	2,517
3-4	32.4	30.2	1.7	2.5	15.5	7.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.3	1.9	0.1	67.6	100.0	2,376
5+	28.1	26.5	2.2	3.3	11.5	7.0	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.1	71.9	100.0	2,238
Residence																			
Urban	26.8	23.0	2.6	2.3	6.4	7.4	2.7	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.8	1.5	2.2	0.1	73.2	100.0	2,252
Rural	25.7	24.5	0.9	1.9	13.9	5.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	74.3	100.0	5,445
Municipality																			
Aileu	33.3	32.8	0.2	1.2	19.0	4.3	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	66.7	100.0	292
Ainaro	17.7	17.0	2.1	0.8	9.6	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	82.3	100.0	329
Baucau	24.7	20.5	1.8	6.5	5.8	4.5	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.2	0.3	3.9	0.0	75.3	100.0	789
Bobonaro	32.0	30.1	2.4	1.1	13.9	11.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	1.8	0.0	68.0	100.0	648
Covalima	32.6	31.8	0.7	0.2	25.1	3.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	67.4	100.0	479
Dili	28.6	23.9	2.8	2.5	5.2	8.2	3.0	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	4.7	1.6	2.9	0.2	71.4	100.0	1,732
Ermera	18.5	18.2	0.1	0.4	9.6	6.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	81.5	100.0	707
Lautem	8.2	8.2	0.5	2.1	0.7	4.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.8	100.0	406
Liquiçá	26.0	25.4	0.1	0.5	18.4	2.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	74.0	100.0	479
Manatuto	21.9	21.2	0.9	2.6	12.9	3.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	78.1	100.0	373
Manufahi	35.9	34.1	0.6	0.9	20.9	8.1	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.6	0.2	64.1	100.0	404
SAR of Oecussi	34.8	34.6	0.9	1.7	22.5	7.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	65.2	100.0	545
Viqueque	17.0	17.0	0.2	1.8	10.5	3.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.0	100.0	514
Education																			
No education	21.8	21.2	0.6	1.6	11.7	5.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	78.2	100.0	2,201
Primary	30.1	28.8	1.3	1.5	16.4	6.9	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	69.9	100.0	1,430
Secondary	26.3	23.9	1.7	2.4	10.8	5.9	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.7	1.7	0.0	73.7	100.0	3,366
More than secondary	29.3	24.0	2.1	2.5	6.5	7.1	3.4	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.0	5.3	1.2	3.6	0.5	70.7	100.0	701
Wealth quintile																			
Lowest	24.0	23.4	0.4	1.0	14.7	5.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	76.0	100.0	1,389
Second	22.1	21.5	0.9	0.9	12.8	4.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	77.9	100.0	1,511
Middle	25.6	24.2	0.4	2.3	14.0	5.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	74.4	100.0	1,547
Fourth	27.8	25.3	1.9	2.5	10.9	6.7	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.3	2.0	0.2	72.2	100.0	1,604
Highest	29.8	25.5	2.9	3.1	6.8	8.1	2.5	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	4.3	1.9	2.4	0.0	70.2	100.0	1,646
Total	26.0	24.1	1.4	2.0	11.7	6.2	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.1	74.0	100.0	7,697

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Standard days method (SDM), the Billings method, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) are natural methods of family planning.
SDM = Standard days method
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Table 7.4.2 Trends in the current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, Timor-Leste DHS 2009-10 and 2016

Method	TLDHS 2009-10	TLDHS 2016
Any method	22.3	26.0
Any modern method	21.1	24.1
Female sterilization	0.8	1.4
IUD	1.3	2.0
Injectables	15.7	11.7
Implants	0.8	6.2
Pill	1.7	2.2
Male condom	0.2	0.0
Other modern method	0.4	0.6
Any traditional method	1.2	1.9
Rhythm	0.6	0.5
Withdrawal	0.4	1.4
Other	0.3	0.1
Not currently using	77.7	74.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of women	7,906	7,697

Table 7.5 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users, SDM users, Billings Method users and all women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Users of SDM	Users of Billings method	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	(35.9)	*	*	12.1
During her menstrual period	(8.4)	*	*	10.9
Right after her menstrual period has ended	(6.1)	*	*	10.3
Halfway between two menstrual periods	(31.4)	*	*	8.4
Other	(0.0)	*	*	0.0
No specific time	(10.5)	*	*	34.6
Don't know	(7.8)	*	*	23.6
Missing	(0.0)	*	*	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	37	22	7	12,607

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
SDM = Standard days method

Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15-19	3.8	2,985
20-24	7.8	2,165
25-29	11.3	2,011
30-34	10.7	1,772
35-39	10.6	1,141
40-44	9.9	1,438
45-49	8.5	1,096
Total	8.4	12,607

Table 7.7 Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilization						Total	Number of women	Median age[1]
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
Total	3.7	16.9	30.0	38.5	10.6	0.4	100.0	108	33.8

[1] Median age at sterilization is calculated only for women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

Table 7.8 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Source	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Total[1]
Public sector	95.5	87.6	90.8	96.3	87.4	91.6
National hospital	52.4	1.8	3.7	0.7	0.5	4.1
Referral hospital	38.0	8.4	13.3	10.6	9.3	11.9
Community health center	4.2	30.9	44.1	29.4	37.2	30.8
Health post	0.9	45.8	27.4	53.8	38.1	43.1
SISCa post	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.9
Mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Other public source	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2
Private medical sector	4.5	9.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	3.2
Private hospital/clinic	0.0	6.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.0
Pharmacy	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Private doctor	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6
Mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other private source	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Other source	0.0	2.7	7.3	1.9	11.2	4.8
Marie Stopes[2]	0.0	1.4	7.3	1.1	11.2	4.1
Shop/market	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	108	171	157	902	476	1,851

[1] Total includes users of male condom, standard days method (SDM), the Billings method, and emergency contraception not shown separately.
[2] Marie Stopes works in partnership with the MOH in the municipalities but has a private clinic in Dili.

Table 7.9 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, and percentage who were informed of all 3, according to method and initial source, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:				
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed of all 3 (Method Information Index)	Number of women
Method					
Female sterilization	78.6	62.8	69.8	41.2	65
IUD	70.5	63.5	85.7	61.6	97
Injectables	66.1	56.9	77.1	53.6	761
Implants	70.0	62.9	80.2	61.6	415
Pill	73.8	63.9	80.3	62.4	154
Initial source of method[1]					
Public sector	67.5	58.5	77.4	55.1	1,371
National hospital	(87.5)	(77.2)	(71.5)	(53.1)	51
Referral hospital	61.3	47.0	79.8	43.4	160
Community health center	72.6	61.6	81.3	58.8	457
Health post	64.0	58.1	74.7	55.8	677
SISCa post	*	*	*	*	16
Mobile clinic	*	*	*	*	10
Private medical sector	(69.6)	(57.4)	(85.0)	(55.4)	42
Private hospital/clinic	(60.4)	(58.9)	(83.2)	(58.9)	32
Private doctor	*	*	*	*	3
Pharmacy	*	*	*	*	3
Other private source	*	*	*	*	3
Marie Stopes[2]	(92.9)	(90.8)	(100.0)	(90.8)	68
Other	*	*	*	*	10
Total	68.8	60.0	78.6	56.7	1,490

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Source at start of current episode of use
[2] Marie Stopes works in partnership with the MOH in the municipalities but has a private clinic in Dili.

Table 7.10 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reasons[2]	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reasons[3]	Other reasons	Any reason[4]	Switched to another method[5]	Number of episodes of use[6]
IUD	(1.7)	(3.7)	(0.4)	(8.1)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(17.2)	(1.9)	140
Injectables	0.4	16.3	0.5	14.9	0.6	0.7	1.4	34.7	2.2	1,425
Implants	0.0	7.9	0.1	5.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	14.3	0.7	531
Pill	1.4	20.0	1.3	15.6	3.6	0.9	1.2	44.1	5.1	295
Other[1]	(1.5)	(17.7)	(0.4)	(2.3)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.6)	(3.1)	367
All methods	0.6	14.6	0.5	11.2	1.2	0.4	0.9	29.5	2.4	2,758

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 exposed women in the first month of the life table.

[1] Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard day's method (SDM), the Billings method, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), rhythm, and withdrawal.

[2] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

[3] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

[4] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column

[5] A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

[6] All episodes of use that occur within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

Table 7.11 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Reason	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Rhythm	Withdrawal	All methods[1]
Became pregnant while using	(5.6)	0.9	0.4	2.6	(15.1)	8.3	2.5
Wanted to become pregnant	(46.7)	56.9	58.9	51.5	(60.5)	70.4	57.1
Husband disapproved	(0.0)	1.0	0.3	0.5	(4.5)	0.0	0.8
Wanted a more effective method	(5.4)	2.3	3.3	6.8	(5.6)	8.1	3.8
Side effects/health concerns	(35.8)	31.8	36.1	31.5	(8.1)	6.0	29.5
Lack of access/too far	(0.0)	2.2	0.0	2.2	(0.0)	0.0	1.6
Cost too much	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Inconvenient to use	(0.0)	0.4	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
Up to God/fatalistic	(3.3)	0.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	(1.0)	0.9	0.4	0.0	(2.0)	0.0	0.7
Infrequent sex/husband away	(0.5)	1.3	0.0	0.5	(4.2)	1.9	1.1
Marital dissolution/separation	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	1.5	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
Other	(0.0)	1.0	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	5.3	1.0
Don't know	(1.8)	0.1	0.5	1.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
Missing	(0.0)	0.4	0.0	0.9	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	37	750	162	174	43	76	1,272

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes male condom, standard days method (SDM), the Billings method, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), other modern and other traditional methods not shown separately

Table 7.12.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	25.1	1.3	26.4	10.4	0.0	10.4	35.5	1.3	36.8	245	28.4	22.1
20-24	27.9	1.0	28.9	19.1	1.0	20.1	47.0	2.0	49.0	1,031	41.0	38.2
25-29	28.0	2.8	30.8	25.6	3.3	28.9	53.6	6.1	59.7	1,575	48.4	44.4
30-34	22.7	5.7	28.3	22.6	10.0	32.6	45.2	15.7	60.9	1,574	53.5	51.0
35-39	16.8	10.5	27.3	15.8	16.2	32.0	32.6	26.7	59.3	1,006	54.0	49.5
40-44	10.1	11.3	21.4	6.1	19.1	25.2	16.2	30.4	46.6	1,301	54.2	50.5
45-49	4.1	6.2	10.3	4.1	11.5	15.6	8.2	17.7	25.9	965	60.2	52.3
Residence												
Urban	19.0	7.0	26.0	15.9	10.9	26.8	34.9	17.9	52.8	2,252	50.8	43.5
Rural	19.4	5.5	25.0	16.5	9.1	25.7	36.0	14.7	50.6	5,445	50.7	48.4
Municipality												
Aileu	16.2	4.4	20.6	24.3	9.0	33.3	40.5	13.5	54.0	292	61.8	60.8
Ainaro	20.2	3.9	24.1	9.1	8.6	17.7	29.3	12.5	41.8	329	42.3	40.7
Baucau	22.9	6.8	29.7	12.7	12.0	24.7	35.6	18.8	54.4	789	45.4	37.7
Bobonaro	18.4	5.3	23.7	21.2	10.8	32.0	39.6	16.1	55.6	648	57.4	54.1
Covalima	14.3	5.9	20.2	25.2	7.4	32.6	39.6	13.2	52.8	479	61.8	60.2
Dili	18.0	6.9	24.9	17.5	11.1	28.6	35.5	18.0	53.5	1,732	53.4	44.6
Ermera	28.7	7.0	35.7	11.5	7.0	18.5	40.1	14.0	54.2	707	34.2	33.6
Lautem	21.9	7.5	29.4	5.1	3.1	8.2	27.0	10.6	37.6	406	21.7	21.7
Liquiçá	17.7	4.4	22.1	20.1	5.9	26.0	37.8	10.3	48.0	479	54.0	52.9
Manatuto	18.5	2.7	21.2	13.2	8.7	21.9	31.7	11.4	43.1	373	50.9	49.3
Manufahi	15.7	5.3	21.1	21.8	14.1	35.9	37.5	19.4	56.9	404	63.0	59.9
SAR of Oecussi	14.3	7.1	21.4	17.7	17.1	34.8	32.0	24.2	56.2	545	61.9	61.5
Viqueque	20.5	5.1	25.6	12.9	4.1	17.0	33.3	9.2	42.6	514	39.9	39.9
Education												
No education	15.8	7.3	23.1	12.3	9.5	21.8	28.1	16.8	44.9	2,201	48.5	47.2
Primary	16.3	7.4	23.7	16.1	14.0	30.1	32.4	21.4	53.8	1,430	55.9	53.6
Secondary	22.4	5.1	27.5	18.0	8.3	26.3	40.4	13.4	53.9	3,366	48.9	44.4
More than secondary	21.8	2.7	24.6	21.8	7.5	29.3	43.6	10.3	53.9	701	54.4	44.5
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	21.0	6.1	27.1	15.2	8.8	24.0	36.3	14.9	51.1	1,389	47.0	45.8
Second	20.5	6.7	27.3	14.4	7.8	22.1	34.9	14.5	49.4	1,511	44.8	43.5
Middle	18.1	4.5	22.6	17.5	8.1	25.6	35.7	12.5	48.2	1,547	53.1	50.3
Fourth	18.8	6.4	25.2	17.3	10.6	27.8	36.1	17.0	53.1	1,604	52.5	47.7
Highest	18.4	6.1	24.5	17.2	12.6	29.8	35.5	18.7	54.3	1,646	54.9	47.0
Total	19.3	6.0	25.3	16.4	9.6	26.0	35.7	15.6	51.3	7,697	50.7	46.9

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, the pill, and male condom; natural methods of family planning including standard days method (SDM), the Billings method, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM); and other methods including male sterilization, female condom, and emergency contraception

Table 7.12.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women

Percentage of all women and women not currently married age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
					ALL WOMEN							
Age												
15-19	2.2	0.1	2.3	0.9	0.0	0.9	3.0	0.1	3.1	2,985	27.3	21.3
20-24	13.6	0.5	14.0	9.6	0.5	10.1	23.2	0.9	24.1	2,165	41.7	37.6
25-29	22.4	2.2	24.6	20.1	2.7	22.8	42.5	4.9	47.4	2,011	48.1	44.2
30-34	20.6	5.1	25.7	20.1	9.0	29.1	40.7	14.1	54.8	1,772	53.1	50.6
35-39	15.0	9.3	24.3	14.2	14.5	28.7	29.2	23.8	53.0	1,141	54.2	49.8
40-44	9.1	10.2	19.4	5.6	17.3	22.8	14.7	27.5	42.2	1,438	54.1	50.4
45-49	3.8	5.5	9.3	3.6	10.2	13.8	7.5	15.7	23.1	1,096	59.7	51.9
Residence												
Urban	10.6	3.8	14.3	8.8	5.9	14.7	19.3	9.7	29.0	4,182	50.5	43.1
Rural	12.8	3.6	16.4	10.8	6.0	16.7	23.6	9.6	33.1	8,425	50.6	48.1
Municipality												
Aileu	9.2	2.5	11.7	13.6	5.0	18.6	22.7	7.6	30.3	524	61.4	60.5
Ainaro	12.9	2.5	15.4	5.8	5.5	11.3	18.7	8.0	26.7	515	42.3	40.7
Baucau	14.2	4.2	18.4	7.9	7.5	15.4	22.1	11.7	33.8	1,288	45.6	38.0
Bobonaro	12.9	3.6	16.5	14.5	7.6	22.1	27.4	11.2	38.6	946	57.2	53.9
Covalima	9.2	3.7	12.9	16.2	4.7	20.9	25.4	8.5	33.8	750	61.9	60.4
Dili	10.1	3.7	13.8	9.9	6.1	15.9	20.0	9.8	29.8	3,206	53.5	44.1
Ermera	17.3	4.3	21.6	6.9	4.2	11.1	24.2	8.5	32.7	1,178	34.0	33.5
Lautem	13.8	4.7	18.5	3.2	1.9	5.2	17.0	6.7	23.7	645	21.7	21.7
Liquiçá	11.4	2.8	14.2	12.7	3.7	16.4	24.1	6.5	30.6	757	53.7	52.6
Manatuto	12.6	1.9	14.5	8.9	6.0	14.9	21.5	7.9	29.4	555	50.6	49.0
Manufahi	10.3	3.2	13.4	13.0	8.4	21.4	23.2	11.6	34.9	676	61.5	58.5
SAR of Oecussi	10.5	5.0	15.5	12.4	12.1	24.5	22.9	17.1	39.9	778	61.3	60.9
Viqueque	13.4	3.3	16.7	8.4	2.7	11.0	21.7	6.0	27.7	791	39.7	39.7
Education												
No education	12.9	5.9	18.8	9.8	7.6	17.5	22.8	13.5	36.3	2,741	48.1	46.8
Primary	12.3	5.5	17.8	12.3	10.6	22.8	24.5	16.1	40.6	1,922	56.2	53.4
Secondary	11.7	2.7	14.4	9.3	4.3	13.6	21.0	6.9	28.0	6,561	48.6	44.1
More than secondary	11.6	1.4	13.0	11.5	4.0	15.5	23.1	5.4	28.5	1,383	54.4	44.4

Continued

Table 7.12.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning: For spacing	Unmet need for family planning: For limiting	Unmet need for family planning: Total	Met need for family planning (currently using): For spacing	Met need for family planning (currently using): For limiting	Met need for family planning (currently using): Total	Total demand for family planning[1]: For spacing	Total demand for family planning[1]: For limiting	Total demand for family planning[1]: Total	Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	14.2	4.1	18.2	10.2	5.9	16.1	24.3	10.0	34.3	2,085	46.8	45.6
Second	13.7	4.5	18.2	9.6	5.1	14.7	23.3	9.6	32.9	2,287	44.8	43.5
Middle	11.9	2.9	14.8	11.2	5.2	16.4	23.0	8.1	31.2	2,423	52.6	49.9
Fourth	11.2	3.8	14.9	10.2	6.2	16.4	21.4	10.0	31.3	2,771	52.4	47.3
Highest	10.3	3.3	13.6	9.6	6.9	16.5	19.8	10.2	30.0	3,041	54.8	46.7
Total	12.0	3.7	15.7	10.1	5.9	16.1	22.2	9.6	31.8	12,607	50.6	46.6
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[4]												
Total	(74.2)	(0.5)	(74.7)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(80.6)	(0.5)	(81.1)	43	(7.9)	(0.0)

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, the pill, and male condom; natural methods of family planning including standard days method (SDM), the Billings method, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM); and other methods including male sterilization, female condom, and emergency contraception

[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.13 Decisionmaking about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning; among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning						Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning					
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	26	20.4	73.8	5.8	0.0	100.0	142
20-24	8.1	88.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	207	13.2	78.6	8.2	0.0	100.0	638
25-29	8.8	84.0	7.1	0.0	100.0	455	13.4	77.6	9.1	0.0	100.0	916
30-34	7.6	86.3	6.1	0.0	100.0	513	14.7	78.8	6.5	0.0	100.0	926
35-39	7.9	86.1	6.0	0.0	100.0	322	14.8	78.4	6.8	0.0	100.0	620
40-44	10.1	83.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	328	19.0	72.1	8.8	0.0	100.0	957
45-49	9.4	82.6	8.1	0.0	100.0	150	18.7	73.8	7.2	0.2	100.0	809
Number of living children												
0	*	*	*	*	*	12	16.7	78.3	5.0	0.0	100.0	355
1-2	8.0	87.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	591	16.0	75.8	8.1	0.0	100.0	1,648
3-4	10.1	82.8	7.0	0.0	100.0	770	14.1	78.6	7.2	0.0	100.0	1,459
5+	6.8	86.5	6.7	0.0	100.0	628	17.3	74.1	8.5	0.1	100.0	1,545
Residence												
Urban	9.0	85.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	604	14.7	79.4	5.8	0.0	100.0	1,397
Rural	8.1	85.4	6.5	0.0	100.0	1,397	16.4	75.1	8.5	0.0	100.0	3,611
Municipality												
Aileu	13.2	75.8	11.0	0.0	100.0	97	25.6	56.8	17.3	0.4	100.0	177
Ainaro	8.4	71.0	20.6	0.0	100.0	58	15.6	64.3	20.1	0.0	100.0	242
Baucau	10.0	87.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	195	21.5	73.3	5.2	0.0	100.0	528
Bobonaro	6.0	87.0	7.1	0.0	100.0	207	17.4	77.7	4.5	0.4	100.0	392
Covalima	12.5	71.7	15.8	0.0	100.0	156	21.7	56.4	21.8	0.0	100.0	282
Dili	7.6	89.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	495	12.3	83.5	4.3	0.0	100.0	1,021
Ermera	14.5	75.6	10.0	0.0	100.0	131	13.8	72.5	13.6	0.0	100.0	537
Lautem	(4.9)	(91.9)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33	14.4	79.7	5.9	0.0	100.0	341
Liquiçá	5.0	91.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	124	11.9	83.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	308
Manatuto	6.0	92.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	82	11.4	86.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	255
Manufahi	4.6	92.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	145	11.7	81.7	6.7	0.0	100.0	234
SAR of Oecussi	10.3	88.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	190	13.7	84.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	303
Viqueque	4.3	78.3	17.4	0.0	100.0	87	22.6	70.8	6.6	0.0	100.0	387
Education												
No education	6.5	85.1	8.4	0.0	100.0	479	16.2	74.6	9.1	0.1	100.0	1,600
Primary	8.8	84.8	6.4	0.0	100.0	430	17.0	76.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	894
Secondary	9.4	84.8	5.9	0.0	100.0	886	15.9	76.3	7.8	0.0	100.0	2,100
More than secondary	8.0	89.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	206	12.4	83.1	4.5	0.0	100.0	414
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	7.0	87.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	334	18.4	74.4	7.2	0.0	100.0	948
Second	11.2	83.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	335	16.1	74.8	9.0	0.1	100.0	1,048
Middle	6.3	84.9	8.9	0.0	100.0	396	16.9	73.3	9.8	0.0	100.0	1,029
Fourth	9.1	86.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	447	15.3	77.4	7.3	0.1	100.0	987
Highest	8.6	85.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	490	12.9	81.7	5.4	0.0	100.0	996
Total	8.4	85.4	6.2	0.0	100.0	2,001	15.9	76.3	7.8	0.0	100.0	5,007

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.14 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Number of living children[1]					
Intention	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Intends to use	19.8	21.0	26.4	19.0	14.6	18.7
Unsure	17.9	13.7	13.8	12.3	10.5	12.4
Does not intend to use	62.3	65.3	59.8	68.8	75.0	68.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	355	1,066	927	892	2,456	5,696

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.15 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television or in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these 4 media sources	Number of women	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these 4 media sources	Number of men
Age												
15-19	6.9	10.3	4.7	3.7	84.3	2,985	15.7	22.1	9.1	7.9	70.7	1,001
20-24	15.1	18.1	10.0	6.7	72.9	2,165	19.3	26.5	13.7	12.0	62.6	689
25-29	17.1	18.1	10.2	7.3	72.0	2,011	24.4	25.6	16.4	13.7	61.4	539
30-34	16.1	21.3	10.5	6.2	70.0	1,772	30.4	33.8	20.2	21.3	53.0	557
35-39	14.9	20.6	9.0	6.4	71.1	1,141	26.5	27.9	16.4	12.7	61.5	361
40-44	15.1	18.6	7.6	6.2	73.7	1,438	31.5	31.4	17.4	11.4	56.3	478
45-49	12.6	16.5	6.2	3.5	77.3	1,096	28.4	31.8	16.9	11.5	58.3	450
Residence												
Urban	16.6	25.1	13.8	9.1	66.7	4,182	30.4	45.6	22.4	19.9	47.0	1,374
Rural	11.8	12.7	5.4	3.9	79.7	8,425	20.2	18.4	11.0	8.7	69.4	2,701
Municipality												
Aileu	14.4	13.7	5.8	4.9	76.9	524	33.7	29.5	19.6	10.1	57.1	174
Ainaro	12.6	8.9	2.5	1.6	82.5	515	22.6	17.8	6.0	3.4	69.4	184
Baucau	5.3	9.4	2.5	2.2	87.4	1,288	8.9	9.1	6.3	2.1	86.4	388
Bobonaro	8.6	11.1	5.9	4.7	84.5	946	7.3	10.8	6.6	7.2	82.7	305
Covalima	11.2	21.0	8.8	5.1	75.3	750	47.6	29.0	34.1	26.9	40.4	234
Dili	14.0	22.5	13.7	8.3	68.7	3,206	29.5	48.0	20.2	19.1	45.2	1,098
Ermera	9.2	5.7	6.8	2.3	85.0	1,178	46.5	29.0	13.3	4.5	44.0	350
Lautem	13.8	22.4	4.7	12.2	70.2	645	10.2	14.4	4.5	6.3	78.3	188
Liquiçá	27.0	19.9	8.4	4.6	67.8	757	17.8	20.1	7.1	3.0	69.3	255
Manatuto	12.3	19.3	9.4	3.0	75.6	555	21.1	29.6	23.1	12.4	64.1	177
Manufahi	28.9	25.2	6.0	12.0	55.9	676	15.2	21.2	16.1	23.8	67.3	225
SAR of Oecussi	13.0	14.7	10.1	4.4	80.2	778	29.5	35.3	26.7	26.5	54.1	212
Viqueque	12.4	18.7	6.4	3.5	75.1	791	3.9	7.8	2.7	4.8	89.9	285
Education												
No education	8.8	7.7	2.0	1.7	86.0	2,741	17.7	13.6	5.2	5.2	75.0	772
Primary	10.3	12.4	2.9	2.8	81.1	1,922	21.2	20.8	7.6	10.1	67.4	736
Secondary	14.0	18.6	9.0	6.0	73.4	6,561	22.8	29.3	15.7	12.7	60.7	2,063
More than secondary	23.7	32.7	24.0	15.5	55.8	1,383	40.1	52.1	36.6	25.8	38.0	504
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	6.2	3.8	1.9	1.9	90.1	2,085	16.7	10.8	9.5	8.1	77.0	648
Second	10.3	7.2	3.8	3.1	83.5	2,287	21.2	14.4	8.1	5.9	71.5	823
Middle	12.5	14.6	5.4	3.9	78.5	2,423	23.0	23.5	12.9	10.6	63.2	809
Fourth	15.6	23.4	9.4	6.4	69.2	2,771	24.6	34.7	16.6	14.1	56.5	844
Highest	19.3	28.8	16.8	10.8	62.2	3,041	30.3	47.7	24.4	21.1	46.7	950
Total 15-49	13.4	16.8	8.2	5.6	75.4	12,607	23.7	27.6	14.8	12.4	61.8	4,075
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	0	23.7	21.6	10.4	8.9	68.3	547
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	0	23.7	26.9	14.3	12.0	62.6	4,622

na = Not applicable

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

Key Findings

- ***Infant/child mortality:*** The under-5 mortality rate is 41 deaths per 1,000 live births and the infant mortality rate is 30 deaths per 1,000 live births. About 1 in 25 children do not reach their fifth birthday, and most (76%) of those who die do not reach their first birthday.
- ***Trends:*** Infant and child mortality rates have declined by 50% since the turn of the century.
- ***Short birth intervals:*** Infant mortality is highest for births born within 2 years of the previous birth (40 infant deaths per 1,000 live births) compared with births born after longer intervals (22-25 infant deaths per 1,000 live births).

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of the population, and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviors that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information is collected as part of a retrospective birth history, in which female respondents list all of the children to whom they have given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from birth histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all the children to whom she has given birth, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

The selective omission from the birth histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.

The displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall work load, because live births occurring during the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.

The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.

Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on the mothers' reports (e.g., birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high, or if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of the mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, Tables C.3, C.4, C.5, and C.6.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality
The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality
The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality
The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

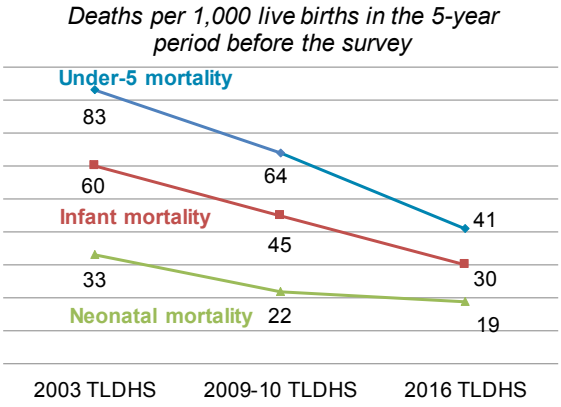
Child mortality
The probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday.

Under-5 mortality
The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

During the 5 years immediately preceding the survey, the infant mortality rate was 30 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**). The child mortality rate was 12 deaths per 1,000 children who had survived to age 12 months. The overall under-5 mortality rate was 41 deaths per 1,000 live births. The neonatal mortality rate was 19 deaths per 1,000 live births. The postneonatal mortality rate was 11 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Trends: **Figure 8.1** presents trends in childhood mortality, as assessed through previous surveys. There appears to be a decline in childhood mortality over time. Under-5 mortality rates decreased from 83 deaths per 1,000 live births during the 5 years immediately preceding the 2003 TLDHS, to 64 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years prior to the 2009-10 TLDHS, to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births in the most recent 5-year period. Infant and child mortality appear to have similarly decreased.

Figure 8.1 **Trends in early childhood mortality rates**



Childhood mortality during the 5-9 and 10-14 year periods measured in the 2016 TLDHS should correspond with the 0-4 and 5-9 rates of the 2009-10 TLDHS; instead, the 2016 numbers are substantially lower. Additionally, the 2016 mortality trends are relatively flat and do not show decline over the last 15 years. The under-5 mortality rate for 10-14 years ago is 45, that for 5-9 years ago is 40, and the rate for 0-4 years ago is 41 (**Table 8.1**). Childhood mortality in the 2016 TLDHS may be underestimated, particularly for the 5-9 and 10-14 years prior to the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There exists a far greater male/female differential (24 and 13 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births) in neonatal mortality rates than in urban/rural neonatal rates (18 and 19 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Table 8.2**).
- There exists a far greater urban/rural differential in post-neonatal mortality rates (7 and 13 post-neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births) than in male/female post-neonatal rates (11 and 12 post-neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births).

8.2 BIODEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS

Researchers have identified multiple risk factors associated with infant/child mortality and the characteristics of the mother and child, and the circumstances of the birth. **Table 8.3** presents data on the intersection of some of those risk factors and child mortality for the 10-year period preceding the survey.

- Mortality estimates by background characteristics are calculated for the 10-year period before the survey to ensure that there are sufficient cases to produce statistically reliable estimates
- Infant mortality is highest among women in their forties (50 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- Second and third order births experience the lowest mortality rates of all birth orders.
- Post-neonatal, infant, and child mortality all generally decline with increasing education of the mother. Thus, under-5 mortality declines from 48 to 26 under-5 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Figure 8.2**).
- Post-neonatal, infant, and child mortality all steadily decline with increasing household wealth. Thus, under-5 mortality falls steadily falls from 55 to 25 under-5 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Figure 8.3**).
- Under-5 mortality varies greatly across regions, from a low of 19 deaths per 1,000 live births in Lautem to a high of 76 under-5 deaths per 1,000 live births in SAR of Oecussi (**Figure 8.4**).

Figure 8.2 **Under-5 mortality by mother's education**

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

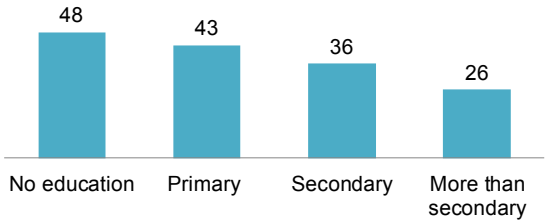


Figure 8.3 **Under-5 mortality by household wealth**

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

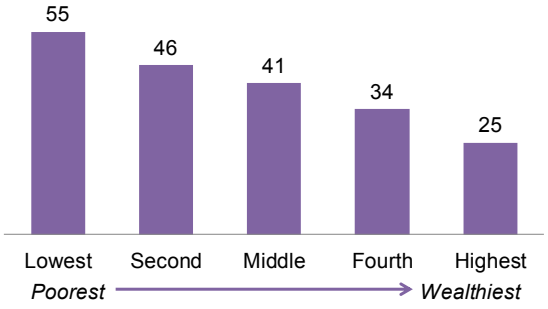
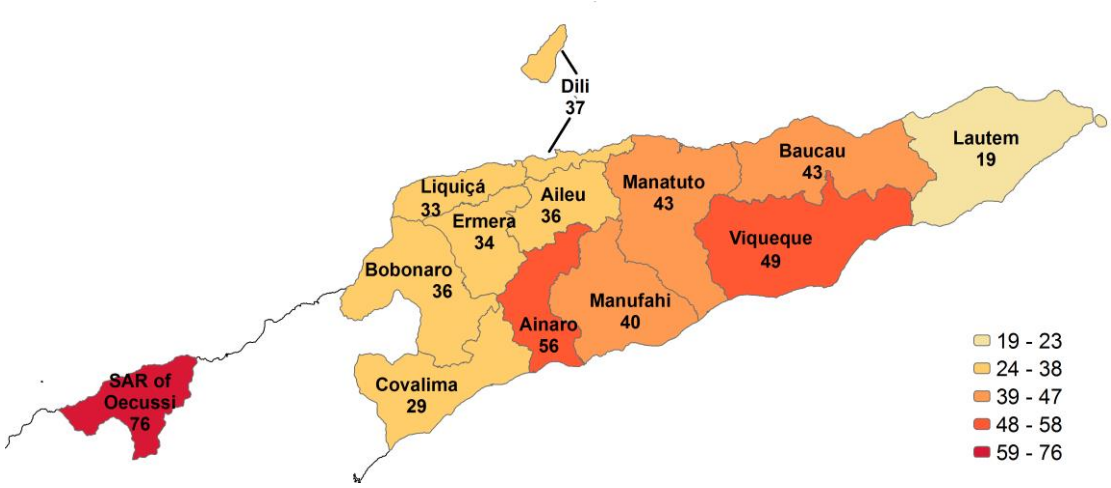


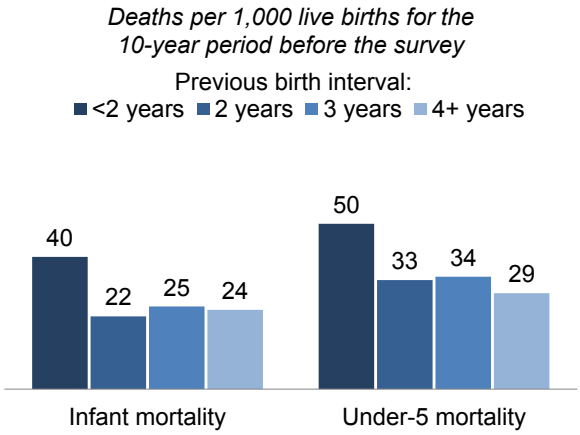
Figure 8.4 **Under-5 mortality by municipality**

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



- Mortality rates are notably higher among births born after short birth intervals (of less than 2 years), compared with births born after longer birth intervals (**Figure 8.5**).

Figure 8.5 **Under-5 mortality by previous birth Interval**



8.3 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy loss that occurs after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey.

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked. The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and offer some reflection of the level of mortality and quality of service around the time of delivery. The number of stillbirths recorded in the TLDHS was 22, and the number of early neonatal deaths was 128 for the 5-year period preceding the survey. This yields a perinatal mortality rate of 20 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By age, the perinatal mortality rate is highest among the oldest mothers (49 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies), that is, women who gave birth in their 40s.
- The perinatal mortality rate is similar in urban and rural areas (21 and 20 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- Perinatal mortality ranges from a low of 7 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Lautem to a high of 27 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Ainaro.
- There is no clear pattern of association with perinatal mortality and mother's education or household wealth.

8.4 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOR

The survival of infants and children depends in part on the demographic and biological characteristics of their mothers. Typically, the probability of dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children). **Table 8.5** gives the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality, the risk ratio, and the percent distribution of currently married women by their category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey.

Twenty-three percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were not in any high-risk category. Twenty-two percent of births were in an unavoidable risk category, that is, first-order births to women between age 18 and 34. As many as 55% of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were in an avoidable high risk category; 33% of all births were in a single high-risk category, which includes mother's age less than 18 years, mother's age more than 34 years, following a birth interval of less than 24 months, and being of birth order greater than three; and 22% of births were in multiple high-risk categories.

The risk ratio denotes the relationship between risk factors and mortality. For example, the risk of dying for a child who falls into any of the avoidable high-risk categories is 1.62 times that for a child not in any high-risk category. Risk ratios are usually higher for children born into multiple high-risk categories; however, it is children born to mothers above the age of 34 (1 high-risk category), who have the highest risk ratio of 2.71, meaning that a child born to a mother above the age of 34 is 2.71 times more likely to die than a child not in any high-risk category.

- 78% of currently married women age 15-49 would be in an avoidable high-risk category if they had conceived at the time of the survey.
- 31% of all currently married women age 15-49 would be in a single high-risk category if they conceived at the time of the survey and 47% would be in a multiple high-risk category.

List of Tables

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	19	11	30	12	41
5-9	15	15	30	10	40
10-14	19	17	36	9	45

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to child's sex and residence, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	24	11	34	12	46
Female	13	12	25	11	36
Residence					
Urban	18	7	25	8	33
Rural	19	13	32	13	44
Total	19	11	30	12	41

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	21	16	37	15	52
20-29	16	13	29	10	38
30-39	15	12	27	12	39
40-49	32	18	50	(9)	(59)
Birth order					
1	21	14	36	15	50
2-3	14	12	26	8	34
4-6	16	13	29	10	38
7+	18	16	34	20	53
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	21	19	40	11	50
2 years	13	9	22	12	33
3 years	15	10	25	10	34
4+ years	13	11	24	5	29
Birth size[3]					
Small/very small	23	(13)	(36)	na	na
Average or larger	14	10	25	na	na
Don't know/Missing	34	16	50	na	na
Municipality					
Aileu	17	8	26	10	36
Ainaro	19	29	48	9	56
Baucau	16	20	36	7	43
Bobonaro	17	12	30	7	36
Covalima	14	11	25	5	29
Dili	19	5	24	14	37
Ermera	18	8	27	7	34
Lautem	9	9	18	2	19
Liquiçá	21	9	30	3	33
Manatuto	21	14	34	9	43
Manufahi	15	10	25	16	40
SAR of Oecussi	16	31	47	31	76
Viqueque	16	17	32	17	49
Mother's education					
No education	18	17	35	14	48
Primary	19	11	29	14	43
Secondary	16	13	28	8	36
More than secondary	14	7	21	6	26
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	17	19	36	20	55
Second	21	14	35	12	46
Middle	17	15	32	9	41
Fourth	12	13	26	8	34
Highest	17	4	20	5	25

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.
na = Not available
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births
[3] Rates for the five-year period before the survey

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Perinatal mortality rate[3]	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	3	8	20	557
<18	1	0	8	168
18-19	2	8	25	389
20-29	14	66	20	4,107
30-39	3	34	17	2,227
40-49	1	20	49	428
Previous pregnancy interval in months[4]				
First pregnancy	5	34	22	1,762
<15	5	31	26	1,358
15-26	4	18	15	1,452
27-38	4	8	12	1,046
39+	4	37	24	1,701
Residence				
Urban	8	37	21	2,097
Rural	14	91	20	5,222
Municipality				
Aileu	0	3	11	276
Ainaro	2	8	27	380
Baucau	4	13	21	763
Bobonaro	0	6	10	626
Covalima	0	8	20	416
Dili	6	32	23	1,650
Ermera	1	16	24	690
Lautem	1	2	7	402
Liquiçá	0	11	22	477
Manatuto	1	8	26	353
Manufahi	0	6	15	375
SAR of Oecussi	3	8	25	457
Viqueque	3	9	26	454
Mother's education				
No education	5	33	20	1,842
Primary	4	26	22	1,340
Secondary	12	60	21	3,487
More than secondary	1	10	17	650
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	4	33	25	1,493
Second	4	23	18	1,496
Middle	0	25	17	1,431
Fourth	6	18	16	1,466
Highest	7	30	26	1,432
Total	22	128	20	7,319

[1] Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
[3] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.
[4] Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category	23.0	1.00	16.8[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	22.1	1.79	5.4
In any avoidable high-risk category	54.8	1.62	77.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	2.1	0.30	0.3
Mother's age >34 only	1.9	2.71	6.0
Birth interval <24 months only	11.9	1.57	10.6
Birth order >3 only	17.4	1.54	13.8
Subtotal	33.3	1.54	30.7
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.2	*	0.1
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	*	0.4
Age >34 and birth order >3	11.9	1.74	34.0
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.3	1.90	4.3
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	6.9	1.78	8.3
Subtotal	21.5	1.74	47.1
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.3	0.27	0.4
Mother's age >34	16.3	1.85	44.7
Birth interval <24 months	26.5	1.65	49.4
Birth order >3	38.5	1.67	60.4
Number of births/women	7,341	na	7,697

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. An asterisk indicates that a ratio is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilized women

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE 9

Key Findings

- ***Antenatal care coverage:*** 84% of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider for their most recent birth. 77% of women had 4 or more antenatal care visits.
- ***Components of antenatal care:*** During antenatal care visits, pregnant women are more likely to have their blood pressure measured (90%) than to have either a urine (62%) or blood sample (56%) taken.
- ***Protection against neonatal tetanus:*** 72% of the most recent births to women in the 5 years before the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus.
- ***Delivery:*** 49% of births take place in a health facility; however, 57% are delivered by skilled providers. The proportion of births taking place in a health facility more than doubled since 2009-10.
- ***Postnatal checks:*** 35% of mothers and 31% of newborns receive the recommended postnatal checkup within the first 2 days after birth.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and wellbeing of both the mother and the infant. Quality ANC is associated with a better overall pregnancy outcome for both mother and infant. Many health problems experienced by pregnant women can be prevented, detected and treated during ANC visits with skilled health providers. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labor and delivery. Timely postnatal care can treat complications arising from delivery and teach the mother how to care for herself and her infant, including supporting with breastfeeding. Information on the utilization of these services can contribute to policies and programs to improve maternal and child health care.

The aim of the government of Timor-Leste is to ensure the availability, accessibility, and affordability of health services for all Timorese people. It relies on two approaches: a comprehensive package of services through community health centres, health posts, mobile clinics, and SISCa posts as well as hospital service packages through national and referral hospitals in the country. All these services are free for everyone. The government is committed to reducing the high levels of maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity in the country by offering comprehensive and basic emergency management of obstetric care.

In the 2016 TLDHS, women who had given birth in the 5 years before the survey were asked a number of questions about maternal care. Mothers were asked if they had obtained antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth in the 5 years before the survey and if so, how many times and, whether they received specific services. They were also asked whether they had received tetanus toxoid injections while pregnant. For each live birth over the same period, mothers were asked where they delivered and what type of assistance they received at the time of delivery. Women who had a live birth in the 2 years

before the survey were asked if they and their newborn received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery. Finally, women were asked whether specific issues posed serious problems or concerns for them in accessing health care for themselves.

The first three sections of this chapter present information on ANC providers, the number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The fourth section focuses on childbirth and presents information on the place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and caesarean deliveries. The fifth section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns. The final section examines the barriers that women may face when seeking health care when they are ill.

9.1 Antenatal Care Coverage

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, i.e., doctors, nurses/midwives, and assistant nurses.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider is important to monitor pregnancy and reduce morbidity and mortality risks for the mother and child during pregnancy, delivery, and the postnatal period (the 42 days after delivery).

The 2016 TLDHS shows that 84% of women age 15-49 received at least one ANC visit with skilled providers during the pregnancy for their most recent birth. Most of the ANC is provided by nurses/midwives (70%), with only 14% of women seeing a doctor (**Table 9.1**).

Trends: The proportion of pregnant women receiving ANC from a skilled provider has remained almost the same at 86% in 2009-10 and 84% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- 92% of women in urban areas received ANC from a skilled provider, compared with 81% of those in rural areas. Women in rural areas are more than twice as likely to receive no ANC than women in urban areas (17% versus 7%).
- Among municipalities, ANC coverage by skilled providers is lowest in Ainaro (69%) and highest in Dili and Viqueque municipalities (93%).
- Women with more than secondary education are more likely to receive ANC from skilled providers than those with no education (93% versus 72%).
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to receive ANC from skilled providers than women in the lowest quintile (95% versus 74%).

9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

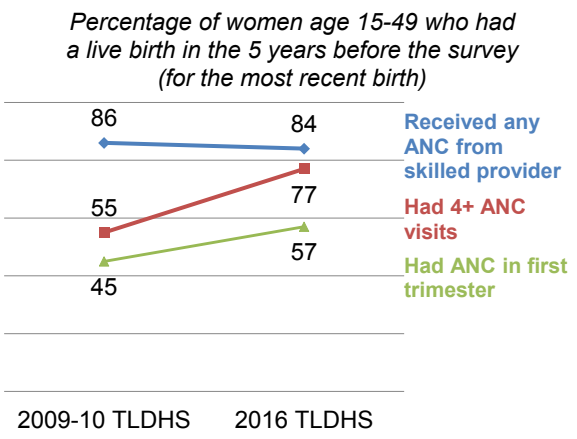
Antenatal care is more beneficial in preventing adverse pregnancy outcomes when sought early in the pregnancy and continued through delivery. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that pregnant women receive a minimum of 4 antenatal care visits from skilled providers in order to ensure that problems are identified and managed. Seventy-seven percent of pregnant women in Timor-Leste receive at least 4 antenatal care visits (**Table 9.2**). Fourteen percent of women make no ANC visits.

Fifty-seven percent of women get ANC within their first trimester of pregnancy, while 23% of women initiate ANC during the fourth to fifth month, and 6% delay until the sixth month or even later.

Women in urban areas (87%) are more likely to have at least 4 antenatal care visits than women in rural areas (72%).

Trends: The proportion of women having at least 4 ANC visits increased from 55% in 2009-10 to 77% in 2016, while the proportion of women with ANC in the first trimester of pregnancy increased from 45% to 57% in the same time period (**Figure 9.1**).

***Figure 9.1* Trends in antenatal care coverage**



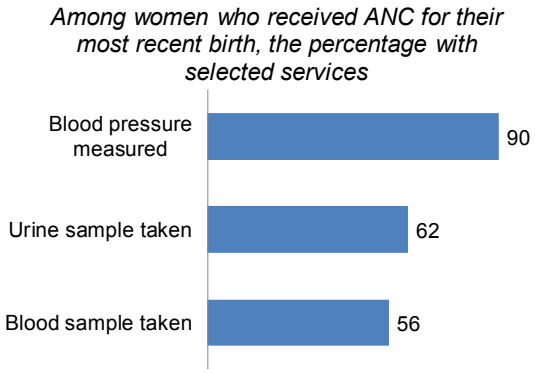
9.2 Components of ANC Visits

The content of ANC is important in assessing its quality. Generally, pregnant women should receive ANC that includes services such as a physical examination, blood pressure measurement, blood tests for infection screening and anemia, a urine test, tetanus toxoid injections, iron and folate supplements, and deworming medications.

In Timor-Leste, 85% of women age 15-49 said that they took iron supplements (tablets or syrup) and 16% took drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of their most recent birth in the 5 years before the survey (**Table 9.3**).

Among those who received ANC, 62% of women had a urine sample and 56% had a blood sample taken as a part of an ANC visit, while 90% had their blood pressure measured (**Table 9.3** and **Figure 9.2**).

***Figure 9.2* Components of antenatal care**



Trends: Between 2009-10 and 2016, there has been a sizeable increase in the proportion of pregnant women who say they took iron supplements during pregnancy, from 63% to 85%. Use of de-worming medication has increased only slightly over the same period. Among women who received ANC, the proportion who had their blood pressure measured is similar (93% in 2009-10 and 90% in 2016); the proportions having urine samples and blood samples taken have both increased substantially (from 18% to 62% for urine samples and from 14% to 56% for blood samples).

9.3 Protection against Neonatal Tetanus

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during that pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Most recent live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy for the prevention of neonatal tetanus, a major cause of death among infants. For full protection, a pregnant woman should receive at least 2 doses during each pregnancy. If a woman has been vaccinated during a previous pregnancy or during maternal and neonatal tetanus vaccination campaigns, however, she may only require one dose for the current pregnancy. Five doses provide lifetime protection.

The TLDHS shows that 72% of women's most recent births in the 5 years before the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.4**).

Trends: Between 2009-10 and 2016, there was a decline in the proportion of births protected against tetanus, from 80% to 72%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of births protected against neonatal tetanus declines with increasing birth order, from 78% of first births being protected and gradually declining to 66% among 6th and higher order births.
- Women in urban areas are slightly more likely to have their births protected against neonatal tetanus (77%) than women in rural areas (70%).
- The proportion of births protected against neonatal tetanus increases with education of the mother, from 63% of those with no education to 85% of those with secondary and higher education. It also increases by wealth, from 62% of those in the lowest quintile to 79% of those in the fourth and highest quintiles (**Table 9.4**).

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries
Deliveries that take place in a health facility
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risk of complications and infections that may cause the death or serious illness of the mother, the baby, or both. Hence, an important component in the effort to reduce the health risks to mothers and children is to increase the proportion of babies delivered in a safe, clean environment and under the supervision of health professionals.

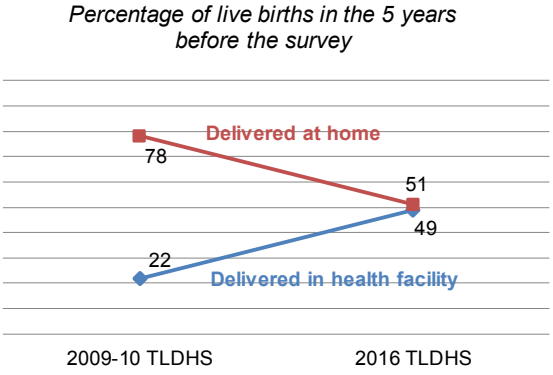
The 2016 TLDHS indicates that 49% of live births in the 5 years before the survey were delivered in a health facility and 51% were delivered at home (**Table 9.5**).

Trends: The proportion of births taking place in a health facility more than doubled since 2009-10, from 22 percent to 49% in 2016 (**Figure 9.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- First births are more likely to be delivered in a health facility (63%) than sixth and higher births (36%).

Figure 9.3 **Trends in place of birth**



- Among live births in the 5 years before survey, delivery in a health facility is about two and a half times higher in urban areas (84%) than in rural areas (34%) (**Figure 9.4**).
- Across municipalities, institutional delivery is lowest in Ermera (15%) and Ainaro (18%) and highest in Dili (83%) (**Figure 9.5**).
- The prevalence of institutional delivery increases dramatically with education of the mother, from 26% for women with no education to 91% for women with more than secondary education.

***Figure 9.4* Institutional deliveries by residence**

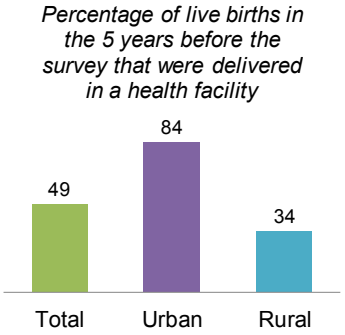
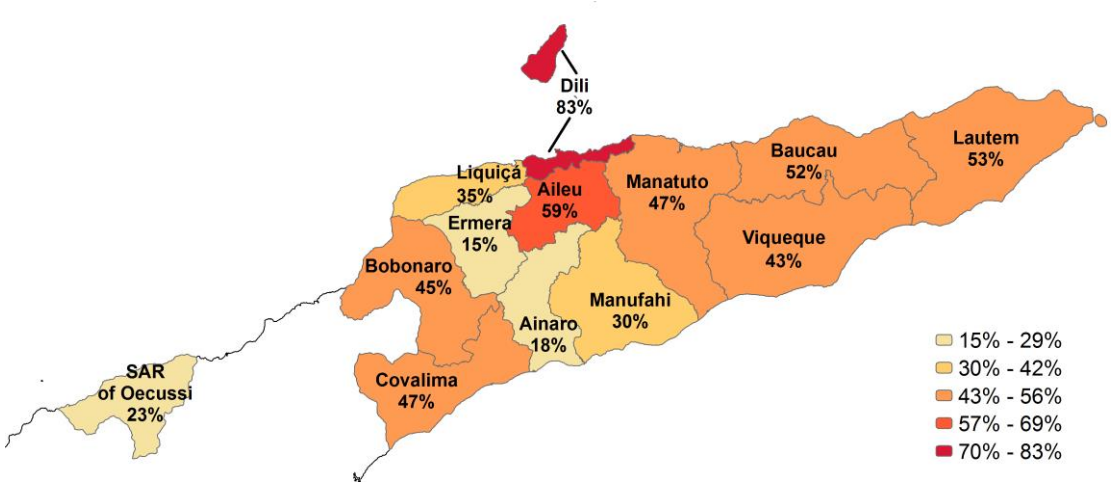


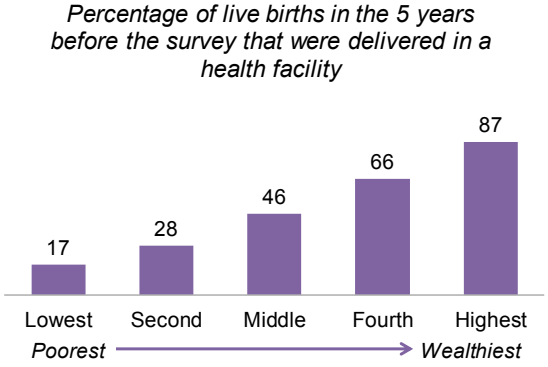
***Figure 9.5* Institutional deliveries by municipality**

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



- The proportion of births that take place in a health facility increases by wealth, from 17% of births in the lowest quintile to 87% of those in the highest quintile (**Figure 9.6**).

***Figure 9.6* Institutional deliveries by household wealth**



9.4.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery
Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurses/midwives, or assistant nurses.
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

In Timor-Leste, 57% of births are assisted by skilled providers. Twenty-one percent of births are assisted by traditional birth attendants, 15% are assisted by relatives/others, and 7% are delivered with no assistance (**Table 9.6** and **Figure 9.7**).

Trends: The proportion of births delivered with the assistance of a skilled provider almost doubled since 2009-10, from 30% in 2009-10 to 57% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Skilled assistance declines with birth order: 70% of first births have skilled assistance, compared with 46% of sixth or higher order births.
- Skilled assistance during delivery is much more common in urban areas (86%) than rural areas (45%).
- There are large differences across municipalities in the proportion of births assisted by skilled providers, ranging from 20% in Ermera to 85% in Dili.
- Births to women with more than secondary education are almost 3 times more likely to receive skilled assistance at delivery than births to women with no education (95% versus 33%) (**Figure 9.8**).
- Births in the highest wealth quintile are more than 3 times more likely than those in lowest quintile to be assisted by skilled providers (90% versus 26%).

Figure 9.7 **Delivery assistance**

Percent distribution of births in the 5 years before the survey

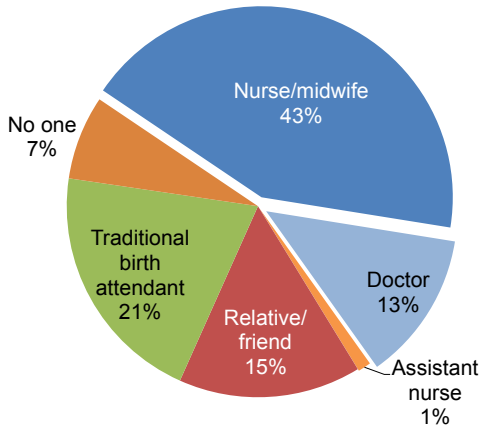
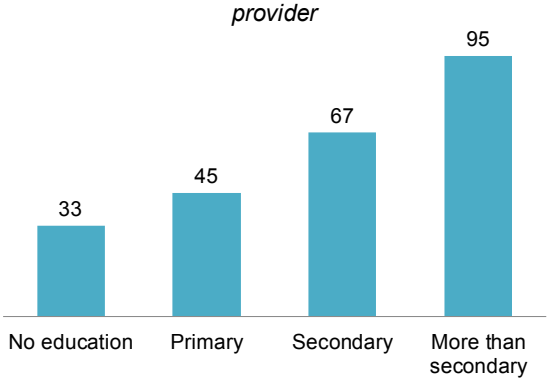


Figure 9.8 **Delivery assistance by education**

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey assisted by a skilled provider



9.4.3 Delivery by Caesarean

Access to caesarean sections can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, use of Caesarean section (C-section) without medical need can put women at risk of short-term and long-term health problems. WHO advises that C-sections should only be done when medically necessary, but does not recommend a specific rate for countries to achieve at the population level. Research conducted by WHO has found that increases in national C-section rates up to 10% are associated with a decline in maternal and neonatal mortality. However, increases in C-section rates beyond 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates (WHO 2015a). In Timor-Leste, the TLDHS found a C-section rate of 4% of all births (**Table 9.7**). As expected, women who deliver by C-section tend to stay longer in the health facility than those who have vaginal deliveries (**Table 9.8**).

Trends: The proportion of births delivered by C-section increased slightly from 2% in 2009-10 to 4% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The C-section rate in urban areas is higher (8%) than in rural areas (2%).
- Births to women with more than secondary education are much more likely to be delivered by C-section than those to women with no education (10% versus 1%).

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that women receive a postnatal health check within 24 hours after delivery (WHO 2015b). Thirty-five percent of mothers with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey received a postnatal check-up within 2 days after delivery (**Table 9.9**).

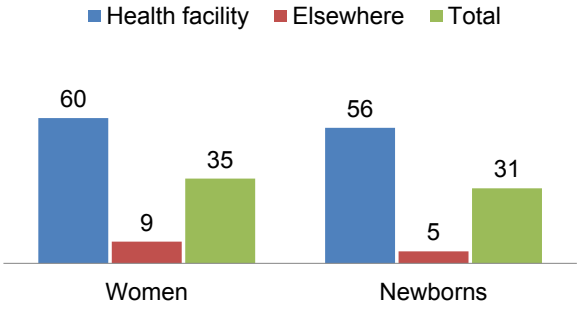
Trends: The proportion of women who received a postnatal check within 2 days after delivery increased from 24% in 2009-10 to 35% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who deliver in a health facility are much more likely to receive a postnatal check-up than those who deliver elsewhere (60% versus 9%) (**Figure 9.9**).
- Women in urban areas are more likely to receive a postnatal check-up in the 2 days after delivery than women in rural areas.
- There is wide variation across municipalities in the proportion of women receiving a postnatal check-up in the 2 days after delivery; however, with the exception of Dili municipality (60%), the proportion is less than 40% in all municipalities.

***Figure 9.9* Postnatal care by place of delivery**

Percentage of last births in the 2 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth



Type of Provider

Among women giving birth in the 2 years before the survey who received postnatal care in the first 2 days after birth, almost all received care from doctors, nurses, or midwives (**Table 9.10**).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Checks for Newborns

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), postnatal care services for newborns should start as soon as possible after birth because many neonatal deaths occur within the first 48 hours of life (WHO 2015b). In Timor-Leste, of last births in the 2 years before the survey, only 31% received a postnatal check-up in the first 2 days after birth, while 67% of newborns received no postnatal check-up in the first week after birth (**Table 9.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- As is true for mothers, postnatal care for newborns is much more common for those born in health facilities (56%) than those born elsewhere (5%) (**Figure 9.9**).
- Postnatal check-ups for newborns are least common in Ainaro and Ermera (11% each) and most common in Dili (57%).

- Births to women in the highest wealth quintile are much more likely to receive a postnatal check-up in the first 2 days after birth than those to women in the lowest quintile (58% and 13%, respectively).

Type of Provider

Doctors, nurses, and midwives provide all but a fraction of the postnatal care for newborns (**Table 9.12**).

Content of Care

Among most recent births born in the 2 years preceding the survey, 62% were placed on the mother's chest immediately after birth and had their bare skin touching the bare skin of their mother (**Table 9.12a**). Sixty-two percent of births had their umbilical cord cut with an instrument that had a boiled or new blade (**Table 9.12b**). Forty-four percent of births did not have anything placed on the stump after the umbilical cord was cut; the most common substance placed on the stump was Betadine, placed on 20% of births (**Table 9.12c**). Forty-five percent of births were dried before the placenta was delivered (**Table 9.12d**). Twenty-nine percent of births slept close to the fire with their mothers (**Table 9.12e**).

Among most recent births born in the 2 years before the survey, 56% were weighed at birth, while 41% of mothers were counseled about breastfeeding and complementary feeding and 46% were observed while breastfeeding. Twenty-eight percent of mothers received counseling on danger signs to look for in newborns. Thirty percent of newborns had their temperature measured and 28% had their umbilical cord examined (**Table 9.13**).

9.6 Problems in Accessing Health Care

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem or not in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- getting permission to go to the doctor
- getting money for advice or treatment
- distance to a health facility
- having to take transport
- not wanting to go alone
- concern that there may not be a female health provider
- concern that there may not be any health provider
- concern that there may be no drugs available
- concern about the quality of care
- concern about being treated with dignity and respect

Sample: Women age 15-49

Sixty percent of women age 15-49 in Timor-Leste report having at least 1 of 5 problems in accessing health care (first 5 columns of **Table 9.14**). The leading issues are distance to a health facility (46%) and having to take transport (44%), followed by not wanting to go to access care alone (41%), getting money for treatment (38%), and getting permission to go (35%) (**Table 9.14**).

Concerns about the availability of health care are more prevalent than problems in accessing care. Seventy-six percent of women report at least 1 of the 5 concerns about the availability of care. The major concern is about availability of medicines (cited by 72% of women). Sixty percent of women say they are concerned about the quality of care, and the same proportion are concerned about the availability of any health provider. Fifty-two percent of women are concerned about the availability of a female health provider. Fifty-six percent of women say they have concerns about being treated respectfully (**Table 9.14**).

Rural women, those with less education, and those in lower wealth quintiles are generally more likely to mention problems and concerns than urban women.

List of Tables

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- **Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care**
- **Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections**
- **Table 9.5 Place of delivery**
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Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider						No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Assistant nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Other	Missing				
Age at birth										
<20	12.6	66.5	1.3	3.0	0.8	0.0	15.8	100.0	80.4	305
20-34	14.4	70.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	12.6	100.0	85.8	3,750
35-49	12.2	67.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	17.4	100.0	80.1	946
Birth order										
1	14.3	71.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.0	11.6	100.0	86.1	1,070
2-3	15.3	69.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	12.1	100.0	86.3	1,828
4-5	13.3	69.0	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.1	14.9	100.0	83.3	1,259
6+	11.1	67.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	18.3	100.0	79.4	843
Residence										
Urban	17.9	74.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	6.5	100.0	92.2	1,478
Rural	12.2	67.6	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	16.8	100.0	81.1	3,522
Municipality										
Aileu	6.6	80.6	2.1	1.9	0.8	0.3	7.8	100.0	89.3	190
Ainaro	13.2	54.2	1.8	3.7	0.4	0.4	26.3	100.0	69.2	235
Baucau	8.6	71.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	19.6	100.0	80.3	524
Bobonaro	24.6	53.8	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	78.8	436
Covalima	4.8	78.3	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	12.5	100.0	85.1	302
Dili	16.7	76.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.2	5.6	100.0	92.9	1,150
Ermera	17.9	52.3	0.8	3.1	0.7	0.0	25.2	100.0	71.0	427
Lautem	14.3	69.5	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.6	14.0	100.0	83.8	253
Liquiçá	13.6	69.5	0.1	0.8	2.0	0.0	14.0	100.0	83.2	342
Manatuto	9.5	76.8	3.7	3.0	0.5	0.0	6.6	100.0	89.9	235
Manufahi	17.1	53.4	6.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	22.3	100.0	76.9	266
SAR of Oecussi	13.6	74.8	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	9.1	100.0	88.8	331
Viqueque	6.8	85.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	100.0	92.7	312
Education										
No education	10.2	60.6	1.2	2.4	1.0	0.4	24.3	100.0	71.9	1,213
Primary	12.4	70.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	15.5	100.0	83.8	919
Secondary	15.1	73.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	9.4	100.0	89.3	2,390
More than secondary	20.5	71.6	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.5	5.3	100.0	92.5	478
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	10.1	63.5	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.3	23.2	100.0	74.3	954
Second	11.4	66.2	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	19.2	100.0	78.7	999
Middle	13.2	68.0	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.2	14.8	100.0	83.1	985
Fourth	14.7	74.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	8.0	100.0	90.3	1,044
Highest	19.8	74.4	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.3	100.0	94.6	1,018
Total	13.9	69.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.2	13.7	100.0	84.4	5,000

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife and assistant nurse.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	6.6	17.0	13.9
1	0.8	1.3	1.2
2-3	5.5	9.0	7.9
4+	87.0	72.4	76.7
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	6.6	17.0	13.9
<4	69.4	52.3	57.4
4-5	19.2	24.0	22.6
6-7	3.1	4.0	3.7
8+	1.5	2.4	2.1
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,478	3,522	5,000
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	3.1	3.5	3.4
Number of women with ANC	1,380	2,925	4,305

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past five years, the percentage with selected services			
Background characteristic	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Age at birth							
<20	83.8	14.9	305	88.1	58.7	55.3	257
20-34	85.9	16.3	3,750	90.2	63.9	57.6	3,275
35-49	83.1	15.1	946	88.4	56.4	50.4	773
Birth order							
1	87.7	13.9	1,070	91.6	68.6	63.0	946
2-3	87.1	16.1	1,828	90.3	65.8	58.0	1,603
4-5	82.3	16.8	1,259	88.2	56.0	53.1	1,071
6+	82.3	17.5	843	88.3	55.0	47.2	685
Residence							
Urban	91.9	16.2	1,478	95.4	80.3	77.4	1,380
Rural	82.4	15.9	3,522	87.1	53.8	46.1	2,925
Municipality							
Aileu	91.0	24.6	190	84.0	75.5	49.8	174
Ainaro	82.5	11.9	235	89.9	59.5	63.7	172
Baucau	92.8	16.2	524	90.4	52.7	42.6	422
Bobonaro	74.7	3.2	436	94.0	45.9	57.1	349
Covalima	88.8	14.2	302	73.2	47.4	35.0	261
Dili	92.4	13.8	1,150	96.4	84.6	80.7	1,083
Ermera	68.4	21.5	427	81.1	53.7	52.8	319
Lautem	88.9	26.6	253	92.7	56.2	44.4	216
Liquiçá	88.7	12.5	342	93.7	70.6	60.7	294
Manatuto	67.9	24.5	235	82.7	65.6	45.2	220
Manufahi	81.6	9.8	266	95.9	56.1	46.8	206
SAR of Oecussi	92.0	10.2	331	92.8	47.5	54.3	299
Viqueque	80.9	34.7	312	78.2	42.1	25.9	289
Education							
No education	74.5	12.2	1,213	84.1	49.8	47.2	914
Primary	83.9	16.5	919	86.7	52.7	45.2	776
Secondary	89.1	17.2	2,390	91.8	66.5	60.0	2,164
More than secondary	95.4	19.1	478	96.3	83.5	74.5	451
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	76.1	12.6	954	85.3	45.5	43.4	730
Second	80.5	14.5	999	86.5	56.8	46.9	807
Middle	84.1	15.8	985	85.6	56.2	47.7	837
Fourth	89.2	18.0	1,044	93.4	65.0	63.7	957
Highest	95.3	18.9	1,018	95.7	81.8	73.3	975
Total	85.2	16.0	5,000	89.7	62.3	56.2	4,305

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving 2 or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and the percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving 2 or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of mothers
Age at birth			
<20	56.0	72.6	305
20-34	61.3	72.8	3,750
35-49	58.3	68.6	946
Birth order			
1	62.1	77.8	1,070
2-3	63.1	73.6	1,828
4-5	58.0	69.0	1,259
6+	55.6	65.6	843
Residence			
Urban	63.9	77.2	1,478
Rural	58.9	69.8	3,522
Municipality			
Aileu	71.9	79.9	190
Ainaro	42.0	54.5	235
Baucau	54.9	69.1	524
Bobonaro	58.6	67.8	436
Covalima	58.7	69.0	302
Dili	63.8	75.9	1,150
Ermera	52.0	60.2	427
Lautem	59.2	74.4	253
Liquiçá	71.0	88.8	342
Manatuto	80.0	86.2	235
Manufahi	57.5	69.2	266
SAR of Oecussi	58.9	67.9	331
Viqueque	57.7	71.1	312
Education			
No education	54.4	63.3	1,213
Primary	60.8	69.9	919
Secondary	61.9	74.6	2,390
More than secondary	67.2	85.0	478
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	53.7	62.2	954
Second	55.7	65.7	999
Middle	60.5	72.7	985
Fourth	66.2	79.4	1,044
Highest	65.0	79.0	1,018
Total	60.4	72.0	5,000

[1] Includes mothers with 2 injections during the pregnancy of her most recent live birth, or 2 or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or 3 or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or 4 or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or 5 or more injections at any time prior to the most recent live birth.

Table 9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Health facility		Home	Missing	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector					
Mother's age at birth							
<20	41.8	0.5	57.7	0.0	100.0	42.3	560
20-34	49.2	1.3	49.5	0.0	100.0	50.5	5,586
35-49	40.3	1.6	57.4	0.6	100.0	41.9	1,195
Birth order							
1	61.2	1.8	37.0	0.0	100.0	63.0	1,803
2-3	46.7	1.7	51.4	0.2	100.0	48.4	2,712
4-5	41.0	0.5	58.4	0.1	100.0	41.5	1,706
6+	35.3	0.5	63.9	0.4	100.0	35.7	1,120
Antenatal care visits[1]							
None	16.7	0.2	81.8	1.3	100.0	17.0	695
1-3	35.0	0.4	64.5	0.0	100.0	35.5	456
4+	56.9	1.7	41.4	0.0	100.0	58.6	3,838
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Residence							
Urban	80.4	3.5	15.9	0.1	100.0	84.0	2,104
Rural	33.8	0.3	65.7	0.1	100.0	34.2	5,238
Municipality							
Aileu	59.2	0.3	40.2	0.4	100.0	59.4	279
Ainaro	18.0	0.2	81.5	0.2	100.0	18.2	381
Baucau	51.4	0.4	48.1	0.0	100.0	51.9	762
Bobonaro	44.6	0.0	55.4	0.0	100.0	44.6	629
Covalima	47.3	0.0	52.1	0.6	100.0	47.3	419
Dili	78.8	4.4	16.6	0.1	100.0	83.2	1,656
Ermera	15.2	0.2	84.6	0.0	100.0	15.4	689
Lautem	53.1	0.3	46.2	0.5	100.0	53.4	403
Liquiçá	34.6	0.7	64.6	0.2	100.0	35.2	483
Manatuto	46.4	0.5	53.1	0.0	100.0	46.9	352
Manufahi	29.4	0.5	70.1	0.0	100.0	29.9	376
SAR of Oecussi	22.6	0.3	76.9	0.3	100.0	22.8	457
Viqueque	42.3	0.8	56.9	0.0	100.0	43.1	455
Mother's education							
No education	25.8	0.1	73.8	0.3	100.0	25.9	1,851
Primary	33.6	0.3	66.1	0.0	100.0	33.9	1,345
Secondary	56.8	1.2	41.9	0.1	100.0	58.0	3,491
More than secondary	84.4	6.8	8.5	0.3	100.0	91.2	654
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	16.7	0.0	83.1	0.2	100.0	16.7	1,494
Second	27.8	0.1	72.0	0.0	100.0	28.0	1,500
Middle	45.8	0.1	54.0	0.2	100.0	45.8	1,440
Fourth	65.6	0.7	33.4	0.3	100.0	66.3	1,471
Highest	81.8	5.5	12.7	0.0	100.0	87.2	1,436
Total	47.2	1.3	51.4	0.1	100.0	48.5	7,341

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery								Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Assistant nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one	Don't know/ missing	Total		
Mother's age at birth										
<20	10.0	42.9	0.9	22.6	15.7	7.9	0.0	100.0	53.8	560
20-34	13.3	43.8	1.2	20.7	14.4	6.5	0.0	100.0	58.3	5,586
35-49	10.7	39.1	0.9	19.4	19.6	9.6	0.6	100.0	50.7	1,195
Birth order										
1	17.3	51.2	1.8	15.0	10.7	3.9	0.0	100.0	70.4	1,803
2-3	12.6	42.8	0.9	23.0	14.7	5.9	0.2	100.0	56.3	2,712
4-5	10.1	39.1	0.9	23.1	17.8	8.9	0.1	100.0	50.1	1,706
6+	8.9	36.1	0.8	20.3	20.9	12.6	0.4	100.0	45.8	1,120
Antenatal care visits[2]										
None	3.6	17.3	0.9	27.9	28.4	20.7	1.3	100.0	21.7	695
1-3	8.9	35.4	1.5	26.6	20.4	7.2	0.0	100.0	45.8	456
4+	15.2	51.1	1.1	16.9	11.6	4.0	0.0	100.0	67.5	3,838
Place of delivery										
Health facility	23.9	73.8	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	3,557
Public facility	23.4	74.3	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	3,465
Private facility	43.4	54.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	92
Elsewhere	2.0	14.1	0.5	40.0	29.6	13.8	0.0	100.0	16.6	3,774
Residence										
Urban	27.5	57.9	1.1	5.7	4.8	2.9	0.1	100.0	86.4	2,104
Rural	6.6	37.0	1.1	26.6	19.6	8.8	0.1	100.0	44.8	5,238
Municipality										
Aileu	4.6	62.6	3.5	7.1	11.6	10.2	0.4	100.0	70.7	279
Ainaro	3.1	18.8	0.8	41.5	20.2	15.3	0.2	100.0	22.7	381
Baucau	8.2	52.4	0.9	9.7	25.2	3.5	0.0	100.0	61.6	762
Bobonaro	14.3	33.6	0.7	29.8	19.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	48.6	629
Covalima	3.8	54.6	1.7	23.5	11.2	4.7	0.6	100.0	60.1	419
Dili	29.6	54.9	0.5	6.0	6.4	2.5	0.1	100.0	85.0	1,656
Ermera	4.5	14.9	0.4	42.0	26.8	11.4	0.0	100.0	19.8	689
Lautem	12.1	52.3	0.7	7.2	17.2	10.2	0.5	100.0	65.0	403
Liquiçá	5.4	39.3	0.1	21.0	16.1	18.0	0.2	100.0	44.8	483
Manatuto	6.9	55.7	3.1	20.6	12.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	65.8	352
Manufahi	10.3	31.2	5.6	29.5	10.7	12.6	0.0	100.0	47.1	376
SAR of Oecussi	7.8	25.2	0.6	44.4	17.2	4.7	0.3	100.0	33.5	457
Viqueque	8.1	50.2	0.5	15.8	12.1	13.3	0.0	100.0	58.8	455
Mother's education										
No education	4.5	27.6	0.7	33.1	22.9	10.9	0.3	100.0	32.8	1,851
Primary	7.3	36.5	1.0	24.3	20.1	10.8	0.0	100.0	44.8	1,345
Secondary	14.7	50.7	1.4	16.2	12.0	4.8	0.1	100.0	66.9	3,491
More than secondary	35.0	58.8	0.7	1.3	2.5	1.3	0.3	100.0	94.6	654
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.8	21.8	0.6	35.6	25.1	12.9	0.2	100.0	26.2	1,494
Second	6.1	31.9	0.8	28.9	22.3	9.9	0.0	100.0	38.8	1,500
Middle	7.0	47.6	1.6	20.8	15.5	7.3	0.2	100.0	56.2	1,440
Fourth	16.1	56.1	1.6	13.2	9.1	3.8	0.3	100.0	73.7	1,471
Highest	30.7	58.5	1.0	3.8	4.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	90.1	1,436
Total	12.6	43.0	1.1	20.6	15.4	7.1	0.1	100.0	56.7	7,341

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Total includes 11 births with number of ANC visits missing and 10 births with place of delivery missing.

[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife and assistant nurse.

[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.7 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by Caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section that was planned before the onset of labor pains, and percentage delivered by C-section that was decided after the onset of labor pains, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Timing of decision to conduct C-section: Decided before onset of labor pains	Timing of decision to conduct C-section: Decided after onset of labor pains	Number of births
Mother's age at birth				
<20	1.3	0.8	0.5	560
20-34	3.5	2.1	1.4	5,586
35-49	5.0	3.1	1.8	1,195
Birth order				
1	5.0	2.8	2.3	1,803
2-3	3.3	2.2	1.1	2,712
4-5	2.7	1.8	1.0	1,706
6+	2.9	1.7	1.2	1,120
Antenatal care visits[1]				
None	0.5	0.5	0.0	695
1-3	5.8	3.7	2.1	456
4+	5.2	3.1	2.2	3,838
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	11
Place of delivery[2]				
Health facility	7.3	4.5	2.8	3,557
Public facility	7.3	4.4	2.9	3,465
Private facility	8.5	8.5	0.0	92
Residence				
Urban	7.8	4.8	3.0	2,104
Rural	1.8	1.1	0.7	5,238
Municipality				
Aileu	2.3	1.5	0.8	279
Ainaro	1.5	0.0	1.5	381
Baucau	3.3	2.5	0.8	762
Bobonaro	2.8	1.4	1.4	629
Covalima	3.4	1.9	1.5	419
Dili	8.2	5.0	3.2	1,656
Ermera	0.3	0.1	0.3	689
Lautem	0.6	0.3	0.3	403
Liquiçá	4.8	4.0	0.8	483
Manatuto	1.8	1.0	0.8	352
Manufahi	1.2	0.7	0.5	376
SAR of Oecussi	2.6	1.7	1.0	457
Viqueque	1.1	0.6	0.5	455
Mother's education				
No education	1.2	0.8	0.5	1,851
Primary	2.0	1.2	0.8	1,345
Secondary	4.2	2.6	1.6	3,491
More than secondary	9.7	5.7	4.0	654
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.1	0.6	0.4	1,494
Second	1.1	0.7	0.4	1,500
Middle	2.0	1.3	0.7	1,440
Fourth	4.6	3.0	1.6	1,471
Highest	9.1	5.4	3.8	1,436
Total	3.5	2.2	1.4	7,341

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey
[2] The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not undergo a C-section.

Table 9.8 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Type of delivery	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
Vaginal birth	11.2	4.6	3.5	70.3	9.9	0.5	100.0	2,299
Caesarean section	1.8	0.4	0.0	16.2	81.0	0.5	100.0	231

Note: Table excludes 4 cases missing as to type of delivery.

Table 9.9 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check								Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total		
Age at birth										
<20	17.9	5.9	7.2	2.5	12.9	1.0	52.5	100.0	31.0	223
20-34	25.6	4.3	6.2	1.9	12.6	1.0	48.3	100.0	36.1	2,213
35-49	20.8	2.1	5.2	1.1	12.2	1.5	57.2	100.0	28.1	430
Birth order										
1	28.6	5.7	8.9	2.3	14.1	1.0	39.4	100.0	43.2	728
2-3	26.1	3.7	5.7	1.8	12.6	1.2	48.9	100.0	35.5	1,039
4-5	22.7	4.0	4.9	1.9	11.9	0.9	53.8	100.0	31.5	691
6+	14.9	2.4	4.2	1.1	11.0	1.5	64.9	100.0	21.5	407
Place of delivery										
Health facility	43.5	7.8	8.2	1.8	16.5	1.2	21.1	100.0	59.5	1,441
Elsewhere	4.9	0.4	4.0	1.9	8.7	1.0	79.1	100.0	9.3	1,420
Residence										
Urban	44.4	5.5	6.3	1.8	16.9	1.7	23.4	100.0	56.1	783
Rural	16.8	3.6	6.1	1.9	11.0	0.9	59.9	100.0	26.4	2,083
Municipality										
Aileu	20.2	3.5	3.8	4.6	16.9	1.4	49.6	100.0	27.5	116
Ainaro	7.6	0.0	4.8	3.0	6.0	4.0	74.6	100.0	12.4	152
Baucau	25.9	8.3	5.5	1.7	6.8	0.0	51.8	100.0	39.8	335
Bobonaro	14.9	10.7	4.6	0.5	21.3	1.2	46.7	100.0	30.3	239
Covalima	26.5	0.0	8.5	0.7	7.8	0.0	56.5	100.0	35.0	165
Dili	50.8	4.3	5.0	1.5	17.1	1.8	19.5	100.0	60.1	610
Ermera	8.8	0.4	2.3	1.8	4.5	0.0	82.3	100.0	11.5	234
Lautem	6.5	2.8	7.6	0.5	23.9	2.9	55.8	100.0	16.9	161
Liquiçá	19.4	3.3	10.3	1.3	16.5	0.5	48.8	100.0	32.9	204
Manatuto	7.5	5.7	7.8	2.0	18.5	0.7	57.9	100.0	21.0	140
Manufahi	22.5	4.0	6.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	61.5	100.0	33.1	154
SAR of Oecussi	15.7	1.9	11.9	6.7	10.6	0.0	53.3	100.0	29.5	175
Viqueque	23.4	2.3	5.1	0.0	5.2	1.9	62.1	100.0	30.8	180
Education										
No education	15.5	3.0	4.0	2.2	9.9	0.9	64.4	100.0	22.6	655
Primary	14.7	3.6	6.2	2.1	10.2	1.4	61.9	100.0	24.5	485
Secondary	27.1	4.5	6.5	1.4	14.4	1.0	45.2	100.0	38.0	1,444
More than secondary	47.1	5.5	9.0	3.1	13.6	1.7	19.9	100.0	61.6	282
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	8.3	3.5	3.1	1.8	6.9	0.8	75.7	100.0	14.8	561
Second	13.3	2.6	6.0	2.3	10.7	0.7	64.4	100.0	21.9	587
Middle	23.5	2.1	6.9	1.7	13.1	1.2	51.5	100.0	32.5	593
Fourth	30.1	6.1	6.9	1.0	17.1	0.4	38.3	100.0	43.1	582
Highest	47.6	6.4	7.5	2.5	15.3	2.4	18.3	100.0	61.5	542
Total	24.3	4.1	6.1	1.9	12.6	1.1	49.9	100.0	34.5	2,866

Note: Total includes 4 women with place of delivery missing.
[1] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, assistant nurse, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days

Table 9.10 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check				No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Assistant nurse	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant			
Age at birth							
<20	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	69.0	100.0	223
20-34	34.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	63.9	100.0	2,213
35-49	28.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	71.9	100.0	430
Birth order							
1	42.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	56.8	100.0	728
2-3	33.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	64.5	100.0	1,039
4-5	30.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	68.5	100.0	691
6+	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.5	100.0	407
Place of delivery							
Health facility	58.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	40.5	100.0	1,441
Elsewhere	7.6	0.1	0.6	0.9	90.7	100.0	1,420
Residence							
Urban	54.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	43.9	100.0	783
Rural	25.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	73.6	100.0	2,083
Municipality							
Aileu	26.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	72.5	100.0	116
Ainaro	11.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	87.6	100.0	152
Baucau	39.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	60.2	100.0	335
Bobonaro	29.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	69.7	100.0	239
Covalima	34.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	100.0	165
Dili	59.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	39.9	100.0	610
Ermera	9.2	0.4	0.7	1.3	88.5	100.0	234
Lautem	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.1	100.0	161
Liquiçá	31.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	67.1	100.0	204
Manatuto	20.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	79.0	100.0	140
Manufahi	28.4	3.3	0.0	1.4	66.9	100.0	154
SAR of Oecussi	26.6	0.3	0.8	1.9	70.5	100.0	175
Viqueque	30.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	69.2	100.0	180
Education							
No education	20.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	77.4	100.0	655
Primary	23.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	75.5	100.0	485
Secondary	37.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	62.0	100.0	1,444
More than secondary	61.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	38.4	100.0	282
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	13.6	0.0	0.3	1.0	85.2	100.0	561
Second	21.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	78.1	100.0	587
Middle	31.1	0.8	0.0	0.6	67.5	100.0	593
Fourth	41.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	56.9	100.0	582
Highest	60.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	38.5	100.0	542
Total	33.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	65.5	100.0	2,866

Note: Total includes 4 women with place of delivery missing

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first postnatal check								Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[2]	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[1]	Total		
Mother's age at birth										
<20	2.5	13.2	4.9	5.1	3.3	1.4	69.5	100.0	25.8	223
20-34	2.4	20.4	3.5	5.9	1.5	1.1	65.2	100.0	32.3	2,213
35-49	1.0	16.1	1.9	5.5	1.4	1.2	72.9	100.0	24.5	430
Birth order										
1	3.2	22.8	5.5	7.9	2.0	1.5	57.1	100.0	39.4	728
2-3	1.9	21.6	2.5	5.9	1.5	0.8	65.8	100.0	31.9	1,039
4-5	2.3	16.9	3.4	4.5	0.9	0.9	71.2	100.0	27.1	691
6+	0.9	10.6	1.9	4.0	2.3	1.8	78.5	100.0	17.4	407
Place of delivery										
Health facility	3.9	36.5	6.6	8.7	2.0	1.2	41.1	100.0	55.8	1,441
Elsewhere	0.4	1.7	0.1	2.9	1.2	1.1	92.5	100.0	5.2	1,420
Residence										
Urban	5.1	35.9	4.9	7.4	2.1	1.8	42.6	100.0	53.4	783
Rural	1.1	12.9	2.8	5.2	1.4	0.9	75.7	100.0	22.0	2,083
Municipality										
Aileu	2.2	14.5	0.8	5.3	3.5	0.6	73.1	100.0	22.8	116
Ainaro	1.5	5.7	0.5	2.9	1.5	2.7	85.2	100.0	10.6	152
Baucau	0.5	17.2	6.6	3.5	0.8	0.7	70.6	100.0	27.9	335
Bobonaro	2.4	11.4	9.7	3.8	0.0	1.6	71.0	100.0	27.4	239
Covalima	0.8	24.0	0.0	8.6	1.0	0.0	65.6	100.0	33.4	165
Dili	5.4	40.6	4.5	6.4	1.9	2.1	39.1	100.0	56.9	610
Ermera	0.0	6.9	0.4	3.7	0.2	0.2	88.7	100.0	11.0	234
Lautem	0.6	7.2	0.6	6.0	1.8	1.3	82.6	100.0	14.3	161
Liquiçá	1.0	16.2	1.8	8.8	2.0	1.0	69.2	100.0	27.8	204
Manatuto	0.1	6.5	4.2	6.5	1.1	0.8	80.8	100.0	17.3	140
Manufahi	6.2	13.0	3.8	8.0	2.8	0.0	66.2	100.0	31.0	154
SAR of Oecussi	1.4	13.1	1.5	10.9	4.4	1.1	67.5	100.0	26.9	175
Viqueque	0.6	22.2	1.6	2.5	1.4	0.7	71.0	100.0	26.9	180
Mother's education										
No education	0.6	11.2	3.3	4.3	0.5	1.2	78.8	100.0	19.4	655
Primary	0.6	9.2	2.4	5.3	1.1	1.6	79.8	100.0	17.5	485
Secondary	2.9	21.9	3.8	6.6	2.0	0.9	61.8	100.0	35.3	1,444
More than secondary	4.7	41.4	3.3	5.9	2.6	1.5	40.7	100.0	55.2	282
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.1	7.2	3.1	2.4	0.9	1.6	84.6	100.0	12.8	561
Second	0.8	9.9	2.3	3.9	1.3	1.0	80.8	100.0	16.9	587
Middle	1.7	19.0	1.6	7.0	1.8	0.8	68.2	100.0	29.2	593
Fourth	3.0	21.2	4.4	8.9	1.3	0.4	60.8	100.0	37.5	582
Highest	5.6	39.9	5.7	6.7	2.7	1.9	37.5	100.0	57.9	542
Total	2.2	19.2	3.4	5.8	1.6	1.1	66.7	100.0	30.6	2,866

Note: Total includes 4 births with place of delivery missing
[1] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life
[2] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, assistant nurse, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant

Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal checkup				No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Assistant nurse	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant			
Mother's age at birth							
<20	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	74.2	100.0	223
20-34	31.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	67.7	100.0	2,213
35-49	24.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	75.5	100.0	430
Birth order							
1	38.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	60.6	100.0	728
2-3	31.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	68.1	100.0	1,039
4-5	25.8	0.4	0.1	0.8	72.9	100.0	691
6+	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.6	100.0	407
Place of delivery							
Health facility	55.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	44.2	100.0	1,441
Elsewhere	3.9	0.0	0.2	1.1	94.8	100.0	1,420
Residence							
Urban	52.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	46.6	100.0	783
Rural	21.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	78.0	100.0	2,083
Municipality							
Aileu	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	77.2	100.0	116
Ainaro	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	89.4	100.0	152
Baucau	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.1	100.0	335
Bobonaro	25.4	0.0	0.5	1.5	72.6	100.0	239
Covalima	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	100.0	165
Dili	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	43.1	100.0	610
Ermera	9.7	0.4	0.0	1.0	89.0	100.0	234
Lautem	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	100.0	161
Liquiçá	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	72.2	100.0	204
Manatuto	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.7	100.0	140
Manufahi	23.7	3.8	0.2	3.3	69.0	100.0	154
SAR of Oecussi	25.9	0.0	0.8	0.3	73.1	100.0	175
Viqueque	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	73.1	100.0	180
Mother's education							
No education	17.7	0.4	0.2	1.2	80.6	100.0	655
Primary	16.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	82.5	100.0	485
Secondary	34.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	64.7	100.0	1,444
More than secondary	55.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	44.8	100.0	282
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	12.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	87.2	100.0	561
Second	16.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	83.1	100.0	587
Middle	27.7	0.4	0.1	1.0	70.8	100.0	593
Fourth	36.0	0.6	0.1	0.8	62.5	100.0	582
Highest	57.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	42.1	100.0	542
Total	29.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	69.4	100.0	2,866

Note: Total includes 4 births with place of delivery missing.

Table 9.12a Skin-to-skin contact

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were placed on the mother's chest immediately after birth, and percentage whose bare skin was touching the bare skin of the mother immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey the percentage: Placed on mother's chest immediately after birth and had bare skin touching bare skin of mother	Placed on mother's chest immediately after birth but bare skin was not touching bare skin of mother	Don't know/ Missing	Not placed on mother's chest immediately after birth	Total	Number of births
Mother's age at birth						
<20	58.3	1.1	0.9	39.7	100.0	223
20-34	63.6	0.8	0.8	34.8	100.0	2,213
35-49	56.6	0.6	1.7	41.1	100.0	430
Birth order						
1	69.6	1.0	0.8	28.6	100.0	728
2-3	64.0	0.9	0.6	34.5	100.0	1,039
4-5	56.3	0.7	1.4	41.6	100.0	691
6+	53.8	0.3	1.5	44.4	100.0	407
Place of delivery						
Health facility	90.3	0.9	0.7	8.1	100.0	1,441
Elsewhere	33.6	0.7	0.9	64.7	100.0	1,420
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	4
Residence						
Urban	85.3	0.2	0.6	13.8	100.0	783
Rural	53.4	1.0	1.1	44.5	100.0	2,083
Municipality						
Aileu	72.6	0.9	1.1	25.4	100.0	116
Ainaro	31.7	0.2	3.0	65.1	100.0	152
Baucau	64.4	0.5	0.4	34.7	100.0	335
Bobonaro	63.5	4.2	1.5	30.8	100.0	239
Covalima	52.3	2.1	4.6	40.9	100.0	165
Dili	85.9	0.0	0.3	13.8	100.0	610
Ermera	40.0	0.6	0.7	58.7	100.0	234
Lautem	73.7	0.0	1.4	24.9	100.0	161
Liquiçá	65.3	0.0	0.0	34.7	100.0	204
Manatuto	75.2	0.0	0.0	24.8	100.0	140
Manufahi	47.0	0.8	0.9	51.3	100.0	154
SAR of Oecussi	28.0	1.0	1.3	69.7	100.0	175
Viqueque	53.8	1.2	0.0	45.0	100.0	180
Mother's education						
No education	44.9	0.8	2.0	52.2	100.0	655
Primary	53.8	0.6	0.7	44.8	100.0	485
Secondary	68.0	1.0	0.6	30.4	100.0	1,444
More than secondary	86.2	0.0	0.6	13.2	100.0	282
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	33.6	0.6	1.8	64.0	100.0	561
Second	51.6	0.6	1.2	46.7	100.0	587
Middle	62.4	1.0	0.6	36.0	100.0	593
Fourth	77.0	1.6	0.5	21.0	100.0	582
Highest	86.7	0.2	0.9	12.3	100.0	542
Total	62.1	0.8	1.0	36.1	100.0	2,866

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

Table 9.12b Instrument to cut the umbilical cord

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percent distribution of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of instrument used to cut the cord:									
	New/ boiled blade	Used blade	Knife	Scissors	Bamboo	Other	Don't know	Missing	Total	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	59.9	9.0	2.2	10.6	2.9	8.4	7.0	0.0	100.0	223
20-34	62.6	5.0	4.8	12.1	2.5	6.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	2,213
35-49	56.4	5.0	4.7	15.4	2.5	5.9	9.1	1.0	100.0	430
Birth order										
1	68.9	4.2	3.2	6.9	0.7	6.1	10.0	0.0	100.0	728
2-3	62.3	6.1	4.0	12.2	3.4	6.6	5.2	0.1	100.0	1,039
4-5	55.4	5.3	7.0	15.9	2.6	6.8	6.9	0.1	100.0	691
6+	56.4	5.1	4.4	17.3	3.8	7.7	4.8	0.6	100.0	407
Place of delivery										
Health facility	85.7	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.0	2.4	9.1	0.0	100.0	1,441
Elsewhere	37.1	10.1	9.0	23.2	5.2	11.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	1,420
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Residence										
Urban	83.6	0.8	0.4	3.9	0.6	2.5	8.2	0.1	100.0	783
Rural	53.2	7.0	6.1	15.7	3.3	8.3	6.2	0.2	100.0	2,083
Municipality										
Aileu	68.0	0.0	0.5	20.1	0.0	7.4	3.5	0.5	100.0	116
Ainaro	39.9	6.3	6.1	37.4	0.0	8.0	1.8	0.6	100.0	152
Baucau	45.1	2.7	12.6	4.2	2.7	8.2	24.5	0.0	100.0	335
Bobonaro	59.4	9.1	1.1	15.9	0.2	14.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	239
Covalima	67.0	9.3	3.5	7.9	0.0	8.7	2.2	1.5	100.0	165
Dili	81.6	1.4	0.0	5.7	1.3	1.8	8.1	0.0	100.0	610
Ermera	43.5	3.9	6.8	32.2	1.0	7.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	234
Lautem	74.3	0.6	4.1	5.2	1.9	6.4	7.3	0.3	100.0	161
Liquiçá	62.2	13.0	0.9	16.1	0.0	5.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	204
Manatuto	70.6	2.1	1.0	5.5	15.6	2.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	140
Manufahi	74.7	5.4	4.6	11.7	0.5	1.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	154
SAR of Oecussi	32.3	1.4	17.6	20.2	4.7	19.5	4.4	0.0	100.0	175
Viqueque	56.6	21.2	3.7	0.1	10.9	2.4	5.1	0.0	100.0	180
Mother's education										
No education	48.2	8.2	8.5	18.2	4.2	7.6	4.6	0.5	100.0	655
Primary	49.7	4.7	6.3	18.0	4.6	10.1	6.7	0.0	100.0	485
Secondary	67.6	5.1	3.1	10.1	1.6	6.0	6.5	0.1	100.0	1,444
More than secondary	81.6	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	1.9	12.9	0.0	100.0	282
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	38.2	9.6	10.2	20.0	6.0	9.7	5.9	0.4	100.0	561
Second	52.3	7.3	6.9	17.5	3.4	7.7	4.9	0.0	100.0	587
Middle	61.3	5.0	3.7	13.4	2.2	8.7	5.6	0.2	100.0	593
Fourth	72.5	3.4	1.2	7.2	0.7	5.3	9.5	0.2	100.0	582
Highest	83.9	1.2	0.8	4.1	0.4	1.7	8.0	0.0	100.0	542
Total	61.5	5.3	4.6	12.5	2.6	6.7	6.7	0.2	100.0	2,866

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

Table 9.12c Stump care

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percentage of what was placed on the stump, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage of what was placed on the stump: Oil	Ash	Ointment/ powder	Traditional medication	Betadine	Other	Don't know if anything was placed on the stump	Missing	Nothing was placed on the stump	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	8.8	1.8	4.3	9.8	15.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	46.7	223
20-34	6.5	2.1	2.4	9.5	21.2	0.2	15.9	0.0	43.5	2,213
35-49	8.4	3.1	2.4	6.7	19.4	0.8	12.2	1.0	46.7	430
Birth order										
1	6.9	1.0	1.6	8.9	26.6	0.0	17.9	0.0	38.0	728
2-3	5.7	3.4	2.6	9.8	20.4	0.1	15.5	0.1	43.2	1,039
4-5	8.8	1.9	2.6	9.6	16.1	0.9	14.7	0.1	47.4	691
6+	7.2	2.1	3.8	7.1	16.7	0.3	10.6	0.6	52.5	407
Place of delivery										
Health facility	2.9	0.7	0.5	11.0	34.2	0.0	22.1	0.0	29.5	1,441
Elsewhere	11.1	3.8	4.6	7.3	6.5	0.6	8.3	0.0	59.2	1,420
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Residence										
Urban	3.9	0.7	2.3	14.1	33.1	0.1	22.8	0.1	24.2	783
Rural	8.1	2.8	2.6	7.3	15.6	0.3	12.4	0.2	51.7	2,083
Municipality										
Aileu	4.9	0.7	2.6	15.6	23.5	0.0	12.4	0.5	40.5	116
Ainaro	0.0	0.2	2.9	14.6	7.2	0.0	8.2	0.6	66.8	152
Baucau	3.0	1.0	1.2	2.3	16.8	0.0	32.1	0.0	44.1	335
Bobonaro	13.9	6.5	3.5	7.9	17.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	46.3	239
Covalima	15.6	2.3	0.0	8.8	6.3	0.6	10.7	1.5	55.4	165
Dili	2.6	0.0	2.4	16.0	33.5	0.0	24.5	0.0	22.4	610
Ermera	8.5	0.6	3.3	1.8	7.2	0.0	11.9	0.0	68.1	234
Lautem	8.9	0.3	0.6	6.5	20.4	0.0	21.8	0.3	41.5	161
Liquiçá	17.3	0.9	0.9	12.7	25.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	38.9	204
Manatuto	3.5	0.9	6.0	2.2	35.6	0.0	7.3	0.0	45.0	140
Manufahi	6.7	1.9	3.3	12.1	25.4	0.0	4.7	0.0	46.3	154
SAR of Oecussi	11.6	17.6	8.0	9.3	11.3	4.0	8.1	0.0	36.2	175
Viqueque	2.4	0.5	0.0	2.2	13.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	71.2	180
Mother's education										
No education	7.7	3.2	3.5	5.5	11.4	0.7	11.4	0.5	57.5	655
Primary	9.2	2.8	3.3	8.0	14.7	0.3	12.5	0.0	50.2	485
Secondary	6.9	1.9	2.1	10.3	23.3	0.1	16.5	0.1	39.9	1,444
More than secondary	1.8	0.7	0.9	13.4	36.6	0.0	22.4	0.0	24.8	282
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	10.4	4.3	3.7	6.5	7.6	0.6	10.5	0.4	57.0	561
Second	8.3	2.5	2.2	7.0	15.2	0.5	12.5	0.0	53.4	587
Middle	6.6	2.6	3.1	8.3	21.2	0.0	14.6	0.2	44.4	593
Fourth	5.9	1.0	2.4	11.2	22.8	0.1	18.2	0.2	39.5	582
Highest	3.6	0.7	1.2	12.7	36.0	0.2	20.8	0.0	25.9	542
Total	7.0	2.2	2.5	9.1	20.4	0.3	15.3	0.2	44.2	2,866

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

Table 9.12d Newborn dried and bathed

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage that were dried before the placenta was delivered and percent distribution of how long after the delivery the newborn was bathed for the first time, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

		Percent distribution of how long after birth the newborn was bathed							
Background characteristic	Percentage dried before the placenta was delivered	Less than one hour	One hour	More than one hour but less than one day	One day	More than one day	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	40.1	4.7	31.7	25.2	23.1	14.9	0.4	100.0	223
20-34	45.5	7.9	24.2	26.3	26.6	14.6	0.4	100.0	2,213
35-49	46.2	11.7	24.6	25.4	24.9	11.8	1.7	100.0	430
Birth order									
1	45.9	4.7	18.0	24.9	32.5	19.1	0.7	100.0	728
2-3	47.8	7.7	26.3	25.6	25.8	14.1	0.5	100.0	1,039
4-5	45.1	10.4	28.2	27.2	23.4	10.5	0.3	100.0	691
6+	37.5	12.0	27.4	27.5	19.9	12.0	1.2	100.0	407
Place of delivery									
Health facility	54.1	2.0	11.9	23.3	39.9	22.5	0.4	100.0	1,441
Elsewhere	36.2	14.6	38.0	28.9	12.1	5.9	0.6	100.0	1,420
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Residence									
Urban	62.3	3.5	15.4	22.0	37.7	20.9	0.5	100.0	783
Rural	38.8	10.0	28.3	27.6	21.7	11.7	0.7	100.0	2,083
Municipality									
Aileu	49.4	2.9	31.8	22.3	32.2	10.2	0.7	100.0	116
Ainaro	28.5	17.1	39.4	17.2	12.9	11.6	1.8	100.0	152
Baucau	41.3	11.1	15.4	24.0	32.5	16.6	0.5	100.0	335
Bobonaro	52.7	13.2	10.7	31.5	33.4	10.8	0.4	100.0	239
Covalima	59.5	0.2	36.2	29.4	22.9	9.8	1.5	100.0	165
Dili	68.4	2.6	14.2	23.3	38.1	21.3	0.6	100.0	610
Ermera	30.2	31.9	34.7	20.2	8.1	5.2	0.0	100.0	234
Lautem	40.5	5.1	16.7	27.0	20.9	29.7	0.5	100.0	161
Liquiçá	48.1	1.9	24.9	45.2	21.4	6.4	0.2	100.0	204
Manatuto	26.5	0.5	16.5	29.7	34.6	18.3	0.5	100.0	140
Manufahi	19.3	3.4	27.8	23.1	27.4	18.3	0.0	100.0	154
SAR of Oecussi	25.2	15.2	58.3	15.5	6.2	4.2	0.7	100.0	175
Viqueque	38.4	0.9	35.4	34.4	19.0	8.9	1.4	100.0	180
Mother's education									
No education	37.7	14.2	30.5	26.7	19.2	8.2	1.3	100.0	655
Primary	39.8	12.8	25.2	30.2	22.1	8.9	0.7	100.0	485
Secondary	47.9	5.1	24.9	25.6	27.6	16.3	0.4	100.0	1,444
More than secondary	58.1	2.1	10.2	19.8	41.3	26.7	0.0	100.0	282
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	32.5	13.7	35.7	26.9	13.5	8.8	1.4	100.0	561
Second	38.4	10.4	30.0	30.4	18.4	10.6	0.2	100.0	587
Middle	42.3	8.9	25.7	23.2	29.2	12.6	0.5	100.0	593
Fourth	48.9	5.1	18.8	24.5	31.8	19.3	0.4	100.0	582
Highest	64.9	2.7	13.4	25.3	37.8	20.1	0.6	100.0	542
Total	45.2	8.2	24.8	26.1	26.1	14.2	0.6	100.0	2,866

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

Table 9.12e Fire for warmth

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who slept close to the fire with their mothers, and for how many days they slept close to the fire, according to background characteristics Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who slept close to the fire with their mothers	Number of births	Among those who slept close to the fire, percent distribution of how many days slept close to the fire: One day	2-7 days	8-14 days	15-29 days	30+ days	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	33.3	223	13.3	30.5	7.6	6.6	42.0	0.0	100.0	74
20-34	28.2	2,213	13.8	29.7	10.3	2.9	42.9	0.3	100.0	625
35-49	30.4	430	21.9	29.3	11.9	3.9	32.2	0.8	100.0	131
Birth order										
1	19.2	728	13.6	27.3	8.6	4.4	46.2	0.0	100.0	140
2-3	29.0	1,039	13.0	32.1	11.2	3.1	40.4	0.2	100.0	301
4-5	35.7	691	16.1	28.1	9.1	2.7	43.4	0.6	100.0	247
6+	34.7	407	19.0	29.8	12.2	4.3	33.9	0.7	100.0	142
Place of delivery										
Health facility	7.9	1,441	16.7	29.0	14.5	3.5	35.1	1.3	100.0	114
Elsewhere	50.4	1,420	14.8	29.8	9.7	3.4	42.1	0.2	100.0	716
Missing	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Residence										
Urban	5.8	783	24.6	35.7	4.5	0.0	35.1	0.0	100.0	46
Rural	37.7	2,083	14.5	29.4	10.7	3.6	41.5	0.4	100.0	784
Municipality										
Aileu	23.9	116	7.8	35.3	7.0	2.5	47.3	0.0	100.0	28
Ainaro	52.9	152	15.8	14.3	4.6	1.8	63.5	0.0	100.0	81
Baucau	20.5	335	(7.3)	(19.6)	(18.5)	(7.4)	(47.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	69
Bobonaro	22.1	239	(19.8)	(36.7)	(12.3)	(2.8)	(25.7)	(2.8)	(100.0)	53
Covalima	44.5	165	19.4	31.9	15.7	4.2	28.8	0.0	100.0	73
Dili	5.8	610	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35
Ermera	71.5	234	14.1	24.7	6.6	3.4	51.2	0.0	100.0	168
Lautem	13.0	161	(21.4)	(52.6)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(16.3)	(4.9)	(100.0)	21
Liquiçá	6.3	204	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Manatuto	28.6	140	(50.1)	(38.0)	(2.8)	(1.2)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
Manufahi	42.3	154	7.3	6.5	5.1	0.0	81.1	0.0	100.0	65
SAR of Oecussi	59.8	175	8.7	54.9	14.5	1.3	20.5	0.0	100.0	105
Viqueque	44.5	180	9.4	41.2	16.5	10.0	22.3	0.7	100.0	80
Mother's education										
No education	48.2	655	18.0	29.4	9.8	3.0	39.9	0.0	100.0	316
Primary	40.4	485	13.6	31.7	13.0	2.3	38.7	0.8	100.0	196
Secondary	21.4	1,444	13.1	28.7	9.1	4.6	44.1	0.5	100.0	309
More than secondary	3.2	282	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	58.1	561	16.1	30.4	9.4	2.4	41.2	0.5	100.0	326
Second	39.5	587	16.7	27.1	8.7	2.5	44.8	0.2	100.0	232
Middle	27.8	593	8.9	32.2	16.2	7.2	35.6	0.0	100.0	165
Fourth	13.4	582	18.6	29.6	7.3	2.7	40.6	1.3	100.0	78
Highest	5.3	542	(15.0)	(28.6)	(8.1)	(3.6)	(44.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	29
Total	29.0	2,866	15.0	29.7	10.3	3.4	41.1	0.4	100.0	830

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with at least 2 signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after the birth:						Percentage with at least 2 signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Cord examined	Tempera-ture measured	Counseling on danger signs	Counseling on breast-feeding	Observa-tion of breast-feeding	Weighed[1]		
Mother's age at birth								
<20	30.1	31.1	33.5	40.7	46.8	53.2	49.2	223
20-34	28.6	30.7	28.8	41.8	46.0	57.5	47.0	2,213
35-49	24.1	28.4	21.4	37.1	42.3	47.6	41.6	430
Birth order								
1	32.6	32.6	38.1	44.7	46.4	67.4	51.0	728
2-3	28.2	31.2	26.9	42.3	46.9	58.5	47.7	1,039
4-5	27.2	29.3	25.0	39.7	44.4	48.9	44.4	691
6+	20.6	25.9	18.1	33.6	42.0	39.0	38.2	407
Place of delivery								
Health facility	37.7	39.8	36.7	49.9	51.7	90.3	58.0	1,441
Elsewhere	18.3	20.9	19.4	32.2	39.3	20.7	34.7	1,420
Residence								
Urban	35.8	35.7	29.9	46.0	48.5	79.6	52.7	783
Rural	25.1	28.3	27.3	39.1	44.3	46.7	44.0	2,083
Municipality								
Aileu	46.6	43.4	43.1	59.8	58.2	63.8	66.6	116
Ainaro	17.6	19.0	21.4	35.7	44.5	26.8	39.2	152
Baucau	17.8	17.3	19.3	33.9	42.9	56.7	43.1	335
Bobonaro	32.2	37.8	25.9	40.9	34.7	59.2	43.8	239
Covalima	19.1	27.6	27.8	37.9	40.8	69.9	44.6	165
Dili	35.8	34.9	27.6	43.1	44.4	77.7	48.2	610
Ermera	15.5	9.4	17.9	29.4	46.5	12.9	31.0	234
Lautem	22.5	29.8	37.9	46.9	57.0	71.2	56.5	161
Liquiçá	33.3	46.4	44.6	50.6	60.1	52.4	58.6	204
Manatuto	41.5	46.4	47.6	52.8	66.3	63.7	63.8	140
Manufahi	32.9	33.1	28.7	35.4	41.6	38.8	40.6	154
SAR of Oecussi	30.6	42.4	26.5	60.4	49.1	32.0	56.9	175
Viqueque	17.9	16.1	16.1	18.2	20.6	57.4	22.9	180
Mother's education								
No education	19.6	22.5	20.2	31.8	38.1	33.2	35.9	655
Primary	22.9	27.2	23.9	40.0	43.4	43.8	43.6	485
Secondary	31.3	32.9	31.9	43.4	48.3	64.0	49.5	1,444
More than secondary	39.5	40.5	33.6	52.2	51.7	85.4	59.5	282
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	17.1	19.9	16.5	28.3	38.0	26.6	32.3	561
Second	22.3	25.2	26.7	38.6	42.4	43.3	42.7	587
Middle	27.9	30.6	31.5	41.8	45.6	52.9	46.3	593
Fourth	33.1	35.8	31.6	46.7	49.6	73.1	54.1	582
Highest	40.1	40.7	33.9	49.9	51.9	83.5	56.7	542
Total	28.0	30.3	28.0	41.0	45.5	55.7	46.4	2,866

Note: Total includes 4 births with place of delivery missing.
[1] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

Table 9.14 Problems in accessing and concerns about availability of health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care and serious concerns about the availability of care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem or concern, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Problems in accessing health care						Concerns about availability of health care						
Background characteristic	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Concern about availability of female health provider	Concern about availability of any health provider	Concern about availability of medicines	Concern about quality of care	Concern about being treated respectfully	At least one concern about health care	Number of women
Age													
15-19	34.2	36.7	45.8	43.9	45.0	61.5	50.5	58.8	72.0	58.9	54.8	76.7	2,985
20-34	33.2	36.6	44.3	42.8	39.5	58.7	51.8	60.1	71.3	59.5	56.0	75.7	5,948
35-49	36.7	40.6	49.1	47.3	39.6	62.4	52.3	60.4	71.9	60.2	57.4	76.8	3,675
Number of living children													
0	32.4	35.1	44.0	42.0	42.0	59.3	49.8	58.3	70.6	58.0	54.3	75.3	5,132
1-2	35.0	38.8	46.1	45.1	40.8	59.9	53.7	61.3	72.2	61.0	58.0	76.4	2,704
3-4	34.1	37.1	44.6	43.4	36.9	58.9	50.6	59.9	71.7	59.4	55.7	75.8	2,469
5+	39.1	43.3	52.0	49.9	42.4	65.3	54.5	61.7	73.2	61.6	58.5	78.6	2,302
Marital status													
Never married	32.6	35.2	43.6	42.0	42.3	59.3	49.5	58.3	71.2	58.2	54.4	75.5	4,615
Married or living together	35.4	39.0	47.2	45.6	40.0	60.8	53.1	60.8	71.9	60.5	57.2	76.7	7,697
Divorced/separated/widowed	39.5	44.3	53.5	49.9	38.4	67.6	48.2	60.9	72.8	57.0	54.7	78.3	294
Employed last 12 months													
Not employed	35.0	38.1	45.6	43.9	43.3	60.2	54.0	61.9	71.9	61.4	58.7	76.9	7,958
Employed for cash	31.4	34.0	40.0	37.1	33.4	55.1	47.3	56.0	70.5	55.7	52.2	74.7	2,395
Employed not for cash	35.9	40.6	54.1	53.7	40.0	67.1	48.0	56.8	72.0	57.1	51.1	75.9	2,254
Residence													
Urban	19.7	21.3	20.9	20.7	24.7	40.2	42.2	52.0	62.6	52.6	48.9	67.6	4,182
Rural	41.8	46.0	58.5	56.1	48.8	70.5	56.3	63.8	76.1	63.0	59.7	80.6	8,425
Municipality													
Aileu	30.4	35.7	43.0	43.1	34.8	58.3	39.7	42.4	50.0	34.1	28.7	55.5	524
Ainaro	39.3	40.9	55.6	53.7	43.9	65.8	50.2	54.9	69.4	56.2	56.9	75.6	515
Baucau	39.2	43.6	57.0	51.3	50.3	73.3	53.6	54.3	76.6	50.2	47.8	83.8	1,288
Bobonaro	38.9	39.2	59.5	58.3	51.5	73.4	43.8	48.8	54.0	46.6	44.0	62.2	946
Covalima	33.9	39.8	45.6	45.1	45.8	58.0	51.4	61.5	73.7	67.1	69.8	75.9	750
Dili	17.5	19.6	20.1	19.6	25.1	39.6	43.9	55.9	64.5	55.0	50.5	69.7	3,206
Ermera	67.7	77.6	88.8	86.3	61.6	94.1	81.3	84.0	95.1	86.1	77.5	95.9	1,178
Lautem	43.0	41.5	54.0	48.4	43.8	66.6	57.8	65.2	74.5	64.0	58.8	78.5	645
Liquiçá	30.5	42.2	45.8	47.7	54.1	66.1	59.7	63.1	83.1	67.1	65.2	85.2	757
Manatuto	62.2	55.9	61.1	60.1	50.6	70.3	64.4	71.0	80.3	75.9	75.6	83.1	555
Manufahi	22.7	34.3	53.0	50.0	43.8	60.5	37.3	69.5	81.0	68.3	60.3	83.7	676
SAR of Oecussi	38.2	34.3	36.7	34.2	26.0	55.1	43.9	53.7	68.3	56.4	55.1	72.1	778
Viqueque	24.7	24.7	36.1	35.8	32.9	46.6	52.5	58.3	68.3	54.8	52.5	75.0	791
Education													
No education	47.3	53.0	63.5	61.7	52.4	74.8	61.8	67.3	78.2	66.2	62.5	82.3	2,741
Primary	39.4	41.9	52.9	51.8	43.9	66.1	54.9	61.4	74.3	62.1	58.1	79.2	1,922
Secondary	31.1	34.4	41.9	39.7	38.4	56.8	48.8	58.1	70.2	57.6	54.4	74.9	6,561
More than secondary	18.2	17.9	21.6	21.8	25.0	41.3	40.8	51.6	61.7	52.2	48.9	66.8	1,383
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	50.3	55.8	69.4	66.9	56.2	78.2	64.7	71.4	81.7	70.1	67.1	85.4	2,085
Second	42.7	48.2	61.6	59.7	50.9	73.0	58.2	63.3	76.3	63.2	58.9	80.5	2,287
Middle	36.9	41.7	49.8	48.0	41.6	65.2	51.8	59.3	72.6	58.7	54.7	77.2	2,423
Fourth	29.5	30.4	37.3	36.2	36.4	54.5	47.4	56.1	67.6	54.9	51.9	72.3	2,771
Highest	20.0	21.2	23.3	21.9	26.2	40.4	41.6	53.3	64.1	54.6	51.4	69.8	3,041
Total	34.5	37.8	46.0	44.4	40.8	60.4	51.6	59.9	71.6	59.6	56.1	76.3	12,607

CHILD HEALTH 10

Key Findings

- ***Vaccinations:*** 49% of children age 12-23 received all basic vaccinations by the time of the survey. 19% of children have received no vaccinations.
- ***Symptoms of ARI:*** Advice or treatment was sought for 71% of children under age 5 who had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- ***Fever:*** Advice or treatment was sought for 58% of children under age 5 who had fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- ***Diarrhea:*** Advice or treatment was sought for 65% of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey. 79% of children with diarrhea received ORT or increased fluids. 10% of children with diarrhea received no treatment.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and program managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Timor-Leste.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also addresses prevalence and treatment practices for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea. Because appropriate sanitation practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrheal disease, information is also provided on the disposal of children's fecal matter.

10.1 Birth Weight

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight < 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age

Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or else a mother's report

Birth weight is a major determinant of infant and child health and mortality. Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5 kilograms, or children reported to be 'very small' or 'smaller than average' are considered to have a higher than average risk of early childhood death. For births in the 5 years preceding the survey, birth weight was recorded in the questionnaire if available from either a written record or the mother's recall. Because birth weight may not be known for many babies, the mother's estimate of the baby's size at birth was also obtained. Even though it is subjective, it can be a useful proxy for birthweight.

Fifty-three percent of births had a reported birth weight, among which 10% were of low birth weight (**Table 10.1**). Among all births, 7% were reported to be "very small" or "smaller than average". Since only half of births have a reported birth weight, and the percent of births with a reported birth weight declines steadily with declining education of the mother and declining wealth, patterns of low birth should be interpreted with

caution. Note that the previous survey only had a reported birth weight (from written record of mother's recall) for 26% of births.

- 20% of births in SAR of Oecussi were reported to be "very small" or "smaller than average".
- 17% of reported birth weights in Ainaro and Baucau were of low birth weight, though the percent with a reported weight was especially low in Ainaro.
- 20% of women were unable to give a comparative size estimate of their newborns.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey according to personal vaccination records (LISIO or a vaccination card) or the mother's recall. To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of DPT vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- Three doses of polio vaccine
- One dose of measles vaccine

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

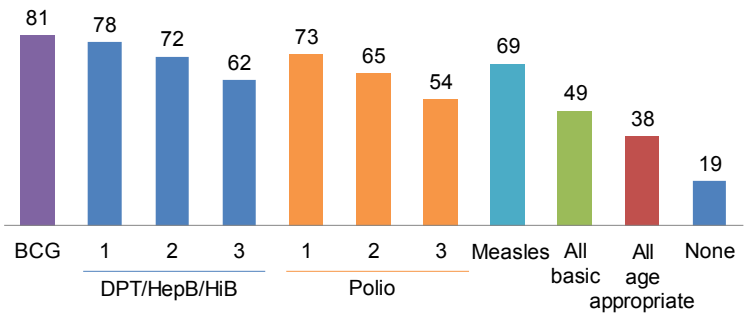
Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in 2 ways in the 2016 TLDHS: from written vaccination records, including the LISIO or other child health card/book, and from mothers' verbal reports. In the TLDHS, for each child born in the 3 years before the survey, mothers were asked to show the interviewer the LISIO or other card used to record the child's immunizations. If the LISIO or card was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If a vaccination was not recorded in the LISIO or card as being given, the mother was asked to recall whether the child had received any vaccinations in addition to those on the LISIO or card. If the mother was not able to present the LISIO or card for a child, she was asked to recall whether the child had received BCG, polio, DPT-HepB-Hib, or measles vaccine. If she indicated that the child had received the polio or DPT-HepB-Hib vaccine, she was asked the number of doses that the child had received. Mother's recall may not be as reliable as written vaccination records, and therefore may result in an underestimate of vaccinations (Miles et al 2013).

In Timor-Leste, a new LISIO was designed and released during survey fieldwork. Accordingly, the CAPI data collection system allowed interviewers to record vaccine data using either the older or newer LISIO format.

Forty-nine percent of children age 12-23 were vaccinated with all basic vaccinations at some time prior to the survey, and 93% of children who received all basic vaccinations received them at the age appropriate time (**Table 10.2**). Only 42% of children age 24-35 months have been vaccinated with all basic vaccinations at some time prior to the survey; 37% of children age 24-35 months were vaccinated with all basic vaccinations at the age appropriate times. The percentage of children age 12-23 that received specific vaccinations are shown in **Figure 10.1**.

***Figure 10.1* Childhood vaccinations**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey



Trends: The percentage of 12-23 month old children who received all their basic vaccinations (49%) is nearly the same as was found in the 2009-10 TLDHS (53%). The percentage of children who were vaccinated against measles (69%) is the same as found in the previous survey (68%). The percentage of 12-23 month old children who have received no vaccinations (19%) is also on par with the findings of the previous survey (23%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children age 12-23 who received all basic vaccinations rises steadily with household wealth, from 37% in the poorest households up to 56% in the wealthiest households (**Table 10.3** and **Figure 10.2**).
- The highest measles vaccination coverage is seen among children in Aileu, at 90% (**Figure 10.3**).
- Basic vaccination coverage is lowest in Ermera, where 31% of children age 12-23 months have received all their basic vaccinations.

Figure 10.2 **Vaccination coverage by wealth**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey

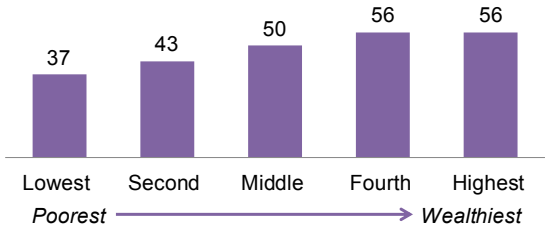
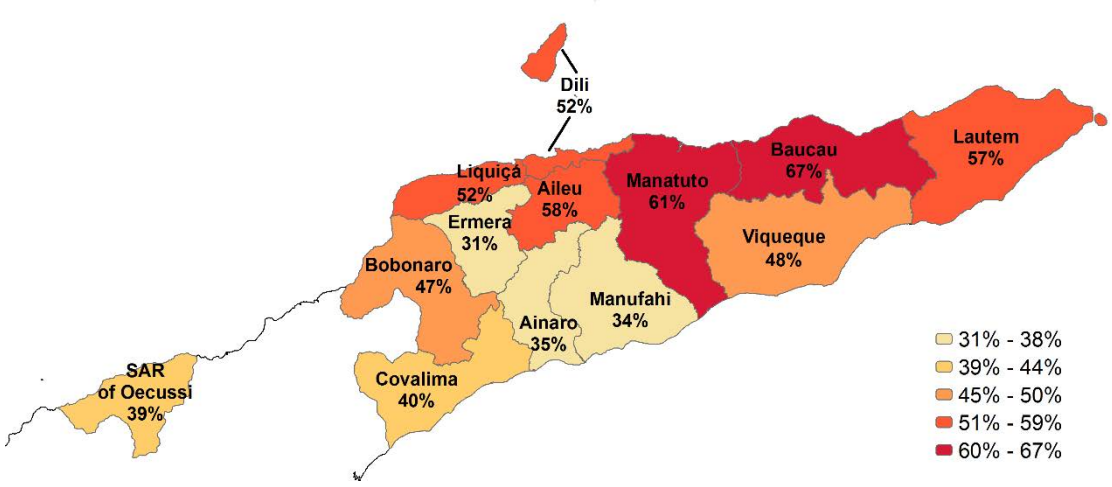


Figure 10.3 **Vaccination coverage by municipality**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey



Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations and does so on schedule. In Timor-Leste, the LISIO is distributed to women when she is pregnant and serves as her ANC record and then, when the baby is born, it serves as the child's health booklet where vaccination records are maintained. While some NGOs in Timor-Leste may distribute vaccination cards as well, the LISIO acts as the official record for the MOH. Seventy-three percent of 12-23 month olds and 69% of 24-35 month olds have ever had a vaccination card (**Table 10.4**). Vaccination cards were not able to be presented at the time of the interview for all children that ever had cards; overall, 51% of children age 12-23 months and 41% of children age 24-35 months did have mothers present their vaccination cards to the interviewer at the time of the interview.

10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection

Mothers reported that 2% of children under age 5 had ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks before the survey.

Treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

However, prevalence of symptoms reached as high as 9% among children whose mothers smoke tobacco. Treatment or advice was sought for 71% of all children with ARI symptoms (**Table 10.5**). The most common places from which treatment or advice was sought were community health centres, health posts, and referral hospitals (**Table 10.6**).

10.4 Fever

Fever is a symptom of malaria (discussed in Chapter 12), and dengue. As Timor-Leste is in the pre-elimination phase for malaria, fever is more likely associated with other childhood illnesses or dengue.

Treatment of fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Thirteen percent of children under 5 were reported to have fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Prevalence peaked at 18% among children age 12-23 months (**Table 10.7**). Twenty-one percent of children in Liquiçá and 20% of children in SAR of Oecussi were reported to have fever. Treatment or advice was sought for 58% of all children with fever.

- Wealthier households (72%) are more likely than the poorest households (45%) to seek treatment or advice for fever.
- Treatment or advice for fever is also more likely as education of the mother increases.

10.5 Diarrheal Disease

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhea and Treatment Seeking Behavior

Eleven percent of children under age 5 was reported to have diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey (**Table 10.8**). Treatment or advice was sought for 65% of the children under 5 who had diarrhea.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Prevalence of diarrhea among children under 5 peaks at 18% among children age 12-23 months.
- Prevalence of diarrhea ranges from 8-13% by type of toilet facility, highest among those using shared facilities.

10.5.2 Feeding Practices during an Episode of Diarrhea

Appropriate feeding practices

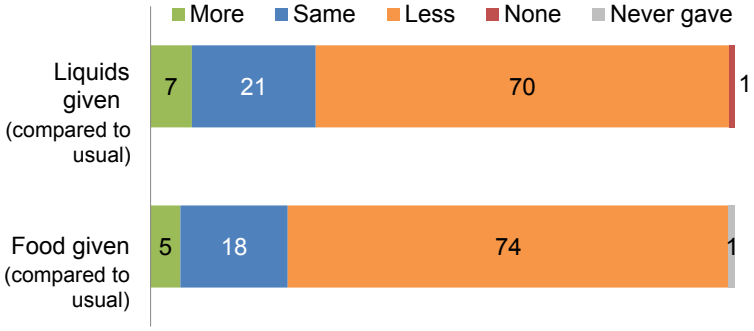
Children with diarrhea are given more liquids than usual, and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

To reduce dehydration and minimize the negative effects of diarrhea, mothers are encouraged to continue normal feeding of children with diarrhea and to increase the amount of fluids.

Figure 10.4 **Feeding practices during diarrhea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



- Only 7% of children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given increased fluids, the recommended response to an episode of diarrhea (**Table 10.9** and **Figure 10.4**).
- While not recommended, 46% of children with diarrhea were given somewhat less fluid than the usual quantity of fluid while the child had diarrhea, 24% were given much less than the usual, and 1% were given no fluids.
- 74% of children with diarrhea were given less than the usual amount to eat, rather than continuing to feed as usual.

10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy and Other Treatments

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhea are given increased fluids, or a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

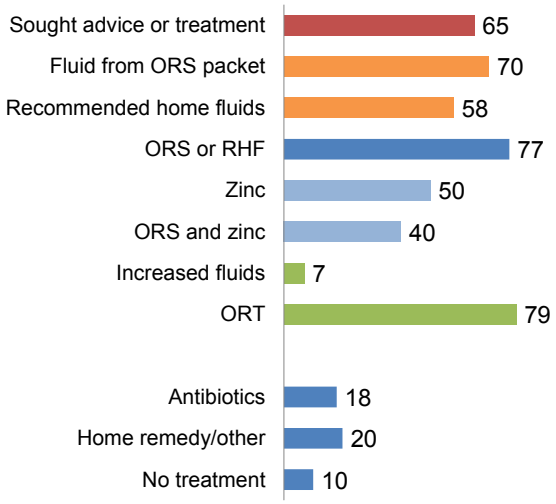
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is a simple and effective way to prevent and treat dehydration due to diarrhea.

- 79% of children with diarrhea received ORT. 70% of children received fluid from an ORS packet or a pre-packaged ORS fluid, and 58% of children received a RHF (**Table 10.10** and **Figure 10.5**).
- 50% of children with diarrhea were given zinc.
- 40% of children with diarrhea were given both ORS and zinc, which can reduce the severity and duration of diarrhea.
- 10% of children with diarrhea were given no treatment.
- When advice or treatment was sought, community health centres and health posts were the most common sources sought out for advice or treatment for children with diarrhea (**Table 10.11**).

***Figure 10.5* Treatment of diarrhea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Trends: The percentage of children who received an ORS fluid (70%) is the same as reported in the 2009-10 TLDHS (71%), but the percentage of children who received a RHF increased from 40% to 58%. The overall figure for the percent of children having received ORT was 79% in both surveys. The percentage of children who were given zinc increased greatly, from 6% in 2009-10 to 50% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who received ORT was high among children of mothers of all education levels.
- But the percentage of children who received both ORS and zinc is higher among children whose mothers have more than secondary education (63%) than among children whose mothers have less education (36-38%).
- 30% of children of mothers with more than secondary education were given antibiotics
- The percentage of children given antibiotics rises steadily with increasing household wealth, from 5% to 27%.

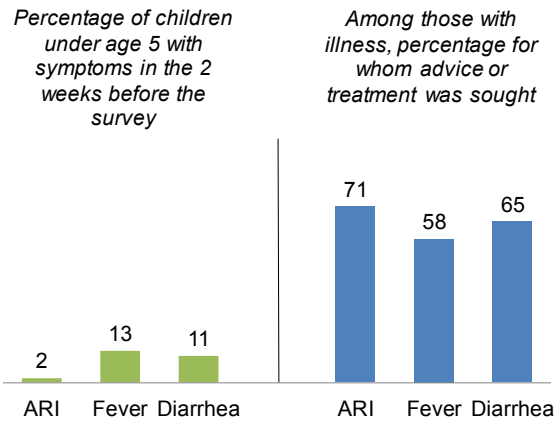
10.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets

Seventy-three percent of women age 15-49 are aware of ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids (**Table 10.12**). Awareness of ORS increases steadily with increasing education and with increasing wealth. Women in Viqueque are the least likely to have heard of ORS (45%), and most commonly known to women of Aileu (87%).

10.6 Treatment of Childhood Illness—Summary

Among children who were ill with either ARI, fever, or diarrhea, advice or treatment was sought for 71% of children with ARI, 58% of children with fever, and 65% of children with diarrhea. Prevalence of diarrhea and fever were more common than ARI, but children with ARI are more likely to have had someone seek advice or treatment for them (71%), (**Figure 10.6**).

***Figure 10.6* Prevalence and treatment of childhood illnesses**



10.7 Disposal of Children's Stools

Safe disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest child under age 2 living with the mother

Proper disposal of children's feces is a fundamental step in preventing fecally-transmitted diseases. In this report, children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried. Twenty-eight percent of children under the age of 2 and living with their mother had their last stool disposed of safely (**Table 10.13**). Both the 2009-10 and the 2016 TLDHS found that 28% of children's stools were disposed of safely. Forty-seven percent of children's stools were left out in the open.

Patterns by background characteristics

- While the percentage of children's stool that are left out in the open declines with increasing household wealth, the percentage that are thrown into the garbage increases.
- In Viqueque 48% of children's stools are thrown into the garbage.
- In Ainaro, 76% of children's stools are left out in the open.

List of Tables

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, and disposal of children's stools, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth**
- **Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information**
- **Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics**
- **Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics**
- **Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI**
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- **Table 10.13 Disposal of children's stools**

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight[1]	Number of births	Among births with a reported birth weight[1]	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total			Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	8.3	2.0	70.7	19.1	100.0	48.3	560	14.7	270
<18	5.1	1.0	74.2	19.6	100.0	48.4	169	12.3	82
18-19	9.6	2.4	69.1	18.9	100.0	48.2	391	15.7	189
20-34	4.7	2.6	73.2	19.4	100.0	54.3	5,586	9.9	3,033
35-49	5.5	1.1	68.0	25.3	100.0	47.5	1,195	8.7	567
Birth order									
1	5.7	2.7	77.0	14.7	100.0	64.3	1,803	13.8	1,160
2-3	5.3	2.6	72.6	19.4	100.0	53.2	2,712	8.5	1,443
4-5	5.2	2.1	69.4	23.3	100.0	46.6	1,706	8.8	796
6+	3.7	1.5	67.5	27.2	100.0	42.1	1,120	8.0	472
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	3.5	1.7	73.8	20.9	100.0	49.2	306	10.7	151
Does not smoke	5.2	2.4	72.1	20.3	100.0	52.9	7,035	10.0	3,720
Residence									
Urban	2.7	2.5	85.5	9.3	100.0	77.8	2,104	8.4	1,638
Rural	6.1	2.3	66.8	24.8	100.0	42.6	5,238	11.3	2,233
Municipality									
Aileu	3.9	2.1	66.5	27.5	100.0	62.4	279	9.9	174
Ainaro	7.9	0.5	46.3	45.4	100.0	20.4	381	17.3	78
Baucau	4.7	1.7	68.2	25.4	100.0	52.3	762	17.2	398
Bobonaro	7.7	5.6	61.8	24.9	100.0	56.9	629	7.5	358
Covalima	2.0	3.3	81.7	12.9	100.0	62.8	419	12.0	263
Dili	2.7	2.9	82.2	12.1	100.0	75.6	1,656	8.0	1,252
Ermera	6.1	0.9	48.9	44.1	100.0	14.7	689	12.9	101
Lautem	5.7	0.9	78.9	14.5	100.0	64.5	403	8.1	260
Liquiçá	5.0	0.9	83.6	10.5	100.0	52.4	483	14.3	253
Manatuto	3.0	0.2	71.1	25.7	100.0	58.9	352	8.2	208
Manufahi	5.4	1.7	89.1	3.8	100.0	39.3	376	8.6	148
SAR of Oecussi	14.4	5.2	55.9	24.5	100.0	27.3	457	9.7	125
Viqueque	2.9	1.8	93.2	2.1	100.0	55.5	455	7.8	252
Mother's education									
No education	7.8	1.8	59.1	31.3	100.0	31.0	1,851	10.0	574
Primary	4.9	2.6	64.8	27.7	100.0	43.2	1,345	14.6	581
Secondary	4.5	2.2	78.5	14.8	100.0	61.6	3,491	9.0	2,149
More than secondary	1.9	4.1	90.5	3.5	100.0	86.4	654	9.6	566
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	8.3	2.4	55.1	34.1	100.0	23.6	1,494	16.7	353
Second	6.5	1.4	64.2	27.9	100.0	37.4	1,500	12.4	561
Middle	4.4	2.2	73.3	20.0	100.0	51.9	1,440	10.5	748
Fourth	4.3	2.8	80.6	12.2	100.0	70.2	1,471	8.8	1,033
Highest	1.9	2.9	88.4	6.8	100.0	81.9	1,436	7.9	1,176
Total	5.1	2.3	72.2	20.4	100.0	52.7	7,341	10.1	3,870

[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Children age 12-23 months				Children age 24-35 months			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3,4]	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3,4]
Vaccine	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source		Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source	
BCG	51.0	29.5	80.5	79.1	40.2	36.4	76.6	73.9
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	50.5	27.9	78.4	77.4	40.4	35.0	75.4	73.2
2	48.8	22.9	71.8	71.1	38.9	29.6	68.5	65.9
3	47.5	14.1	61.7	60.1	37.8	17.5	55.3	51.6
Polio[1]								
0 (birth dose)	48.9	22.8	71.7	70.0	38.7	26.6	65.3	63.1
1	50.0	23.0	73.1	72.6	40.1	29.4	69.5	67.9
2	48.9	15.6	64.5	64.0	39.1	21.3	60.4	58.3
3	47.0	7.3	54.3	53.0	38.3	10.1	48.4	45.0
Measles								
1	43.8	25.5	69.3	65.4	36.4	33.6	70.0	64.1
All basic vaccinations[5]	42.6	6.1	48.7	45.2	34.9	7.4	42.3	36.5
All age appropriate vaccinations[6]	41.4	3.9	45.2	41.3	34.2	4.3	38.4	32.8
No vaccinations	0.4	18.8	19.2	na	0.1	22.6	22.7	na
Number of children	749	707	1,456	1,456	554	809	1,364	1,364

na = Not applicable
BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin
DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
HepB = Hepatitis B
Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b
[1] Vaccination card, LISIO, booklet or other home-based record
[2] Received by age 12 months
[3] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
[4] Received by age 12 months for all vaccines
[5] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles. Measles is also known as sarampo.
[6] For children 12-23 months: BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-HiB, four doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles.

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months with all age appropriate vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Children age 12-23 months													Children age 24-35 months:	
		DPT-HepB-HiB			Polio[1]										
Background characteristic	BCG	1	2	3	0 (birth dose)	1	2	3	Measles	All basic vaccinations[2]	All age appropriate vaccinations[3]	No vaccinations	Number of children	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	Number of children
Sex															
Male	80.5	77.1	69.2	60.6	70.6	71.7	63.4	52.2	68.3	47.0	43.1	19.5	742	37.4	728
Female	80.5	79.8	74.4	62.8	72.8	74.6	65.6	56.5	70.4	50.5	47.4	18.9	714	39.6	636
Birth order															
1	81.8	82.3	77.8	68.2	74.9	77.9	71.2	61.6	71.1	55.1	52.1	17.6	376	44.0	315
2-3	82.9	78.8	71.2	60.1	75.3	73.3	62.2	51.9	70.8	46.3	44.5	17.1	537	34.3	516
4-5	80.0	77.3	70.1	59.7	70.0	71.2	62.5	52.8	68.1	47.1	43.6	19.7	330	40.7	326
6+	72.8	72.1	65.0	57.2	59.6	67.0	61.5	49.9	64.5	46.2	37.6	26.7	213	36.6	207
Residence															
Urban	87.2	86.8	74.5	65.7	81.6	76.5	67.3	56.6	74.2	50.6	48.4	12.7	405	42.6	407
Rural	77.9	75.2	70.7	60.1	67.9	71.8	63.4	53.4	67.5	48.0	44.0	21.7	1,051	36.6	957
Municipality															
Aileu	91.0	88.8	82.1	68.2	81.6	80.1	73.1	60.8	89.7	58.0	54.7	9.0	59	50.6	51
Ainaro	74.0	69.2	55.5	48.9	61.4	61.5	48.5	41.5	62.1	35.0	33.1	26.0	73	22.4	72
Baucau	87.9	87.5	86.0	78.7	81.2	85.6	79.2	74.3	79.6	67.4	61.7	12.1	168	58.6	124
Bobonaro	80.2	75.9	72.5	61.7	66.1	75.8	70.1	53.7	65.5	46.7	41.6	18.1	121	35.7	122
Covalima	71.4	67.8	63.5	48.0	66.4	61.4	54.4	43.3	59.3	40.2	40.2	28.6	99	40.7	70
Dili	88.9	88.9	74.7	65.6	82.4	78.3	67.1	56.9	74.5	52.1	49.4	11.1	323	44.1	310
Ermera	58.6	58.6	57.4	47.6	52.1	54.1	50.2	36.8	52.5	30.6	26.5	41.4	127	20.9	152
Lautem	80.5	75.2	72.6	69.7	78.2	73.7	70.8	66.2	65.5	57.2	53.9	18.2	78	46.4	67
Liquiçá	81.3	77.0	70.9	58.5	69.4	71.8	59.3	55.0	70.1	52.4	46.8	18.7	89	40.4	92
Manatuto	82.7	81.7	79.8	78.2	75.7	80.6	78.3	66.2	74.2	61.2	57.0	17.3	58	47.1	70
Manufahi	72.3	69.4	64.5	53.5	62.1	61.8	49.9	38.9	67.5	34.2	32.6	26.2	80	16.3	66
SAR of Oecussi	85.3	82.0	79.1	54.1	64.9	77.6	61.7	48.3	68.7	39.2	34.8	14.7	87	27.5	77
Viqueque	77.1	74.1	63.9	56.9	67.6	73.3	65.0	52.6	65.8	47.7	45.1	22.9	93	39.4	89
Mother's education															
No education	70.1	66.4	60.4	51.1	59.4	61.9	55.1	45.4	58.8	40.6	37.9	29.3	336	31.5	364
Primary	79.4	77.4	74.5	61.9	67.8	72.3	64.5	54.2	71.8	51.3	45.4	20.6	252	33.5	251
Secondary	83.0	81.1	73.3	63.8	75.9	75.1	66.1	56.4	70.8	49.8	46.7	16.8	726	42.1	595
More than secondary	94.3	94.6	85.8	75.4	86.2	90.6	78.1	64.6	82.4	57.8	54.8	5.2	143	48.4	154

(Continued…)

Table 10.3—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months													Children age 24-35 months:	
		DPT-HepB-HiB			Polio[1]										
	BCG	1	2	3	0 (birth dose)	1	2	3	Measles	All basic vaccina-tions[2]	All age appropriate vaccina-tions[3]	No vaccina-tions	Number of children	All age appropriate vaccina-tions[4]	Number of children
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	69.4	64.0	58.2	48.1	55.0	60.1	48.4	41.0	54.4	37.4	33.6	30.6	268	24.6	301
Second	74.2	71.9	68.0	57.5	66.2	68.0	60.9	50.6	61.2	43.3	39.7	25.7	301	35.5	277
Middle	80.4	80.2	73.7	60.4	70.3	74.7	67.3	55.9	74.8	50.1	45.0	18.2	285	40.5	244
Fourth	86.1	84.6	78.1	68.8	81.6	77.4	70.5	60.3	76.7	55.5	52.6	13.9	324	48.2	258
Highest	91.5	90.2	79.5	72.4	83.5	84.4	74.0	62.4	78.2	56.3	54.2	8.5	278	45.4	283
Total	80.5	78.4	71.8	61.7	71.7	73.1	64.5	54.3	69.3	48.7	45.2	19.2	1,456	38.4	1,364

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

[2] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-HiB, three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles

[3] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-HiB, four doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles

[4] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-HiB, four doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles

Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months			Children age 24-35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	70.8	48.1	742	69.0	40.8	728
Female	74.7	54.9	714	69.2	40.5	636
Birth order						
1	75.8	58.8	376	72.3	44.7	315
2-3	74.9	50.3	537	68.6	38.8	516
4-5	70.0	48.4	330	68.3	42.0	326
6+	65.8	46.2	213	66.5	37.1	207
Residence						
Urban	77.5	53.0	405	71.3	46.0	407
Rural	70.8	50.8	1,051	68.1	38.4	957
Municipality						
Aileu	86.1	57.4	59	82.7	50.4	51
Ainaro	59.8	40.5	73	45.0	20.8	72
Baucau	80.8	65.3	168	77.3	53.8	124
Bobonaro	71.6	46.5	121	68.0	34.5	122
Covalima	67.0	46.2	99	76.0	43.6	70
Dili	76.0	55.0	323	71.6	49.5	310
Ermera	50.9	33.9	127	45.4	21.1	152
Lautem	68.5	57.7	78	68.7	50.9	67
Liquiçá	89.0	49.4	89	91.9	34.5	92
Manatuto	81.6	65.8	58	73.1	50.9	70
Manufahi	48.4	33.2	80	44.7	18.0	66
SAR of Oecussi	79.2	52.8	87	80.9	30.6	77
Viqueque	82.0	57.0	93	78.3	57.3	89
Mother's education						
No education	65.6	43.5	336	58.6	34.2	364
Primary	69.6	49.1	252	65.2	34.5	251
Secondary	75.7	54.7	726	74.7	44.9	595
More than secondary	79.2	57.8	143	78.2	49.7	154
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	61.8	40.5	268	57.1	25.9	301
Second	72.0	51.6	301	61.4	41.2	277
Middle	72.2	52.7	285	76.3	42.7	244
Fourth	77.5	51.0	324	76.3	47.0	258
Highest	78.7	61.0	278	76.5	48.2	283
Total	72.7	51.4	1,456	69.1	40.6	1,364

[1] Vaccination card, LISIO, booklet or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	1.4	750	*	*	10
6-11	2.1	714	*	*	15
12-23	2.3	1,456	(65.4)	(46.5)	34
24-35	2.4	1,364	(76.5)	(43.2)	33
36-47	1.9	1,413	*	*	27
48-59	1.4	1,373	*	*	19
Sex					
Male	2.3	3,657	66.5	43.1	82
Female	1.7	3,411	77.3	45.7	57
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	8.9	293	*	*	26
Does not smoke	1.7	6,776	71.6	39.6	113
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	2.6	668	*	*	17
Kerosene	3.5	362	*	*	13
Charcoal	*	4	*	*	0
Wood/straw[3]	1.8	6,034	63.2	34.7	109
Residence					
Urban	2.6	2,045	(86.0)	(60.5)	53
Rural	1.7	5,024	61.6	34.0	86
Municipality					
Aileu	1.9	271	*	*	5
Ainaro	2.9	358	*	*	10
Baucau	1.3	727	*	*	9
Bobonaro	3.0	617	*	*	19
Covalima	1.1	405	*	*	5
Dili	2.4	1,596	*	*	38
Ermera	1.3	664	*	*	8
Lautem	1.2	399	*	*	5
Liquiçá	2.2	467	*	*	10
Manatuto	1.3	332	*	*	4
Manufahi	1.9	360	*	*	7
SAR of Oecussi	2.3	438	*	*	10
Viqueque	2.0	435	*	*	9
Mother's education					
No education	1.7	1,771	(63.9)	(29.0)	31
Primary	2.2	1,292	(76.2)	(39.4)	29
Secondary	1.8	3,373	63.3	40.4	59
More than secondary	3.2	633	*	*	20
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.9	1,416	(69.6)	(25.7)	27
Second	1.6	1,444	*	*	23
Middle	1.5	1,389	*	*	21
Fourth	2.4	1,424	(73.2)	(34.6)	34
Highest	2.5	1,397	(98.4)	(86.5)	34
Total	2.0	7,069	70.9	44.1	139

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Symptoms of ARI include short rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing which was chest-related

[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following public sources: National hospital, Referral hospital Health post, Community health centre, SISCa post, Mobile clinic, Other public sector and from private medical sources Private hospital/ clinic, Pharmacy, Private doctor, Mobile clinic, Other private medical sector, Shop and other. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

[3] Includes grass, shrubs, crop residues

Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]
Public sector	68.1	95.1
National hospital	6.6	9.2
Referral hospital	12.9	18.0
Community health centre	25.5	35.6
Health post	19.7	27.5
SISCa post	3.7	5.1
Other public sector	1.1	1.6
Private sector	2.8	4.0
Private hospital/ clinic	1.6	2.2
Pharmacy	0.6	0.8
Other private medical sector	0.7	0.9
Other private sector	0.7	1.0
Traditional practitioner	0.7	1.0
Number of children	139	100

[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing which was chest related.

Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey , percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	11.0	750	63.2	22.4	0.0	83
6-11	15.9	714	56.8	29.4	0.0	113
12-23	17.8	1,456	54.5	24.6	0.0	259
24-35	14.1	1,364	61.4	32.1	0.0	192
36-47	9.7	1,413	55.2	32.8	0.0	138
48-59	10.6	1,373	57.8	30.6	0.0	146
Sex						
Male	13.6	3,657	55.8	29.9	0.0	497
Female	12.7	3,411	59.6	27.4	0.0	433
Residence						
Urban	15.8	2,045	69.0	34.5	0.0	323
Rural	12.1	5,024	51.5	25.6	0.0	607
Municipality						
Aileu	15.9	271	66.8	33.7	0.0	43
Ainaro	12.5	358	46.1	14.3	0.0	45
Baucau	7.9	727	(56.0)	(18.4)	(0.0)	57
Bobonaro	8.6	617	53.6	35.5	0.0	53
Covalima	9.9	405	(68.4)	(43.0)	(0.0)	40
Dili	16.5	1,596	70.1	34.1	0.0	263
Ermera	14.1	664	28.4	7.8	0.0	94
Lautem	9.3	399	(58.9)	(42.0)	(0.0)	37
Liquiçá	20.6	467	43.7	28.9	0.0	96
Manatuto	9.9	332	71.9	43.6	0.0	33
Manufahi	9.4	360	55.0	9.6	0.0	34
SAR of Oecussi	20.2	438	54.9	27.5	0.0	88
Viqueque	10.7	435	70.2	37.0	0.0	47
Mother's education						
No education	11.1	1,771	50.1	23.0	0.0	196
Primary	13.2	1,292	61.8	29.0	0.0	170
Secondary	14.1	3,373	55.0	28.5	0.0	477
More than secondary	13.7	633	80.3	42.5	0.0	86
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	12.1	1,416	44.5	18.9	0.0	171
Second	10.4	1,444	51.2	30.7	0.0	150
Middle	15.0	1,389	55.2	25.4	0.0	208
Fourth	14.1	1,424	61.7	28.0	0.0	201
Highest	14.4	1,397	71.8	39.9	0.0	201
Total	13.2	7,069	57.6	28.7	0.0	930

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following public sources: National hospital, Referral hospital Health post, Community health centre, SISCa post, Mobile clinic, Other public sector and from private medical sources Private hospital/ clinic, Pharmacy, Private doctor, Mobile clinic, Other private medical sector, Shop and other. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; among children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhea: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Among children under age 5 with diarrhea: Number of children with diarrhea
Age in months				
<6	7.8	750	53.9	58
6-11	10.8	714	64.5	77
12-23	17.8	1,456	68.2	259
24-35	10.9	1,364	65.3	148
36-47	8.0	1,413	62.9	113
48-59	7.3	1,373	65.3	100
Sex				
Male	11.5	3,657	68.3	421
Female	9.8	3,411	60.9	335
Source of drinking water[2]				
Improved	11.5	5,664	64.9	649
Unimproved	7.6	1,404	65.7	107
Toilet facility[3]				
Improved sanitation	11.6	3,572	67.9	414
Unimproved sanitation	9.8	3,497	61.4	342
Shared facility[4]	13.3	687	56.6	92
Unimproved facility	10.9	1,028	68.6	112
Open defecation	7.7	1,781	58.7	138
Residence				
Urban	14.6	2,045	71.5	299
Rural	9.1	5,024	60.7	456
Municipality				
Aileu	11.0	271	66.3	30
Ainaro	6.1	358	(66.1)	22
Baucau	6.3	727	(50.1)	45
Bobonaro	8.8	617	68.8	54
Covalima	12.4	405	(79.5)	50
Dili	15.5	1,596	70.4	247
Ermera	9.4	664	(52.6)	63
Lautem	10.5	399	61.7	42
Liquiçá	14.6	467	38.3	68
Manatuto	7.7	332	(72.5)	26
Manufahi	6.5	360	(77.0)	23
SAR of Oecussi	13.4	438	69.9	59
Viqueque	6.3	435	(76.3)	27
Mother's education				
No education	7.4	1,771	58.3	131
Primary	10.4	1,292	72.6	135
Secondary	12.2	3,373	63.0	412
More than secondary	12.3	633	73.9	78
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	7.6	1,416	59.3	107
Second	8.8	1,444	55.2	128
Middle	9.0	1,389	64.1	125
Fourth	14.6	1,424	64.3	208
Highest	13.4	1,397	76.3	188
Total	10.7	7,069	65.0	756

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following public sources: National hospital, Referral hospital Health post, Community health centre, SISCa post, Mobile clinic, Other public sector and from private medical sources Private hospital/ clinic, Pharmacy, Private doctor, Mobile clinic, Other private medical sector, Shop and other. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner
[2] See Table 2.1 for definition of categories
[3] See Table 2.3 for definition of categories
[4] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 10.9 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	
Age in months																
<6	10.8	26.3	28.4	30.6	1.0	2.9	100.0	8.1	24.6	40.8	14.8	0.0	8.1	3.6	100.0	58
6-11	8.9	24.1	49.1	15.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	6.9	19.9	51.1	18.1	0.6	2.9	0.5	100.0	77
12-23	7.1	19.1	47.7	22.9	2.0	1.2	100.0	3.4	18.1	54.9	21.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	100.0	259
24-35	5.5	20.9	43.4	29.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	5.5	19.8	46.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	148
36-47	6.2	15.6	55.8	20.4	0.2	1.7	100.0	5.9	13.3	53.6	24.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	113
48-59	6.4	22.7	41.0	26.1	0.0	3.9	100.0	1.9	18.1	46.1	30.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0	100
Sex																
Male	8.7	20.3	46.7	21.7	1.5	1.1	100.0	4.2	20.3	50.3	23.3	0.1	0.8	1.1	100.0	421
Female	4.9	20.6	44.8	27.3	0.6	1.8	100.0	5.4	16.0	50.4	24.1	0.2	1.4	2.5	100.0	335
Breastfeeding status																
Breastfeeding	6.0	21.2	49.6	20.8	1.3	1.1	100.0	4.2	21.3	55.1	15.6	0.2	1.7	1.8	100.0	269
Not breastfeeding	7.6	20.0	43.8	26.1	0.9	1.6	100.0	5.0	16.8	47.7	28.0	0.2	0.7	1.6	100.0	486
Residence																
Urban	9.7	22.7	46.0	20.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	5.8	22.3	48.7	20.7	0.2	1.9	0.4	100.0	299
Rural	5.3	19.0	45.8	26.9	0.8	2.2	100.0	4.0	15.8	51.4	25.6	0.1	0.6	2.6	100.0	456
Municipality																
Aileu	5.5	16.2	47.8	29.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	2.3	20.1	48.3	25.6	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	30
Ainaro	(0.0)	(13.3)	(59.4)	(19.4)	(3.8)	(4.1)	100.0	(0.0)	(13.0)	(58.9)	(24.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	100.0	22
Baucau	(5.0)	(20.5)	(48.4)	(24.5)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(11.7)	(51.9)	(33.1)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(1.6)	100.0	45
Bobonaro	9.6	16.6	46.4	26.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	9.3	10.8	58.5	20.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	54
Covalima	(1.3)	(14.3)	(71.7)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(9.3)	(75.0)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	100.0	50
Dili	12.0	25.7	43.1	18.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	6.0	24.8	49.0	18.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	247
Ermera	(3.8)	(2.8)	(50.0)	(41.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.3)	(5.4)	(53.3)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	63
Lautem	3.6	9.9	47.0	34.7	0.0	4.9	100.0	4.5	12.1	42.5	36.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	42
Liquiçá	0.0	35.6	33.0	29.7	0.0	1.8	100.0	1.2	36.6	32.2	26.8	0.0	1.2	2.0	100.0	68
Manatuto	(15.0)	(9.2)	(46.1)	(25.8)	(2.2)	(1.7)	100.0	(15.2)	(4.7)	(44.4)	(27.2)	(1.7)	(4.5)	(2.3)	100.0	26
Manufahi	(11.3)	(25.8)	(21.2)	(35.8)	(2.7)	(3.2)	100.0	(2.8)	(22.3)	(42.7)	(24.5)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(3.2)	100.0	23
SAR of Oecussi	4.2	22.5	57.5	15.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.4	13.8	62.7	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59
Viqueque	(3.5)	(23.5)	(21.6)	(32.5)	(0.0)	(18.9)	100.0	(11.2)	(20.4)	(29.8)	(23.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.4)	100.0	27
Mother's education																
No education	5.6	14.9	56.8	19.9	1.2	1.6	100.0	5.8	8.1	62.9	21.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	131
Primary	7.6	19.6	45.9	24.8	0.0	2.1	100.0	4.3	17.2	45.5	30.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	135
Secondary	6.9	20.8	42.7	26.7	1.6	1.3	100.0	3.6	21.5	48.2	23.3	0.3	1.4	1.6	100.0	412
More than secondary	9.2	29.7	43.8	17.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.3	21.5	48.6	17.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	78

(Continued…)

Table 10.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	3.8	22.2	53.9	17.8	1.4	0.9	100.0	6.4	10.5	61.8	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	107
Second	4.2	14.9	46.3	32.7	0.0	1.8	100.0	2.2	15.1	51.7	28.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	128
Middle	4.0	17.7	42.1	31.7	2.2	2.4	100.0	3.3	17.6	47.5	26.1	0.6	1.6	3.3	100.0	125
Fourth	10.8	20.5	43.3	22.5	1.7	1.1	100.0	3.4	20.0	48.0	26.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	100.0	208
Highest	8.7	25.0	46.3	18.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	7.8	24.0	47.4	17.4	0.0	2.4	1.0	100.0	188
Total	7.0	20.5	45.8	24.2	1.1	1.4	100.0	4.7	18.4	50.3	23.6	0.2	1.1	1.7	100.0	756

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and food should not be reduced.

Table 10.10 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc and other treatments for diarrhea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Percentage of children with diarrhea who were given:														
									Other treatments						
Background characteristic	Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS liquid	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT[1]	Antibiotic drugs	Antimotility drugs	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other	Missing	Percentage given no treatment	Number of children with diarrhea
Age in months															
<6	40.8	26.2	47.4	51.7	27.7	49.9	56.5	34.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	20.5	58
6-11	67.8	44.1	74.2	41.3	29.7	67.8	74.2	53.7	11.2	2.3	0.0	26.7	0.0	13.0	77
12-23	76.1	59.9	81.8	50.1	43.8	77.0	82.8	62.3	15.4	0.7	0.0	18.6	0.0	8.7	259
24-35	72.6	68.3	80.1	52.6	45.3	74.0	80.8	57.3	21.7	0.7	0.0	23.1	0.0	9.6	148
36-47	70.7	54.8	77.7	53.3	44.7	74.3	81.3	60.9	18.5	2.0	1.4	23.1	0.0	10.1	113
48-59	67.5	66.9	81.2	49.4	34.4	67.5	81.2	57.5	23.5	0.0	0.0	17.6	1.0	7.3	100
Sex															
Male	72.6	57.3	77.7	48.6	39.3	74.7	79.8	57.4	19.0	0.6	0.0	21.4	0.0	9.9	421
Female	66.5	57.7	76.9	52.3	41.5	68.1	78.1	57.5	15.8	1.4	0.5	18.6	0.3	10.6	335
Residence															
Urban	69.1	49.9	74.2	56.0	46.5	71.4	76.5	57.7	21.2	1.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	12.5	299
Rural	70.4	62.5	79.4	46.4	36.2	72.0	80.7	57.3	15.2	0.8	0.4	23.1	0.2	8.8	456
Municipality															
Aileu	71.4	71.0	83.1	60.2	51.5	73.8	85.5	63.0	27.4	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	9.7	30
Ainaro	(65.0)	(43.3)	(69.1)	(54.1)	(46.1)	(65.0)	(69.1)	(48.2)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.4)	(0.0)	(21.3)	22
Baucau	(63.2)	(54.0)	(64.6)	(46.3)	(30.9)	(66.7)	(68.1)	(40.7)	(21.5)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(19.8)	45
Bobonaro	65.2	54.8	69.6	70.7	53.9	68.7	73.1	52.7	19.1	1.2	0.0	27.6	0.0	0.5	54
Covalima	(78.9)	(52.1)	(78.9)	(54.1)	(50.4)	(78.9)	(78.9)	(68.0)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.5)	(0.0)	(13.3)	50
Dili	72.0	52.4	75.9	54.8	47.2	74.5	78.4	61.7	22.9	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	11.6	247
Ermera	(77.9)	(82.6)	(91.3)	(33.1)	(23.4)	(77.9)	(91.3)	(54.6)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(6.3)	63
Lautem	57.7	45.3	65.7	26.4	13.0	60.1	68.2	35.7	26.7	0.0	0.0	15.4	2.4	12.1	42
Liquiçá	66.4	77.1	85.8	72.7	55.2	66.4	85.8	62.2	18.4	5.1	0.0	37.8	0.0	4.6	68
Manatuto	(83.7)	(37.0)	(87.3)	(28.3)	(25.9)	(83.7)	(87.3)	(53.9)	(21.5)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(24.5)	(0.0)	(9.0)	26
Manufahi	(83.1)	(59.3)	(95.4)	(33.4)	(25.6)	(83.1)	(95.4)	(63.2)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
SAR of Oecussi	62.7	55.3	75.2	36.3	26.8	66.8	77.5	64.9	2.0	0.9	0.0	20.3	0.0	9.7	59
Viqueque	(57.3)	(55.8)	(69.1)	(38.2)	(29.9)	(57.3)	(69.1)	(48.4)	(11.7)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(18.6)	27
Mother's education															
No education	69.8	62.9	80.7	46.0	35.9	71.7	81.7	61.5	13.9	1.3	0.0	20.7	0.0	9.9	131
Primary	73.3	64.0	82.4	49.6	37.4	73.3	82.4	55.9	7.2	0.0	1.2	26.1	0.8	4.8	135
Secondary	67.7	54.0	74.9	48.3	38.3	69.5	76.8	56.1	19.8	1.1	0.0	20.0	0.0	11.4	412
More than secondary	75.7	55.2	75.7	68.3	63.3	80.9	80.9	60.3	29.9	0.7	0.0	10.1	0.0	14.1	78

(Continued…)

Table 10.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhea who were given:														Number of children with diarrhea
	Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS liquid	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT[1]	Other treatments					Percentage given no treatment	
									Antibiotic drugs	Antimotility drugs	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other	Missing		
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	62.2	63.4	73.3	41.4	31.3	64.5	74.6	56.4	4.5	0.9	0.0	16.9	0.0	14.1	107
Second	72.2	57.7	84.5	49.2	37.2	72.2	84.5	58.3	13.2	2.6	1.3	21.8	0.0	8.8	128
Middle	72.3	63.9	80.3	51.7	40.8	72.9	80.9	53.7	15.2	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.8	7.1	125
Fourth	68.0	55.7	76.1	41.1	34.2	70.1	78.2	56.4	19.7	0.3	0.0	18.9	0.0	13.4	208
Highest	73.2	51.6	74.2	65.0	54.0	76.6	77.6	61.2	27.3	1.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	7.5	188
Total	69.9	57.5	77.3	50.2	40.3	71.7	79.1	57.4	17.6	0.9	0.2	20.2	0.1	10.2	756

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode

Table 10.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:		
Source	Among children with diarrhea	Among children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhea who received ORS[1]
Public sector	58.1	87.6	71.2
National hospital	1.9	2.8	1.9
Referral hospital	6.4	9.7	7.5
Community health centre	21.2	32.0	27.4
Health post	27.2	41.0	32.5
SISCa post	1.4	2.1	1.9
Private sector	6.5	9.8	7.1
Private hospital/ clinic	4.5	6.8	5.1
Pharmacy	1.5	2.3	1.7
Private doctor	0.3	0.5	0.0
Mobile clinic	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other private sector	1.7	2.6	1.4
Shop	0.5	0.7	0.3
Traditional practitioner	1.3	1.9	1.1
Number of children	756	501	528

ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid

Table 10.12 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhea according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids	Number of women
Age		
15-19	61.0	154
20-24	69.2	857
25-34	75.1	2,690
35-49	73.3	1,299
Residence		
Urban	81.2	1,478
Rural	69.8	3,522
Municipality		
Aileu	87.3	190
Ainaro	69.0	235
Baucau	67.0	524
Bobonaro	77.7	436
Covalima	82.7	302
Dili	82.0	1,150
Ermera	62.5	427
Lautem	69.9	253
Liquiçá	64.8	342
Manatuto	67.3	235
Manufahi	82.1	266
SAR of Oecussi	80.0	331
Viqueque	45.9	312
Education		
No education	64.5	1,213
Primary	68.5	919
Secondary	76.7	2,390
More than secondary	86.4	478
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	62.4	954
Second	68.2	999
Middle	72.0	985
Fourth	76.9	1,044
Highest	85.4	1,018
Total	73.2	5,000

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 10.13 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools								Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other	Missing			
Age of child in months											
0-1	12.1	20.6	0.5	9.6	28.7	28.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.2	238
2-3	11.2	15.5	2.3	9.3	25.1	36.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.0	247
4-5	10.5	8.6	3.1	6.9	29.9	40.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	22.1	243
6-8	8.0	14.4	1.6	7.9	21.0	47.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.0	369
9-11	7.7	18.2	4.3	2.8	21.1	45.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	30.2	313
12-17	8.8	15.0	3.0	2.9	16.3	54.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	26.7	745
18-23	10.9	17.8	2.0	3.2	13.1	53.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	30.7	550
6-23	9.0	16.2	2.6	3.9	17.0	51.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.9	1,978
Toilet facility[2]											
Improved	11.0	19.0	2.0	6.0	21.8	40.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	32.0	1,378
Shared[3]	13.1	22.4	2.7	3.7	18.6	39.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	38.3	269
Unimproved	7.0	10.0	2.9	4.5	17.9	57.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	1,059
Residence											
Urban	12.0	21.0	1.8	3.8	31.5	29.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	34.8	732
Rural	8.7	13.9	2.7	5.7	15.7	53.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	25.4	1,973
Municipality											
Aileu	5.8	26.6	0.4	8.0	12.2	47.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.9	112
Ainaro	0.5	9.6	1.1	4.0	8.5	76.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.1	144
Baucau	23.0	14.9	1.0	7.2	15.2	38.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.9	312
Bobonaro	23.3	12.9	1.9	9.3	3.8	48.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	38.1	231
Covalima	12.4	12.4	2.1	3.6	27.8	41.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.9	156
Dili	8.3	27.0	0.6	2.3	34.4	27.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.8	563
Ermera	0.2	18.4	2.9	7.6	10.3	60.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.5	223
Lautem	7.9	6.8	0.0	10.5	9.7	64.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	14.7	158
Liquiçá	4.7	7.3	3.4	6.6	29.4	48.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.4	193
Manatuto	1.4	17.5	5.0	2.4	8.8	64.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	23.8	128
Manufahi	14.1	21.4	0.2	1.0	9.0	54.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.8	147
SAR of Oecussi	7.4	3.4	18.4	4.5	11.0	55.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.3	166
Viqueque	2.9	6.9	0.0	2.5	48.2	39.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.8	171
Mother's education											
No education	7.8	12.9	3.1	3.9	15.3	56.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	23.8	617
Primary	7.2	14.7	2.8	4.2	15.1	56.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.7	460
Secondary	10.6	16.0	2.4	6.3	21.5	43.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	29.0	1,376
More than secondary	13.3	23.9	0.7	4.1	31.7	26.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.9	252
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	7.2	12.8	3.4	4.1	14.5	58.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23.4	528
Second	9.3	10.0	2.0	5.0	14.8	59.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.3	554
Middle	9.7	16.7	3.6	5.5	16.0	48.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	29.9	565
Fourth	10.1	18.7	2.0	4.0	22.3	42.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	30.8	551
Highest	12.0	21.2	1.4	7.4	33.1	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.6	508
Total	9.6	15.8	2.5	5.2	20.0	46.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	27.9	2,706

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine or if it was buried.
[2] See Table 2.3 for definition of categories
[3] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS 11

Key Findings

- ***Stunting:*** The prevalence of stunting (short for age) among children under 5 is 46%, the prevalence of wasting (thin for height) is 24%, and the prevalence of overweight (heavy for height) is 6%.
- ***Exclusive breastfeeding:*** 50% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- ***Minimum acceptable diet:*** 13% of children age 6-23 months are receiving what is considered the minimal acceptable diet.
- ***Anemia:*** 40% of children age 6-59 are anemic; 23% of women age 15-49 are anemic; and 13% of men age 15-49 are anemic.
- ***Iodized salt:*** Most households (85%) have iodine present in salt.
- ***Nutritional status of adults:*** 27% of women and 25% of men age 15-49 are underweight.

This chapter reports on the nutritional status and prevalence of anemia among children and adults. It also describes infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding and feeding with solid/semisolid foods, dietary diversity, and frequency of feeding. Supplementation and deworming for children and pregnant women and household fortification of salt with iodine are also presented.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Children's height (or length), weight, and age were used to calculate height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age to assess nutritional status.

11.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status among Young Children

Stunting is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time. Stunting can also occur as a result of recurrent and chronic illness. Wasting is a sign of acute undernutrition. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake, or from a recent episode of illness that caused weight loss. The opposite of wasting is being overweight. Underweight is a composite measure reflecting both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) undernutrition.

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute nutritional status. Children whose Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished. Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than 2 standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the Z-scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics representing the nutritional status of children in a population. These mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A negative mean Z-score (a value less than 0), suggests the downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status (stunting, wasting, and/or underweight) relative to the reference population. The farther away the mean Z-scores are from 0 in the negative direction, the higher is the prevalence of undernutrition.

11.1.2 Data Collection

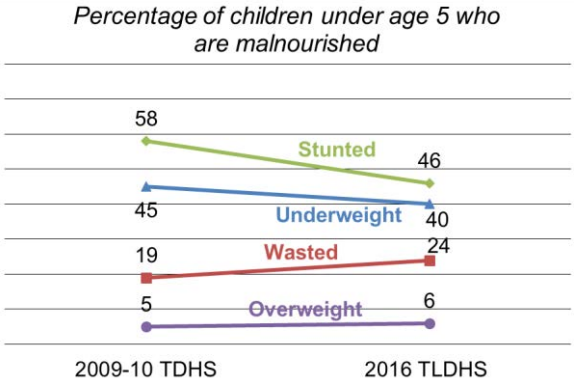
There were 7,602 children under age 5 in the TLDHS sampled households—all of whom were eligible to have their height and weight measured to assess nutritional status. Children for whom data are missing, incomplete, or out of range to such a degree as to not be plausible are not included in the analysis. Out-of-range data are defined by the WHO growth standards (WHO 2006). Valid height data are available for 88% of children (6,714) and valid weight data are available for 95% (7,206) of children. Table C.7 provides additional information on data completeness and quality for the assessment of height, weight, and age among children. Based on this information, the anthropometry data should be interpreted with caution, especially among children under 6 months of age and in the municipalities of Ermera and Liquiçá.

11.1.3 Malnutrition Prevalence in Children

The TLDHS indicates that 46% of children under age 5 are stunted; 23% of children under age 5 are severely stunted. Twenty-four percent of children are wasted; 10% of children are severely wasted. Forty percent of children are underweight. Six percent of children are overweight (**Table 11.1**).

Trends: The prevalence of stunting has declined from 58% to 46% since the 2009/10 DHS. The prevalence of underweight children have also declined, from 45% to 40%. However, the prevalence of wasted children has increased from 19% to 24% (**Figure 11.1**).

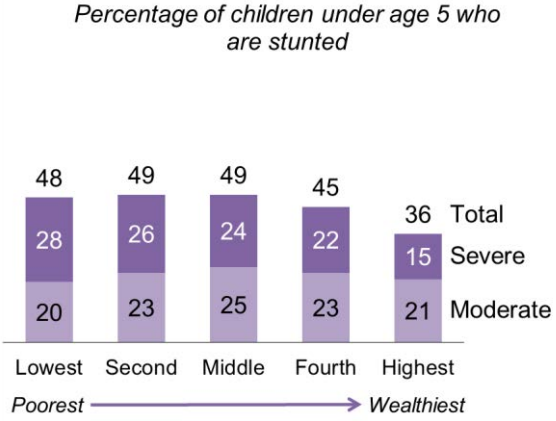
Figure 11.1 **Trends in nutritional status of children**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight are slightly lower in girls (43%, 22%, and 38%, respectively) than boys (48%, 26%, 43%, respectively), whereas the prevalence of overweight is similar by sex.
- Children in rural areas have a higher prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight (47%, 25%, 43%, respectively) than do urban children (41%, 21%, 34%, respectively), whereas the prevalence of overweight does not differ by residence.
- Prevalence of severe stunting is lowest among the wealthiest households (15%), but the prevalence of moderate stunting is similar across all wealth levels. (**Figure 11.2**)

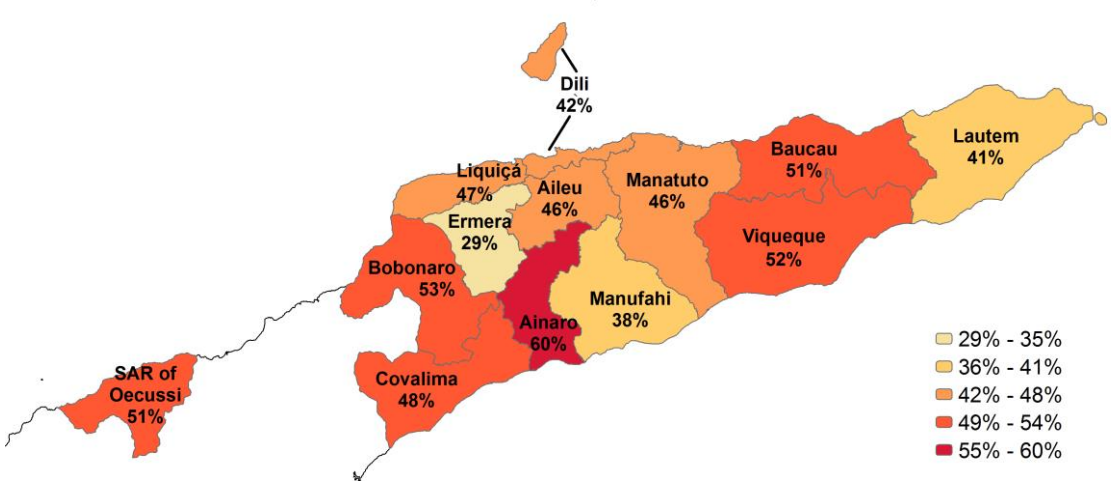
Figure 11.2 **Stunting in children by household wealth**



- Prevalence of wasting is highest among children whose mothers are underweight (30%) compared to normal (24%) and overweight or obese (16%) mothers.
- Prevalence of stunting varies across municipalities from 29% in Ermera to 60% in Ainaro (**Figure 11.3**).

Figure 11.3 **Stunting in children by municipality**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



11.2 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of life, exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding up to 2 years of age or beyond, introduction of a range of safe solid and semisolid foods at age 6 months, and gradual increases in the amount of food given and frequency of feeding as the child gets older. It is also important for children to receive a diverse diet—eating foods from different food groups to ensure macro and micro nutrient requirements are met (WHO 2008).

11.2.1 Breastfeeding

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of life is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn facilitating the production of regular breast milk.

Early breastfeeding
Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
Sample: Last born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Table 11.2 shows that 96% of last-born children born in the 2 years before the survey are breastfed. Seventy-five percent of children are breastfed within 1 hour of birth and nearly all who are breastfed began breastfeeding within 1 day of birth (93% of all children).

Patterns by background characteristics

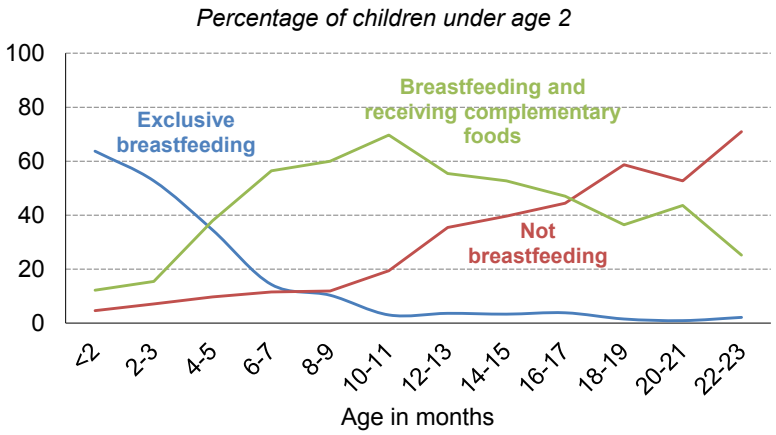
- Women who reported having no assistance at delivery are more likely to begin breastfeeding (87%) within 1 hour of birth than women who are assisted by a health professional (76%) or a traditional birth attendant (71%).
- The percent of infants who are breastfed within 1 hour of birth varies across municipalities from 60% in Covalima and SAR of Oecussi to almost 100% in Lautem (97%).
- Women with a secondary education or below have a higher percent of infants who are breastfed within 1 hour of birth (ranging from 75-78%) than women with more than secondary education (68%).

Exclusive Breastfeeding

Breast milk contains all of the nutrients needed by children in the first 6 months of life and is the best source of nutrition. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months of their life; that is, they are given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding to 6 months of age prevents infections, such as diarrhea and respiratory illnesses, and provides the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Early initiation of complementary feeding also reduces breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

Tables 11.3 and **11.4** and **Figure 11.4** show breastfeeding practices by child's age. Fifty percent of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed. As expected, exclusive breastfeeding declines with increasing age, but the decline is quite rapid. Only 35% of children age 4-5 months are exclusively breastfed, compared with 64% of children age 0-1 months and 53% of children age 2-3 months. Contrary to recommendations, 22% of children under age 6 months receive complementary foods in addition to breast milk.

***Figure 11.4* Breastfeeding practices by age**



Trends: The percentage of children under age 6 months who are not breastfeeding has increased from 2% to 7% since the 2009-10 TLDHS. The percentage of children under age 6 months using a bottle with a nipple has also increased, from 7% to 18%.

Median Duration of Breastfeeding

The median duration of any breastfeeding is 16.2 months, predominant breastfeeding (a child received only water or other non-milk liquids in addition to breast milk) is 4.4 months, and exclusive breastfeeding is 2.6 months (**Table 11.5**).

Trends: The median duration of breastfeeding has shortened since 2009-10, from 17.5 months to 16.2 months in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median duration of any breastfeeding is 6 months shorter among children in the wealthiest households (12.4 months), compared with children in the poorest households (18.5 months).
- The median duration of any breastfeeding among children in Dili is 12.4 months, 4 months shorter than the national median of 16.2 months.
- The median duration of any breastfeeding declines with increasing mother's education, with the most educated having a median duration of 12.1 months and the least educated a median duration of 19.0 months.

11.2.2 Complementary Feeding

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of the infant; at this time appropriate complementary foods should be introduced. This transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. Complementary feeding should be *timely* (start receiving foods in addition to breast milk from 6 months onwards), *adequate* (amount, frequency, consistency, and variety), and *appropriate* (texture). Foods should include animal source foods and fruits and vegetables.

Only 63% of breastfeeding children age 6-8 months received solid or semi-solid foods on the day prior to the interview (**Table 11.6a**). **Table 11.6a** indicates the types of foods and liquids received by children during the day and night before the interview by their age and breastfeeding status among children 6-23 months. Overall, fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A were the most commonly consumed, followed by food made from grains.

Patterns by background characteristics

- 54% of breastfed children age 6-23 months consumed fruits or vegetables rich in vitamin A, 43% consumed foods made from grains, and 27% consumed meat, fish, or poultry.
- 75% of nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months consumed fruits or vegetables rich in vitamin A, 61% consumed foods made from grains, and 39% consumed meat, fish, or poultry.

Table 11.6b is an expanded version of Table 11.6a, indicating the foods and liquids received during the day and night before the interview, but without collapsing the liquid or food groups.

11.2.3 Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to increased morbidity and mortality.

Dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient-density of foods. Minimum dietary diversity means feeding the child food from at least 4 food groups out of a standard 7 food groups. By consuming food from at least 4 food groups, the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least 1 animal source of food and at least 1 fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers (WHO 2008). The 4 food groups should come from a list of 7 food groups: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for a child reaching their energy requirements. For infants and young children the indicator is based on how much energy the child needs and, if the child is breastfed, the amount of energy needs not met by breast milk. Breastfed children are considered to be consuming minimum meal frequency if they receive solid or semi-solid foods at least 2 times a day for children age 6-8 months and at least 3 times a day for children age 9-23 months. Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid or semi-solid foods at least 4 times a day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6–23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is a composite of the following 2 groups:

$$\frac{\text{Breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Breastfed children age 6–23 months}}$$

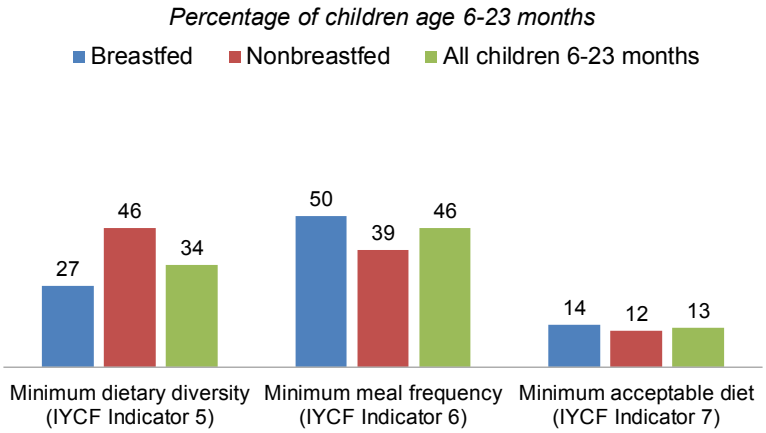
and

$$\frac{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months}}$$

Sample: Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother

Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and appropriate milk feeds together constitute a child's minimum acceptable diet. Thirty-four percent of children age 6-23 months achieved minimum dietary diversity. Forty-six percent of children age 6-23 months achieved minimum meal frequency. Only 13% of children age 6-23 months are receiving the minimal acceptable diet (**Table 11.7** and **Figure 11.5**).

Figure 11.5 **IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet (MAD)**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Minimum dietary diversity increased with increasing age ranging from 10% among children 6-8 months to 46% among children 18-23 months.
- Minimum meal frequency was lowest in Viqueque (20%) and highest in Baucau (67%).
- Minimum acceptable diet increased with increasing wealth ranging from 7% among the children in the poorest households to 22% among the children in the wealthiest households.

11.3 Anemia Prevalence in Children

Anemia in children

Anemia status	Hemoglobin level in grams/deciliter*
Anemic	<11.0
Mildly anemic	10.0-10.9
Moderately anemic	7.0-9.9
Severely anemic	<7.0
Not anemic	11.0 or higher

*Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 meters

Sample: Children 6-59 months

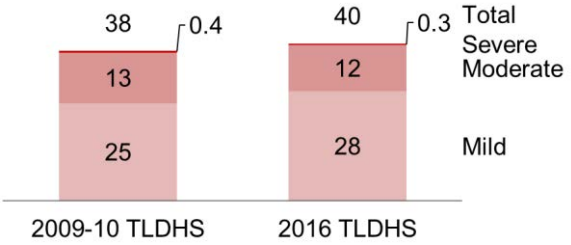
Anemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of hemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is a common cause of anemia and is estimated to be responsible for approximately half of all anemia globally. Other potential causes of anemia include malaria, hookworm and other helminth infections, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic and acute infections, and genetic conditions. Anemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development, stunt growth, and increase morbidity from infectious diseases.

The prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months is 40% with 28% classified as mildly anemic, 12% as moderately anemic, and 0.3% as severely anemic (**Table 11.8**).

Trends: Prevalence of mild, moderate, and severe anemia is similar to what was measured in the 2009-10 TLDHS (**Figure 11.6**).

***Figure 11.6* Trends in childhood anemia**

Percentage of children age 6-59 months

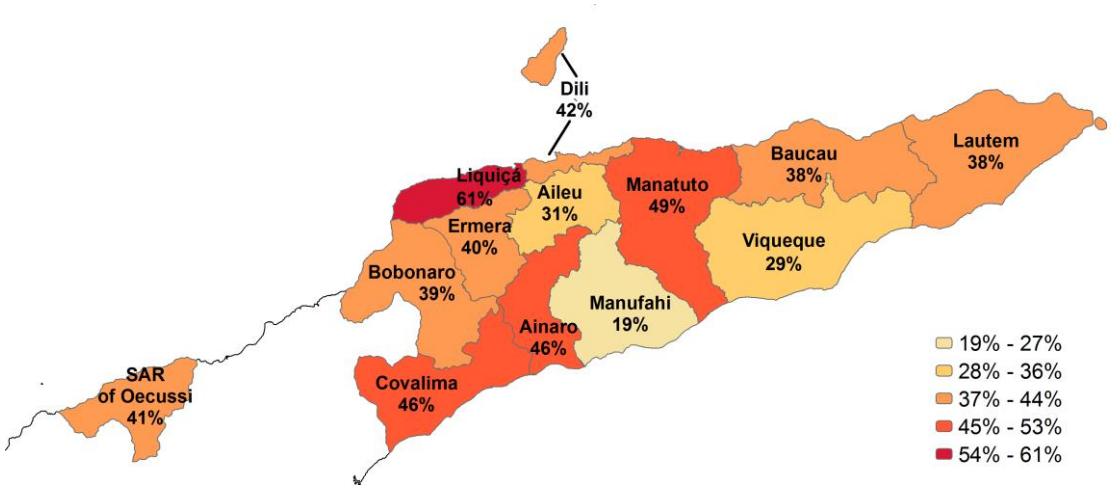


Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anemia decreased with increasing age among children; anemia prevalence among children 6-8 months is 62% and among children 48-59 months is 28%.
- Children are anemic across all education and wealth levels.
- Anemia prevalence is highest in Liquiçá (61%) and lowest in Manufahi (19%) across municipalities (**Figure 11.7**).

***Figure 11.7* Anemia prevalence in children by municipality**

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with any anemia



11.4 Presence of Iodized Salt in Households

Iodine is an essential micronutrient that plays an important role in thyroid function. Sufficient iodine prevents goiter, brain damage, and other thyroid-related health problems. In line with food and drug regulations, household salt should be fortified with iodine to at least 15 parts per million (ppm). The TLDHS tested household salt in 99% of the interviewed households to determine if the salt was iodized. The only households not tested did not have salt in the household. Most households (85%) have iodized salt (**Table 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Iodized salt was found to be present in most households, but rural households (83%) are less likely than urban households (89%) to have iodized salt available.
- Manatuto (76%), Covalima (74%), and Bobonaro (only 35%) have a lower percentage of iodized salt in the household compared to other parts of the country.

11.5 Micronutrient Intake and Supplementation among Children

Micronutrient deficiencies are a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation.

The information collected on food consumption among children 6-23 months is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming foods rich in two key micronutrients—vitamin A and iron—in their daily diet. Iron is an essential micronutrient which plays an important role in numerous biological systems and iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anemia. Iron deficiency-anemia leads to impaired motor and cognitive function, slower emotional development, and poor academic performance among children. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal disease in children and slows recovery from illness. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should part of the daily diet. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients, especially iron. Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs should be part of the daily diet as well, or eaten as often as possible (WHO 1998).

Sixty nine percent of children age 6-23 months consumed foods rich in vitamin A in the 24 hours before the survey, and 46% consumed foods rich in iron. Seven percent of children age 6-23 months received Mikronutriente Rahun in the previous 7 days. Half of children age 6-59 months of age were given deworming medication in the 6 months before the survey (**Table 11.10**). Eight percent of children age 6-35 months received Plumpy'Nut and 4% received Plumpy'Sup in the 7 days before the survey (**Table 11.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

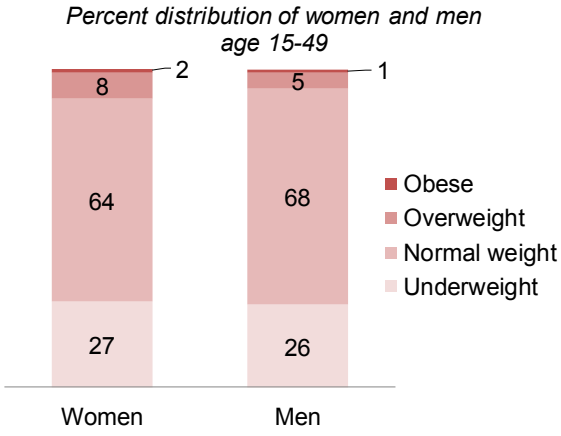
- The percent of children age 6-59 months given iron supplements varies from a low of 21% in Dili to a high of 67% in Manatuto.
- The percent of children age 6-59 months given vitamin A supplements varies across municipalities from a low of 31% in Ermera to a high of 88% in Manatuto.
- The percent of children given deworming medication rises steadily with increasing age, from 16% among 6-8 month-olds to 56% of 48-59 month-olds.
- The percent of children age 6-59 months given deworming medication varies from a low of 31% in Liquiçá to a high of 70% in Manatuto.

11.6 Adults' Nutritional Status

11.6.1 Malnutrition Prevalence in Women

The TLDHS measured the height and weight of 96% of women age 15-49. The data were used to calculate 2 measures of nutritional status: height and body mass index (BMI). Ten percent of women age 15-49 are of short stature (below 145 cm). Twenty-seven percent of women are underweight, 64% have a normal BMI, 8% are overweight, and 2% are obese (**Table 11.12.1** and **Figure 11.8**).

Figure 11.8 **Nutritional status of women and men**



Body mass index (BMI) in adults

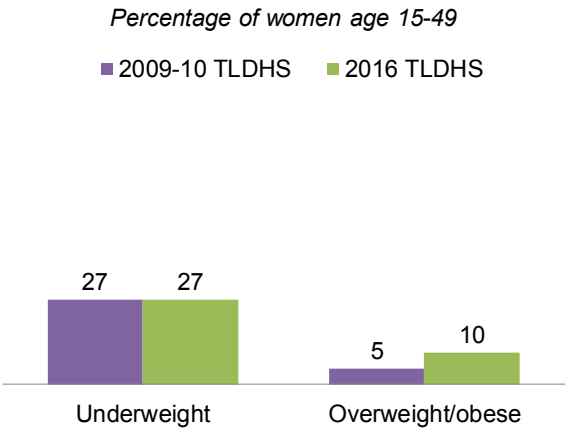
BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared (kg/m^2).

Status	BMI
Underweight	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 15-49

Trends: The prevalence of women who are underweight has held steady since 2009-10, while the percent who are overweight or obese has increased from 5% to 10% (**Figure 11.9**)

***Figure 11.9* Trends in women's nutritional status**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of women who are underweight ranges from a low of 19% in Viqueque to a high of 37% in SAR of Oecussi.
- The prevalence of women who are overweight or obese ranges from a low of 3% in Ermera to a high of 15% in Dili.
- The prevalence of women who are overweight or obese is 5% in the poorest households and 15% in the wealthiest households.

11.6.2 Malnutrition Prevalence in Men

The TLDHS measured the height and weight of 92% of men age 15-59. The data were used to calculate their BMI (**Table 11.12.2**), here we discuss the data for ages 15-49, the age range comparable with women (**Figure 11.8**). Twenty-six percent of men are underweight, 68% have a normal BMI, 5% are overweight, and 1% are obese.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of men who are underweight ranges from a low of 16% in Ainaro to a high of 40% in SAR of Oecussi.
- The prevalence of men who are overweight or obese ranges from a low of 2% in Liquiçá to a high of 12% in Dili.
- Only 3% of rural men are overweight or obese while 12% of urban men are overweight or obese.

11.7 Anemia Prevalence in Adults

Anemia in adults

	Hemoglobin level in grams/deciliter*
Non-pregnant women age 15-49	Less than 11.0
Pregnant women age 15-49	Less than 12.0
Men age 15-49	Less than 13.0

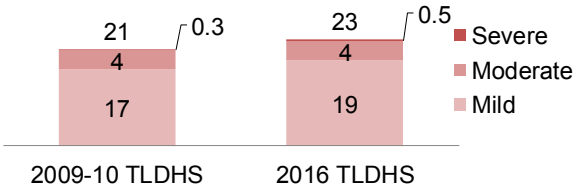
*Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking, and for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 meters

Anemia is more common among women than men (**Tables 11.13.1** and **11.13.2**). Among adults age 15-49, 23% of women are anemic and 13% of men are anemic.

Trends: Levels of anemia among women are similar to what was observed in the 2009-10 TLDHS (**Figure 11.10**).

***Figure 11.10* Trends in anemia in women**

Percentage of women age 15-49



Patterns by background characteristics

- Anemia prevalence among women ranges across municipalities from 10% in Manufahi to 46% in SAR of Oecussi.
- Anemia prevalence among men ranges across municipalities from 5% in Manufahi and Dili to 28% in Ermera.
- Anemia prevalence is higher among men with no education (19%) than men with more than a secondary education (5%).

11.8 Micronutrient Supplementation and Deworming during Pregnancy

Mothers who had given birth within the previous 5 years of the survey were asked whether they took iron supplements and/or deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy. Sixty nine percent of women did take iron supplements during their pregnancy but did so for fewer than 60 days. Thirteen percent of women took iron supplements for 90 days or longer. Only 16% of women took deworming medication.

Trends: Sixty nine percent of women who took iron supplements for some time fewer than 60 days is an improvement since 2009-10 when only 40% of women did so.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of women who did take iron supplements but did so for fewer than 60 days are in the wealthiest households compared to poorest households (82% and 60%, respectively).
- A higher percentage of women who did take iron supplements but did so for fewer than 60 days received more than a secondary education w compared to women with no education (83% and 60%, respectively).
- A higher percentage of women who did take iron supplements but did so for fewer than 60 days reside in urban areas compared to rural areas (78% and 65%, respectively).

List of Tables

For more information on nutrition of children and adults, see the following tables:

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Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	18.2	28.6	-0.6	507	13.0	23.4	14.0	-0.4	471	4.7	14.4	6.0	-0.6	681
6-8	17.3	28.6	-0.7	320	12.6	27.0	9.7	-0.8	313	9.5	29.3	1.7	-1.2	366
9-11	15.9	29.1	-0.7	289	12.1	27.7	8.2	-0.9	288	12.8	34.8	2.9	-1.4	318
12-17	24.5	42.6	-1.4	752	10.7	25.9	5.8	-0.9	736	12.9	37.6	1.5	-1.5	802
18-23	33.7	58.4	-1.9	612	12.1	25.9	5.2	-0.9	611	17.6	46.6	1.2	-1.8	671
24-35	27.4	49.6	-1.6	1,372	11.2	24.1	4.3	-1.0	1,324	16.6	42.1	2.2	-1.7	1,444
36-47	23.0	51.4	-1.8	1,467	7.7	21.9	3.8	-1.0	1,415	16.3	46.3	2.3	-1.8	1,506
48-59	17.7	44.9	-1.7	1,395	7.0	23.0	3.6	-1.1	1,318	15.5	47.5	1.8	-1.8	1,418
Sex														
Male	25.2	48.0	-1.6	3,451	10.7	25.6	5.4	-1.0	3,296	15.2	42.7	2.5	-1.7	3,740
Female	20.7	43.0	-1.4	3,263	9.0	22.4	5.5	-0.9	3,181	13.4	37.8	2.2	-1.5	3,466
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	22.0	45.2	-1.6	1,409	8.1	22.8	6.5	-0.9	1,347	13.0	38.6	2.4	-1.5	1,528
<24	27.1	49.3	-1.7	1,270	10.0	24.2	5.3	-1.0	1,231	17.5	44.5	2.5	-1.7	1,369
24-47	21.9	44.7	-1.5	2,120	11.5	25.6	5.1	-1.0	2,054	14.6	40.6	2.4	-1.6	2,259
48+	21.8	44.4	-1.4	1,114	9.5	23.6	4.5	-1.0	1,070	13.1	41.3	1.6	-1.6	1,196
Size at birth[3]														
Very small	28.6	52.5	-1.8	323	16.1	35.7	5.3	-1.3	303	23.7	54.3	1.7	-2.0	343
Small	23.9	60.1	-2.1	144	10.1	31.9	6.1	-1.2	141	20.4	50.4	1.2	-2.1	155
Average or larger	22.4	45.1	-1.6	4,287	8.6	22.1	5.3	-0.9	4,135	13.2	39.1	2.4	-1.5	4,590
Missing	23.8	44.7	-1.3	1,159	13.7	28.0	5.5	-1.1	1,123	16.1	43.7	2.2	-1.7	1,265
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	23.0	45.8	-1.5	5,913	10.0	24.2	5.4	-1.0	5,702	14.5	41.1	2.3	-1.6	6,352
Not interviewed but in household	21.2	43.5	-1.4	309	6.0	24.2	6.8	-0.8	310	10.6	33.4	1.9	-1.4	335
Not interviewed and not in the household[5]	24.1	44.6	-1.5	491	10.1	21.1	5.6	-0.9	465	14.9	35.9	3.2	-1.5	519
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	24.7	47.0	-1.6	1,136	12.4	30.2	4.5	-1.2	1,071	19.2	49.5	2.4	-1.8	1,208
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	22.3	44.4	-1.5	3,371	10.1	24.1	5.6	-1.0	3,278	14.1	40.0	2.3	-1.6	3,615
Overweight/ obese (BMI ≥ 25)	20.3	44.8	-1.7	644	7.0	16.3	5.2	-0.7	635	10.7	33.6	1.2	-1.5	683
Residence														
Urban	17.8	40.8	-1.5	1,771	6.8	20.6	5.7	-0.9	1,750	9.5	34.4	1.0	-1.5	1,903
Rural	24.9	47.3	-1.5	4,943	11.0	25.3	5.4	-1.0	4,726	16.1	42.5	2.8	-1.6	5,304

(Continued…)

Table 11.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Municipality														
Aileu	23.7	46.0	-1.4	250	15.1	28.2	6.1	-1.0	239	15.2	41.0	1.3	-1.8	282
Ainaro	39.8	59.8	-2.2	317	8.4	20.3	7.6	-0.6	318	20.2	47.2	1.8	-1.8	377
Baucau	24.5	51.0	-1.8	746	4.6	12.9	6.2	-0.5	717	9.4	31.4	3.2	-1.3	798
Bobonaro	26.3	53.3	-1.8	587	11.3	27.5	4.3	-1.1	565	22.3	52.8	2.1	-1.9	623
Covalima	18.7	47.5	-1.7	406	7.0	21.1	4.0	-1.0	395	13.6	46.3	0.5	-1.8	424
Dili	17.7	42.2	-1.5	1,354	5.4	19.9	5.7	-0.8	1,342	8.7	35.0	0.6	-1.5	1,447
Ermera	17.6	29.0	-0.2	627	26.6	43.6	4.4	-1.7	570	16.4	42.1	2.5	-1.6	687
Lautem	19.2	40.5	-1.3	395	7.5	18.8	3.6	-0.8	390	10.7	31.5	1.3	-1.5	412
Liquiçá	26.8	47.2	-1.5	454	16.4	32.9	10.2	-1.0	406	20.4	40.7	9.6	-1.4	499
Manatuto	23.5	45.6	-1.7	330	2.7	15.0	4.6	-0.7	311	13.2	36.5	5.0	-1.4	343
Manufahi	26.6	37.9	-1.1	364	14.5	30.2	11.6	-0.8	350	14.1	37.2	3.6	-1.4	389
SAR of Oecussi	24.3	51.1	-2.0	418	11.0	33.8	0.3	-1.6	418	23.1	57.1	0.0	-2.2	450
Viqueque	26.7	51.8	-1.9	466	5.7	16.7	3.7	-0.8	455	11.9	38.8	1.4	-1.6	475
Mother's education[7]														
No education	27.1	48.3	-1.5	1,582	13.1	28.6	5.8	-1.1	1,520	17.8	44.5	3.6	-1.7	1,722
Primary	25.1	49.4	-1.6	1,181	10.0	26.4	5.4	-1.0	1,131	17.0	46.4	2.9	-1.7	1,259
Secondary	21.0	44.5	-1.5	2,932	9.0	22.5	5.0	-1.0	2,842	12.6	39.1	1.3	-1.6	3,130
More than secondary	16.4	36.1	-1.3	527	4.2	16.4	6.8	-0.6	518	7.4	25.5	2.2	-1.2	577
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	28.0	48.0	-1.5	1,391	13.1	27.4	5.0	-1.0	1,322	18.2	44.7	2.5	-1.7	1,494
Second	25.7	49.1	-1.6	1,402	11.5	27.5	5.4	-1.0	1,326	16.7	44.1	3.3	-1.6	1,504
Middle	24.3	48.6	-1.6	1,332	10.2	22.8	6.2	-0.9	1,299	14.2	41.7	2.4	-1.6	1,437
1Fourth	21.5	45.1	-1.6	1,325	8.8	22.2	4.1	-1.0	1,302	14.5	40.9	1.3	-1.7	1,417
Highest	14.7	36.3	-1.3	1,263	5.2	19.7	6.6	-0.8	1,227	7.5	29.4	2.0	-1.3	1,354
˙otal	23.0	45.6	-1.5	6,714	9.8	24.0	5.5	-1.0	6,476	14.4	40.4	2.3	-1.6	7,206

Note: Data users should exercise caution during the use of these data due to known enumeration measurement issues. Nevertheless, all stakeholders concur that nutritional deficiencies are a serious issue in Timor-Leste. Anthropometric data will undergo secondary analysis. Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2 ; standing height is measured for all other children.

[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median

[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

[5] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 11.12.1.

[7] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth; and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	95.9	74.4	92.6	1,474	18.7	1,413
Female	95.9	76.2	92.6	1,392	18.0	1,335
Assistance at delivery						
Health professional[3]	96.7	75.6	93.0	1,701	21.8	1,645
Traditional birth attendant	93.5	71.0	90.4	552	9.4	517
Other	96.8	74.9	95.3	422	12.9	408
No one	96.0	87.4	91.8	186	24.6	178
Missing	*	*	*	4	*	0
Place of delivery						
Health facility	96.7	74.7	92.7	1,441	22.8	1,393
At home	95.4	76.0	92.9	1,420	13.8	1,355
Missing	*	*	*	4	*	0
Residence						
Urban	95.7	73.6	91.3	783	25.0	750
Rural	96.0	75.9	93.1	2,083	15.9	1,999
Municipality						
Aileu	98.1	83.6	96.3	116	14.7	114
Ainaro	95.7	85.5	94.1	152	12.3	146
Baucau	95.5	78.5	93.3	335	16.5	320
Bobonaro	91.0	66.6	87.1	239	17.9	218
Covalima	95.3	60.3	90.0	165	16.8	157
Dili	95.7	71.5	90.6	610	24.0	584
Ermera	98.0	88.4	96.2	234	12.7	230
Lautem	98.9	96.8	98.1	161	28.0	159
Liquiçá	96.5	60.6	93.1	204	30.9	197
Manatuto	96.3	85.0	95.3	140	15.5	134
Manufahi	98.1	71.0	95.8	154	6.2	151
SAR of Oecussi	98.7	60.1	93.0	175	16.2	173
Viqueque	92.0	83.9	89.3	180	11.4	165
Mother's education						
No education	96.3	77.6	93.7	655	11.5	631
Primary	96.0	75.1	94.1	485	15.3	466
Secondary	95.7	75.7	92.1	1,444	20.5	1,382
More than secondary	95.8	68.0	90.2	282	28.6	270
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	96.8	73.3	92.7	561	10.8	544
Second	94.2	78.3	92.3	587	15.0	553
Middle	95.8	75.9	92.8	593	18.1	568
Fourth	97.0	71.7	93.9	582	20.0	565
Highest	95.6	77.0	91.2	542	28.4	518
Total	95.9	75.2	92.6	2,866	18.4	2,748

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life
[3] Doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary midwife

Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status according to age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother, by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding; and percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Age in months	Breastfeeding status						Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfeeding	Breastfeeding and consuming plain water only	Breastfeeding and consuming non-milk liquids[1]	Breastfeeding and consuming other milk	Breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods					
0-1	4.6	63.7	8.1	5.1	6.4	12.2	100.0	95.4	238	12.1	243
2-3	7.1	52.7	11.3	3.4	10.1	15.4	100.0	92.9	247	13.3	252
4-5	9.7	34.5	12.6	0.7	4.6	37.9	100.0	90.3	243	26.7	254
6-8	11.2	13.2	10.9	3.8	4.0	57.0	100.0	88.8	369	24.9	383
9-11	17.0	5.6	7.2	1.6	1.8	66.7	100.0	83.0	313	23.2	331
12-17	39.8	3.5	2.8	1.6	0.5	51.7	100.0	60.2	745	27.0	809
18-23	59.7	1.4	1.7	1.0	0.1	36.1	100.0	40.3	550	25.1	647
0-3	5.9	58.1	9.7	4.2	8.3	13.8	100.0	94.1	485	12.7	495
0-5	7.1	50.2	10.7	3.0	7.1	21.9	100.0	92.9	728	17.5	750
6-9	11.7	12.4	11.1	3.1	3.5	58.2	100.0	88.3	488	24.7	512
12-15	37.6	3.4	2.6	2.1	0.4	54.0	100.0	62.4	499	28.6	531
12-23	48.3	2.6	2.3	1.3	0.4	45.1	100.0	51.7	1,295	26.1	1,456
20-23	60.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.2	36.0	100.0	39.8	356	24.8	425

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfeeding, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

[1] Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth or other liquids

Table 11.4 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Indicator	Percentage	Number
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	50.2	728
Exclusive breastfeeding at 4-5 months of age	34.5	243
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	62.4	499
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-8 months)	64.9	369
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	39.8	356
Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months)	50.6	2,706
Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months)	64.0	728
Bottle feeding (0-23 months)	23.4	2,919

Table 11.5 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years[1]		
Background characteristic	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]
Sex			
Male	15.6	2.6	4.3
Female	16.6	2.6	4.4
Residence			
Urban	12.6	2.1	3.5
Rural	17.0	3.1	4.8
Municipality			
Aileu	(23.7)	4.9	6.5
Ainaro	18.0	a	6.3
Baucau	14.1	3.2	3.4
Bobonaro	15.3	a	a
Covalima	18.9	a	(4.1)
Dili	12.4	(2.1)	3.6
Ermera	20.1	a	5.1
Lautem	14.5	*	4.6
Liquiçá	18.9	4.5	7.0
Manatuto	19.4	4.1	6.6
Manufahi	15.5	*	5.3
SAR of Oecussi	(16.4)	*	*
Viqueque	15.7	(3.4)	(4.8)
Mother's education			
No education	19.0	2.8	4.9
Primary	17.6	(2.5)	3.6
Secondary	15.5	2.8	4.6
More than secondary	12.1	*	*
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	18.5	3.2	5.0
Second	16.5	2.7	4.3
Middle	17.5	3.4	4.6
Fourth	14.5	(2.8)	4.8
Highest	12.4	a	3.3
Total	16.2	2.6	4.4
Mean for all children	18.0	4.7	6.5

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
a = omitted because less than 50 percent of the children in this group were exclusively or predominantly breastfeeding.

[1] For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.
[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 11.6a Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 of age who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Liquids			Solid or semi-solid foods										
Age in months	Infant formula	Other milk[1]	Other liquids[2]	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains[3]	Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A[4]	Other fruits and vegetables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk product	Any solid or semi-solid food	Number of children under age 2
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	6.5	3.4	7.8	1.5	0.8	3.7	0.3	1.2	0.0	2.8	2.7	0.5	10.9	227
2-3	9.7	5.7	7.5	2.5	2.1	7.2	3.8	3.8	1.0	2.3	3.8	0.8	16.3	230
4-5	8.7	10.0	10.5	21.1	5.8	9.0	3.5	4.4	1.2	5.0	5.0	2.0	39.9	219
6-8	7.9	5.2	21.0	16.8	17.4	26.7	10.4	15.0	5.8	11.1	14.8	4.0	62.8	328
9-11	5.4	3.8	25.6	12.9	38.9	50.1	28.9	22.9	12.8	19.7	27.8	3.3	79.7	260
12-17	8.5	9.4	34.7	9.2	54.3	65.9	44.0	38.9	24.7	36.3	41.9	12.7	84.9	448
18-23	6.2	8.5	36.4	8.9	60.4	72.7	39.2	36.1	24.9	39.9	40.5	10.2	89.5	222
6-23	7.3	7.0	29.6	11.9	42.6	53.6	31.3	28.9	17.4	27.0	31.7	8.1	78.9	1,258
Total	7.7	6.7	22.2	10.6	28.7	37.2	21.2	19.9	11.6	18.7	21.9	5.6	59.0	1,934
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
6-8	(19.9)	(21.2)	(18.9)	(8.7)	(27.4)	(30.9)	(13.1)	(7.5)	(6.3)	(17.9)	(24.1)	(16.2)	(68.2)	41
9-11	45.2	39.7	34.7	13.9	47.2	64.9	33.4	39.5	26.2	39.0	43.4	18.6	86.1	53
12-17	19.4	20.0	41.9	9.7	63.6	75.6	48.6	41.1	26.7	39.6	41.6	13.7	91.8	297
18-23	16.0	15.4	42.7	7.0	65.0	81.1	49.2	40.2	26.4	40.7	47.3	15.6	91.9	328
6-23	19.8	19.4	40.4	8.7	61.0	74.7	45.7	38.7	25.3	38.8	43.3	15.1	90.1	720
Total	20.1	20.1	38.5	8.6	57.5	70.9	42.9	36.3	23.8	36.4	40.8	14.2	85.8	772

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Other milk includes fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk

[2] Does not include plain water. Includes juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other non-milk liquids.

[3] Includes fortified baby food

[4] Includes pumpkin, orange or yellow sweet potatoes or squash, carrots, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A.

Table 11.6b Specific foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under 2 years of age who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Timor-Leste 2016

	Liquids					
Age in months	Plain water	Juice or juice drinks	Clear broth	Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk	Infant formula	Any other liquids
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN						
0-1	15.4	2.1	4.3	3.4	3.4	1.7
2-3	25.6	2.9	4.9	5.7	5.7	1.3
4-5	48.4	3.4	7.3	10.0	10.0	1.5
6-8	70.4	6.1	14.9	5.2	5.2	3.1
9-11	79.8	8.8	19.8	3.8	3.8	3.0
12-17	83.2	16.3	25.7	9.4	9.4	9.0
18-23	80.7	18.1	19.9	8.5	8.5	7.9
6-23	78.7	12.4	20.6	7.0	7.0	6.0
Total	61.5	9.1	15.3	6.7	6.7	4.4
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN						
0-1	*	*	*	*	*	*
2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*
6-8	(66.5)	(10.8)	(12.2)	(21.2)	(21.2)	(12.6)
9-11	84.4	9.9	31.8	39.7	39.7	13.8
12-17	86.0	22.5	23.6	20.0	20.0	13.9
18-23	82.0	25.0	21.7	15.4	15.4	15.5
6-23	82.9	22.0	22.7	19.4	19.4	14.5
Total	80.2	20.8	21.2	20.1	20.1	14.2

(Continued…)

Table 11.6b Specific foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview—*continued*

Age in months	Solid or semi-solid foods															
	Yogurt	Fortified baby foods such as Sun, Milna, Promina	Bread, rice, maize, noodles, or other foods made from grains, such as Pautimor, Supermie, Popmie	Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside	White potatoes, cassava, or any other foods made from roots	Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as mostarda, kanku, aifarina, tahan, lakeru, dikin, marungi	Ripe mangoes or papayas	Any other fruits or vegetables	Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, dog, chicken, or duck	Eggs	Fresh or dried fish or shellfish	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts, such as Tempe Tahu	Cheese or other food made from milk	Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food	Number of children under age 2
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0-1	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.2	2.9	1.2	0.3	1.4	1.9	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	227
2-3	0.2	2.5	2.1	4.0	3.8	4.8	1.7	3.8	0.6	2.1	3.8	0.5	1.0	0.6	5.0	230
4-5	1.2	21.1	5.8	4.2	4.4	6.9	1.2	3.5	2.4	0.6	5.0	2.7	1.2	0.9	11.5	219
6-8	1.4	16.8	17.4	20.6	15.0	17.2	6.2	10.4	8.0	3.7	14.8	5.0	5.8	2.6	29.0	328
9-11	0.6	12.9	38.9	23.9	22.9	40.6	12.7	28.9	8.0	12.5	27.8	8.6	12.8	2.8	37.8	260
12-17	3.0	9.2	54.3	42.6	38.9	54.5	26.8	44.0	19.7	22.4	41.9	21.6	24.7	10.9	48.1	448
18-23	1.6	8.9	60.4	33.9	36.1	61.4	33.0	39.2	19.2	26.3	40.5	17.5	24.9	9.3	48.4	222
6-23	1.8	11.9	42.6	31.4	28.9	43.1	19.6	31.3	14.1	16.2	31.7	13.8	17.4	6.8	41.0	1,258
Total	1.4	10.6	28.7	21.5	19.9	29.7	13.2	21.2	9.7	11.0	21.9	9.5	11.6	4.6	28.9	1,934
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0-1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
6-8	(4.9)	(8.7)	(27.4)	(22.7)	(7.5)	(19.5)	(7.8)	(13.1)	(10.4)	(13.8)	(24.1)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(13.9)	(28.1)	41
9-11	6.4	13.9	47.2	40.5	39.5	42.7	37.9	33.4	8.8	25.0	43.4	26.1	26.2	12.2	35.1	53
12-17	2.2	9.7	63.6	44.1	41.1	67.8	29.1	48.6	23.4	24.7	41.6	23.1	26.7	12.3	50.6	297
18-23	4.1	7.0	65.0	40.1	40.2	66.8	29.5	49.2	23.6	24.6	47.3	21.1	26.4	12.6	51.5	328
6-23	3.6	8.7	61.0	40.8	38.7	62.7	28.7	45.7	21.7	24.0	43.3	21.4	25.3	12.5	48.6	720
Total	3.3	8.6	57.5	38.4	36.3	59.4	27.0	42.9	20.4	22.5	40.8	20.1	23.8	11.8	45.6	772

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24 hour" period (yesterday and last night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11.7 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	Breast- milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children age 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-8	8.2	48.8	5.3	328	(39.7)	(19.4)	(33.4)	(1.5)	41	93.2	9.5	47.1	4.9	369
9-11	19.1	47.6	8.6	260	56.4	40.9	67.1	31.4	53	92.6	22.8	50.9	12.4	313
12-17	38.2	50.4	21.5	448	30.8	45.2	40.1	14.2	297	72.4	41.0	46.3	18.6	745
18-23	39.4	52.1	19.7	222	23.5	50.6	34.4	7.2	328	54.3	46.1	41.6	12.2	550
Sex														
Male	25.7	49.4	14.0	634	24.0	43.7	37.6	8.3	375	71.8	32.4	45.0	11.9	1,009
Female	27.6	50.0	14.6	623	36.2	48.2	40.8	15.1	345	77.3	34.9	46.7	14.8	968
Residence														
Urban	42.8	49.2	18.0	287	52.1	58.8	57.9	21.1	217	79.4	49.7	52.9	19.3	504
Rural	21.9	49.8	13.2	971	20.3	40.3	31.0	7.4	503	72.8	28.1	43.4	11.2	1,474
Municipality														
Aileu	26.4	42.9	18.3	67	(23.4)	(42.5)	(26.3)	(12.9)	14	86.6	29.2	40.0	17.3	81
Ainaro	23.3	59.5	19.0	77	(19.4)	(49.0)	(24.8)	(12.4)	28	78.2	30.3	50.1	17.2	105
Baucau	12.3	73.0	9.8	118	31.0	31.1	59.7	6.8	115	66.0	21.6	66.5	8.3	233
Bobonaro	21.8	70.4	15.6	113	27.0	43.2	38.2	11.3	68	72.5	29.8	58.3	14.0	181
Covalima	33.9	40.6	23.4	86	(32.3)	(64.1)	(38.8)	(18.9)	36	80.2	42.7	40.1	22.1	122
Dili	41.4	47.9	15.7	221	53.8	60.9	58.2	22.4	167	80.1	49.8	52.3	18.5	388
Ermera	14.9	44.2	7.9	115	(4.4)	(27.9)	(5.4)	(0.0)	47	72.1	18.7	32.9	5.6	162
Lautem	12.2	37.5	3.7	71	15.7	12.8	29.1	2.3	43	68.1	12.4	34.3	3.2	114
Liquiçá	18.5	31.3	9.9	101	19.0	34.8	16.8	3.0	41	76.5	23.3	27.1	7.9	142
Manatuto	50.2	37.0	29.4	62	(27.6)	(64.9)	(38.9)	(17.1)	28	77.4	54.8	37.6	25.5	89
Manufahi	29.7	58.8	21.4	68	29.7	55.7	39.0	11.3	39	74.1	39.3	51.5	17.7	107
SAR of Oecussi	21.2	64.5	9.7	83	(16.8)	(45.6)	(23.1)	(6.2)	40	72.9	29.1	51.0	8.5	124
Viqueque	34.6	24.3	8.5	77	14.9	55.3	14.3	7.9	52	65.6	43.0	20.3	8.3	128
Mother's education														
No education	23.8	52.0	15.2	323	9.3	36.4	16.5	3.2	121	75.4	27.3	42.3	11.9	444
Primary	18.2	45.3	11.0	242	19.5	44.2	32.8	7.6	119	73.4	26.8	41.1	9.9	361
Secondary	29.1	50.2	14.6	611	31.6	45.6	42.7	10.4	382	73.7	35.4	47.3	13.0	993
More than secondary	44.3	50.3	17.9	81	61.0	60.3	60.7	31.1	98	78.6	53.1	56.0	25.1	179

(Continued…)

Table 11.7—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	Breast- milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children age 6-23 months
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	16.3	49.8	8.2	292	11.6	34.9	19.2	3.0	104	76.7	21.2	41.7	6.8	396
Second	21.6	51.5	14.1	273	15.1	29.7	22.6	1.8	139	71.4	24.3	41.7	9.9	412
Middle	24.5	46.7	14.2	269	19.1	42.5	27.4	7.0	140	72.3	30.7	40.1	11.7	408
Fourth	31.0	55.1	18.2	238	29.7	51.0	48.8	15.3	176	70.1	39.5	52.4	17.0	414
Highest	47.9	44.3	19.3	186	64.2	64.2	65.9	25.3	160	83.4	55.5	54.3	22.1	346
Total	26.6	49.7	14.3	1,258	29.9	45.8	39.1	11.5	720	74.5	33.6	45.8	13.3	1,978

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Children receive foods from 4 or more of the following food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts
[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least 3 times a day for children 9-23 months.
[3] Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2.
[4] Includes 2 or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt.
[5] For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least 4 times a day.
[6] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least 4 food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.
[7] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving 2 or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt
[8] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5.
[9] Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breastmilk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

Table 11.8 Prevalence of anemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anemia, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				
	Any anemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7.0 g/dl)	Number of children age 6-59 months
Age in months					
6-8	61.7	34.8	25.9	1.1	81
9-11	59.9	36.6	21.0	2.3	90
12-17	57.3	34.0	23.3	0.0	264
18-23	45.8	27.4	18.1	0.3	199
24-35	40.5	29.5	11.0	0.0	447
36-47	33.1	25.4	7.3	0.4	476
48-59	27.7	21.5	6.0	0.2	458
Sex					
Male	40.7	26.9	13.7	0.1	1,077
Female	39.7	28.4	10.8	0.6	939
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	41.5	28.4	12.8	0.4	1,784
Not interviewed but in household	34.0	24.1	9.9	0.0	71
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]	28.8	20.1	8.7	0.0	161
Residence					
Urban	41.0	30.0	10.9	0.1	488
Rural	40.0	26.9	12.8	0.4	1,527
Municipality					
Aileu	30.9	13.3	17.5	0.0	68
Ainaro	45.6	27.3	16.8	1.5	121
Baucau	37.6	23.3	14.3	0.0	224
Bobonaro	38.8	28.3	10.1	0.3	180
Covalima	46.1	35.4	9.8	0.9	132
Dili	41.5	33.1	8.4	0.0	365
Ermera	40.1	32.5	7.6	0.0	159
Lautem	37.9	30.5	7.4	0.0	122
Liquiçá	60.7	29.8	29.3	1.6	164
Manatuto	49.3	37.5	11.8	0.0	89
Manufahi	18.9	13.9	5.0	0.0	116
SAR of Oecussi	41.0	25.2	15.8	0.0	115
Viqueque	28.8	17.0	11.7	0.0	162
Mother's education[2]					
No education	44.3	30.4	13.8	0.0	485
Primary	39.3	24.5	14.3	0.5	388
Secondary	39.8	28.2	11.1	0.5	828
More than secondary	44.5	31.3	13.2	0.0	154
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	38.4	26.3	11.9	0.2	415
Second	38.7	25.7	12.6	0.5	442
Middle	39.6	26.0	13.4	0.2	411
Fourth	44.2	29.4	14.9	0.0	397
Highest	40.6	31.4	8.5	0.7	351
Total	40.3	27.6	12.3	0.3	2,016

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anemia. Prevalence of anemia, based on hemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC, 1998. Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl).

[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[2] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.9 Presence of iodized salt in household

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content, and percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among all households, percentage			Among households in which salt was tested:	
	With salt tested	With no salt in the household	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence					
Urban	99.1	0.9	2,744	88.6	2,721
Rural	98.6	1.4	8,758	83.3	8,638
Municipality					
Aileu	98.9	1.1	414	89.7	409
Ainaro	98.5	1.5	617	92.5	608
Baucau	99.5	0.5	1,383	86.2	1,377
Bobonaro	98.8	1.2	953	35.4	941
Covalima	97.1	2.9	787	73.5	764
Dili	99.1	0.9	2,016	92.8	1,997
Ermera	98.6	1.4	1,175	91.1	1,159
Lautem	99.3	0.7	695	95.3	690
Liquiçá	99.5	0.5	721	87.6	717
Manatuto	99.9	0.1	505	75.7	505
Manufahi	98.2	1.8	556	99.1	545
SAR of Oecussi	96.7	3.3	883	80.2	854
Viqueque	99.4	0.6	798	99.7	794
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	97.5	2.5	2,802	82.8	2,732
Second	99.0	1.0	2,417	84.2	2,393
Middle	99.2	0.8	2,288	82.8	2,270
Fourth	99.3	0.7	2,079	86.3	2,064
Highest	99.2	0.8	1,916	87.7	1,900
Total	98.8	1.2	11,502	84.5	11,359

Table 11.10 Micronutrient intake and deworming among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey, among all children age 6-23 months percentage given Mikronutriente Rahun in the 7 days preceding the survey; among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the 7 days preceding the survey, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households in which salt was tested for iodine, percentage who live in households with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-23 months:		Among all children age 6-59 months:				Among children age 6-59 months living in households in which salt was tested	
Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given Mikronutriente Rahun in past 7 days	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days[3]	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months[4]	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[3,5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households with iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	36.0	21.1	369	4.5	383	29.9	55.2	15.6	383	87.6	379
9-11	63.0	39.3	313	5.5	331	30.3	66.0	27.6	331	83.3	330
12-17	77.9	52.7	745	8.8	809	32.6	66.6	39.9	809	85.8	799
18-23	83.9	58.2	550	8.0	647	33.0	67.2	47.9	647	88.3	637
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	33.9	65.1	53.4	1,364	85.3	1,359
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	35.8	65.9	55.4	1,413	84.0	1,402
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	35.2	62.2	56.2	1,373	84.7	1,356
Sex											
Male	71.1	46.6	1,009	6.0	1,097	33.4	63.8	49.7	3,272	85.2	3,239
Female	67.6	45.8	968	8.6	1,072	34.5	65.3	47.3	3,047	85.3	3,024
Breastfeeding status[7]											
Breastfeeding	62.8	40.9	1,258	6.3	1,282	33.5	65.1	38.6	1,581	86.0	1,563
Not breastfeeding	81.1	55.5	719	8.8	886	34.1	64.4	51.9	4,734	85.0	4,696
Mother's age											
15-19	45.2	28.3	78	9.9	94	27.9	54.7	37.9	129	86.0	129
20-29	70.5	46.7	1,063	7.7	1,168	33.1	63.8	46.6	2,952	85.3	2,928
30-39	69.8	47.2	679	6.4	733	35.9	66.9	51.6	2,500	85.5	2,474
40-49	71.8	47.3	158	6.9	175	31.5	61.0	47.7	738	84.2	731
Residence											
Urban	73.6	54.6	504	8.9	578	27.6	67.8	51.0	1,809	89.8	1,794
Rural	68.0	43.3	1,474	6.7	1,591	36.5	63.2	47.6	4,510	83.5	4,469
Municipality											
Aileu	75.4	48.7	81	12.0	89	45.0	80.8	60.3	240	89.9	238
Ainaro	75.1	41.1	105	7.4	114	37.0	61.5	50.7	317	90.0	315
Baucau	74.7	44.5	233	3.5	249	32.2	65.3	40.9	643	85.2	643
Bobonaro	69.1	36.0	181	5.4	193	31.6	53.0	47.6	565	35.5	560
Covalima	69.4	58.0	122	11.1	135	30.1	60.7	45.5	370	79.6	353
Dili	69.6	53.0	388	10.6	460	21.4	64.8	52.8	1,416	93.5	1,405
Ermera	69.3	47.6	162	2.4	175	24.9	30.7	33.7	599	94.5	599
Lautem	57.1	32.2	114	5.3	127	46.3	85.1	53.4	355	96.1	352
Liquiçá	47.2	31.3	142	4.8	153	45.2	63.1	30.9	415	87.8	414
Manatuto	68.5	63.0	89	3.4	94	66.6	87.5	69.6	293	77.6	292
Manufahi	71.2	42.9	107	0.4	115	26.2	62.5	40.3	319	99.0	311
SAR of Oecussi	83.0	46.9	124	22.5	129	34.6	79.4	59.2	394	79.4	391
Viqueque	72.8	52.1	128	4.2	137	52.0	78.5	57.9	393	100.0	389

(Continued…)

Table 11.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother: Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Among all children age 6-23 months: Percentage given Mikronutriente Rahun in past 7 days	Number of children	Among all children age 6-59 months: Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days[3]	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months[4]	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[3,5]	Number of children	Among children age 6-59 months living in households in which salt was tested: Percentage living in households with iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Mother's education											
No education	69.3	42.1	444	6.4	482	32.2	52.4	39.5	1,591	79.6	1,576
Primary	66.7	41.5	361	10.0	389	35.7	66.0	49.7	1,188	81.5	1,175
Secondary	69.4	48.0	993	7.2	1,089	35.2	68.6	51.7	2,986	88.6	2,957
More than secondary	74.9	55.9	179	4.8	210	28.3	74.1	55.1	555	91.4	554
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	65.2	35.5	396	9.3	423	30.5	55.6	42.7	1,276	83.9	1,257
Second	63.9	40.1	412	7.0	463	37.2	59.5	43.9	1,299	83.6	1,288
Middle	69.4	44.4	408	6.1	432	37.2	68.0	48.2	1,228	83.7	1,223
Fourth	73.4	53.7	414	7.2	457	37.1	69.0	54.4	1,286	85.4	1,281
Highest	76.1	58.9	346	6.8	395	27.5	70.9	53.8	1,229	89.9	1,214
Total	69.4	46.2	1,978	7.3	2,169	33.9	64.5	48.5	6,319	85.3	6,262

na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, orange or yellow squash, carrots, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, ripe papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A.
[2] Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry and eggs
[3] Based on mother's recall
[4] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[5] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and for schistosomiasis.
[6] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested.
[7] Excludes 6 unweighted children age 6-59 months for which breastfeeding status is not known.

Table 11.11 Therapeutic and supplemental foods

Among children age 6-35 months, percentages who received Plumpy'Nut and Plumpy'Sup in the 7 days preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who received Plumpy'Nut in the past 7 days	Percentage who received Plumpy'Sup in the past 7 days	Number of children
Age in months			
6-8	4.6	2.4	383
9-11	6.8	3.4	331
12-17	8.6	3.8	809
18-23	8.8	3.5	647
24-35	9.3	4.0	1,364
Sex			
Male	6.4	3.3	1,825
Female	10.4	4.0	1,708
Breastfeeding status			
Breastfeeding	8.2	3.5	1,468
Not breastfeeding	8.4	3.7	2,064
Wasting status[1]			
Severe acute malnutrition[2]	13.0	3.0	343
Moderate acute malnutrition[3]	9.9	2.8	417
Not wasted[4]	7.1	4.0	2,184
Mother's age			
15-19	12.0	4.8	115
20-29	8.9	3.4	1,806
30-39	6.9	4.2	1,286
40-49	9.5	2.1	326
Residence			
Urban	8.8	5.4	985
Rural	8.1	2.9	2,548
Municipality			
Aileu	11.0	7.5	140
Ainaro	9.3	3.0	186
Baucau	2.9	4.7	373
Bobonaro	12.2	3.4	315
Covalima	11.2	1.5	206
Dili	8.9	6.8	770
Ermera	4.1	0.5	327
Lautem	3.2	4.0	193
Liquiçá	14.6	1.2	245
Manatuto	4.8	3.8	164
Manufahi	0.1	0.0	181
SAR of Oecussi	24.6	1.5	206
Viqueque	2.7	3.2	226
Mother's education			
No education	10.2	1.7	846
Primary	10.2	3.6	639
Secondary	7.4	3.9	1,684
More than secondary	4.9	7.0	363
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	9.7	2.3	725
Second	9.1	2.8	740
Middle	6.5	3.0	675
Fourth	9.9	4.9	715
Highest	6.1	5.2	678
Total	8.3	3.6	3,533

Note: Data users should exercise caution during the use of these data due to known enumeration measurement issues. Nevertheless, all stakeholders concur that nutritional deficiencies are a serious issue in Timor-Leste. Anthropometric data will undergo secondary analysis.

[1] Restricted to children with valid data for weight and height

[2] Children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) are those whose weight-for-height Z-score is below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median.

[3] Children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) are those whose weight-for-height Z-score is below -2 standard deviations and ≥ -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median.

[4] Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is ≥ -2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median.

Table 11.12.1 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, the percentage with height under 145 cm, mean Body Mass Index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Height		Body Mass Index[1]								
				Normal	Underweight			Overweight/obese			
Background characteristic	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women
Age											
15-19	13.6	2,934	19.2	57.6	40.7	23.0	17.7	1.7	1.5	0.2	2,839
20-29	9.2	4,123	20.4	63.9	28.0	16.5	11.4	8.1	7.0	1.1	3,615
30-39	8.6	2,877	21.6	65.7	17.7	10.8	6.8	16.7	14.3	2.3	2,593
40-49	10.1	2,513	21.5	67.9	17.6	10.7	6.9	14.4	11.7	2.7	2,476
Residence											
Urban	7.4	4,114	21.2	60.8	24.2	13.1	11.1	15.0	12.2	2.8	3,778
Rural	11.7	8,333	20.3	65.0	27.7	16.8	10.9	7.3	6.4	0.9	7,745
Municipality											
Aileu	10.8	515	20.3	67.4	27.5	19.0	8.5	5.1	4.3	0.8	487
Ainaro	16.2	506	20.5	67.8	25.1	18.6	6.4	7.1	6.8	0.4	469
Baucau	15.2	1,271	20.9	65.8	22.2	14.5	7.6	12.0	10.9	1.1	1,175
Bobonaro	11.0	930	20.1	61.3	30.9	17.6	13.3	7.8	7.0	0.7	872
Covalima	10.7	749	20.8	55.4	30.7	18.5	12.2	13.9	12.5	1.4	697
Dili	7.4	3,162	21.1	59.6	25.4	12.8	12.6	15.1	12.2	2.8	2,877
Ermera	12.5	1,153	19.8	69.6	27.8	16.3	11.5	2.6	2.1	0.4	1,101
Lautem	5.7	641	20.5	70.5	23.1	14.7	8.4	6.4	6.0	0.5	598
Liquiçá	8.6	746	19.9	63.5	32.0	18.8	13.2	4.4	3.9	0.5	676
Manatuto	10.2	546	20.9	61.2	27.8	18.3	9.5	11.0	7.7	3.3	497
Manufahi	9.5	674	20.8	69.3	21.9	15.3	6.6	8.8	7.6	1.1	635
SAR of Oecussi	10.8	765	19.7	56.7	36.8	18.7	18.1	6.4	5.6	0.8	704
Viqueque	10.5	789	21.2	70.1	19.0	11.0	7.9	11.0	8.9	2.0	737
Education											
No education	10.8	2,698	20.4	69.6	24.5	14.5	9.9	5.9	5.1	0.8	2,507
Primary	13.3	1,908	20.8	62.3	26.0	15.6	10.4	11.7	10.0	1.7	1,773
Secondary	10.0	6,481	20.5	61.8	28.0	16.3	11.7	10.2	8.6	1.7	5,990
More than secondary	6.4	1,360	20.9	62.2	25.0	14.3	10.6	12.8	11.0	1.9	1,252
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	13.5	2,055	19.9	62.1	32.7	19.0	13.7	5.2	4.6	0.5	1,904
Second	12.8	2,265	20.1	65.9	28.8	17.7	11.1	5.3	4.6	0.7	2,086
Middle	11.2	2,395	20.5	67.0	25.1	15.9	9.2	7.9	7.1	0.8	2,220
Fourth	10.3	2,735	20.9	64.1	23.2	13.8	9.5	12.7	11.2	1.4	2,528
Highest	5.3	2,997	21.2	59.8	24.9	13.1	11.8	15.3	11.9	3.4	2,785
Total	10.3	12,447	20.6	63.6	26.6	15.6	11.0	9.8	8.3	1.5	11,523

Note: Data users should exercise caution during the use of these data due to known enumeration measurement issues. Nevertheless, all stakeholders concur that nutritional deficiencies are a serious issue in Timor-Leste. Anthropometric data will undergo secondary analysis. The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m^2).

[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

Table 11.12.2 Nutritional status of men

Among men age 15-49, mean Body Mass Index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Body Mass Index								
		Normal	Underweight			Overweight/obese			
Background characteristic	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total over-weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age									
15-19	18.9	50.0	48.2	26.1	22.2	1.7	1.4	0.3	978
20-29	20.4	73.7	22.2	16.5	5.7	4.1	2.8	1.3	1,198
30-39	21.2	75.5	16.0	11.3	4.7	8.6	8.1	0.5	903
40-49	21.3	74.1	15.6	10.3	5.2	10.3	9.4	0.9	913
Residence									
Urban	20.8	62.8	25.6	15.0	10.6	11.6	9.5	2.1	1,319
Rural	20.2	71.2	25.7	16.9	8.8	3.1	3.0	0.1	2,673
Municipality									
Aileu	20.9	77.9	18.3	12.5	5.8	3.8	3.3	0.5	170
Ainaro	20.9	81.6	15.7	12.3	3.3	2.7	2.5	0.2	182
Baucau	20.7	71.6	24.0	15.7	8.3	4.3	3.9	0.4	380
Bobonaro	20.0	69.3	26.9	13.9	12.9	3.8	3.1	0.7	298
Covalima	20.0	64.6	32.1	22.2	9.8	3.3	3.1	0.2	233
Dili	20.8	61.2	26.7	15.6	11.1	12.2	10.1	2.1	1,050
Ermera	20.3	64.1	30.7	20.4	10.3	5.2	5.0	0.2	346
Lautem	20.7	79.3	17.6	12.5	5.1	3.0	3.0	0.0	187
Liquiçá	20.2	73.4	24.8	16.0	8.9	1.7	1.7	0.0	253
Manatuto	19.9	72.3	23.8	15.9	7.8	3.9	3.7	0.2	172
Manufahi	20.2	67.9	27.3	18.1	9.2	4.8	4.5	0.3	225
SAR of Oecussi	19.2	57.7	40.2	24.7	15.4	2.1	1.4	0.7	210
Viqueque	20.6	78.2	17.4	11.8	5.6	4.4	4.4	0.0	285
Education									
No education	20.6	74.3	21.8	14.9	6.9	3.9	3.0	0.9	758
Primary	20.2	71.2	24.5	14.5	9.9	4.3	4.0	0.4	722
Secondary	20.2	64.6	30.0	18.8	11.2	5.4	4.5	0.8	2,020
More than secondary	21.6	70.7	15.6	10.2	5.4	13.7	12.9	0.8	492
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	20.1	73.9	24.5	16.2	8.2	1.6	1.6	0.1	641
Second	20.0	71.4	26.6	18.4	8.2	2.0	1.9	0.1	812
Middle	20.2	71.1	25.6	16.7	8.9	3.3	3.3	0.0	795
Fourth	20.4	67.8	27.1	15.4	11.6	5.1	3.8	1.3	828
Highest	21.2	60.1	24.4	14.6	9.7	15.5	13.5	2.1	916
Total 15-49	20.4	68.4	25.7	16.2	9.4	5.9	5.2	0.8	3,992
50-59	20.9	75.8	17.6	12.6	5.0	6.5	6.3	0.2	536
Total 15-59	20.5	69.3	24.7	15.8	8.9	6.0	5.3	0.7	4,528

Note: Data users should exercise caution during the use of these data due to known enumeration measurement issues. Nevertheless, all stakeholders concur that nutritional deficiencies are a serious issue in Timor-Leste. Anthropometric data will undergo secondary analysis.

The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as241-2 the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m^2).

Table 11.13.1 Prevalence of anemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anemia, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Non pregnant / Pregnant	Anemia status by hemoglobin level: Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Number of women
		NP <12.0 g/dl / P <11.0 g/dl	NP 10.0-11.9 g/dl / P 10.0-10.9 g/dl	NP 7.0-9.9 g/dl / P 7.0-9.9 g/dl	NP <7.0 g/dl / P <7.0 g/dl	
Age						
15-19		20.9	17.7	2.5	0.7	963
20-29		23.5	18.5	4.8	0.2	1,439
30-39		22.2	18.5	3.5	0.3	958
40-49		24.1	19.6	3.7	0.9	841
Number of children ever born						
0		20.8	17.6	3.0	0.3	1,666
1		27.8	20.7	6.3	0.8	472
2-3		21.7	17.2	3.7	0.8	828
4-5		23.9	20.3	3.1	0.4	682
6+		24.1	19.3	4.5	0.3	554
Maternity status						
Pregnant		36.5	22.6	11.5	2.4	241
Breastfeeding		25.6	22.0	3.5	0.1	763
Neither		21.0	17.4	3.2	0.4	3,197
Using IUD						
Yes		31.6	26.7	4.9	0.0	68
No		22.6	18.4	3.7	0.5	4,133
Smoking status						
Smokes cigarettes		22.9	20.1	2.5	0.3	195
Does not smoke		22.7	18.4	3.8	0.5	4,006
Residence						
Urban		24.8	19.8	4.5	0.5	1,373
Rural		21.7	17.9	3.3	0.5	2,828
Municipality						
Aileu		13.6	12.0	1.7	0.0	166
Ainaro		16.0	14.2	1.7	0.0	189
Baucau		29.9	24.9	4.4	0.6	416
Bobonaro		19.5	16.0	2.5	1.0	315
Covalima		17.4	13.5	2.8	1.1	262
Dili		27.0	21.4	5.2	0.3	1,058
Ermera		18.2	15.9	2.3	0.0	371
Lautem		22.6	20.4	2.3	0.0	219
Liquiçá		15.9	13.1	2.5	0.4	275
Manatuto		20.5	17.8	2.7	0.0	186
Manufahi		9.7	8.8	0.9	0.0	215
SAR of Oecussi		46.1	33.7	10.4	2.0	244
Viqueque		18.2	14.3	3.3	0.6	287
Education						
No education		24.6	19.3	4.3	0.9	959
Primary		23.8	21.0	2.6	0.2	633
Secondary		21.8	17.7	3.7	0.4	2,152
More than secondary		21.7	17.3	4.3	0.0	457
Wealth quintile						
Lowest		22.9	18.3	4.0	0.5	681
Second		21.1	16.4	4.3	0.3	826
Middle		23.6	20.7	2.5	0.4	820
Fourth		22.0	17.6	3.6	0.8	911
Highest		23.9	19.5	4.2	0.2	963
Total		22.7	18.5	3.7	0.5	4,201

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas in CDC, 1998.

Table 11.13.2 Prevalence of anemia in men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with anemia, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Any anemia <13.0 g/dl	Number of men
Age		
15-19	19.5	971
20-29	9.0	1,181
30-39	9.8	900
40-49	14.2	904
Smoking status		
Smokes cigarettes	12.1	2,057
Does not smoke	13.9	1,899
Residence		
Urban	7.4	1,309
Rural	15.7	2,647
Municipality		
Aileu	20.3	171
Ainaro	11.4	182
Baucau	9.6	378
Bobonaro	17.2	291
Covalima	13.7	231
Dili	5.4	1,047
Ermera	27.5	332
Lautem	21.9	187
Liquiçá	16.1	248
Manatuto	9.0	172
Manufahi	4.8	225
SAR of Oecussi	22.0	206
Viqueque	13.2	285
Education		
No education	18.5	741
Primary	14.4	720
Secondary	12.2	2,002
More than secondary	5.4	493
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	13.7	628
Second	17.3	813
Middle	16.1	789
Fourth	11.9	813
Highest	6.7	913
Total 15-49	12.9	3,956
50-59	15.6	529
Total 15-59	13.2	4,485

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas in CDC, 1998.

Table 11.14 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child, and percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of the last child; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey and who live in households that were tested for iodized salt, percentage who live in households with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth (Among women with a child born in the past 5 years)						Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women	Among women with a child born in the past 5 years, who live in households in which salt was tested	
	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/missing	Total			Percentage living in households with iodized salt[1]	Number of women
Age										
15-19	16.1	68.7	0.9	11.8	2.5	100.0	9.3	154	86.1	154
20-29	13.3	71.0	2.0	11.9	1.9	100.0	16.9	2,277	85.4	2,260
30-39	14.5	67.5	2.1	13.9	2.1	100.0	15.7	1,927	85.1	1,912
40-49	16.8	63.6	1.5	13.4	4.8	100.0	15.5	643	85.9	636
Residence										
Urban	7.9	77.6	1.4	11.8	1.4	100.0	16.2	1,478	89.9	1,466
Rural	16.9	64.9	2.2	13.3	2.7	100.0	15.9	3,522	83.4	3,495
Municipality										
Aileu	8.7	71.2	2.2	16.4	1.5	100.0	24.6	190	89.0	188
Ainaro	17.1	55.5	9.5	17.5	0.4	100.0	11.9	235	90.7	234
Baucau	7.2	53.4	2.8	32.9	3.7	100.0	16.2	524	85.6	524
Bobonaro	25.2	55.1	4.7	14.9	0.1	100.0	3.2	436	36.3	433
Covalima	6.6	69.2	2.3	16.9	5.0	100.0	14.2	302	78.9	290
Dili	7.4	80.7	0.6	11.0	0.3	100.0	13.8	1,150	93.8	1,141
Ermera	31.6	57.0	1.9	8.7	0.8	100.0	21.5	427	94.5	427
Lautem	9.8	73.0	0.6	8.8	7.8	100.0	26.6	253	95.2	252
Liquiçá	11.3	88.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	12.5	342	86.2	341
Manatuto	32.1	61.9	0.6	3.1	2.3	100.0	24.5	235	77.6	234
Manufahi	18.4	50.8	1.6	25.9	3.2	100.0	9.8	266	99.0	261
SAR of Oecussi	7.1	78.5	1.7	5.4	7.3	100.0	10.2	331	80.5	328
Viqueque	18.4	77.0	0.0	0.4	4.2	100.0	34.7	312	100.0	310
Education										
No education	24.5	59.8	2.8	9.7	3.2	100.0	12.2	1,213	80.5	1,202
Primary	15.8	67.0	2.1	12.7	2.5	100.0	16.5	919	83.0	912
Secondary	10.5	70.8	1.7	14.9	2.0	100.0	17.2	2,390	87.8	2,370
More than secondary	4.2	82.9	0.7	10.5	1.7	100.0	19.1	478	90.2	478
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	22.8	59.8	1.9	11.8	3.8	100.0	12.6	954	83.4	939
Second	19.0	64.8	2.1	12.2	1.8	100.0	14.5	999	83.4	994
Middle	15.3	66.0	2.3	13.4	3.0	100.0	15.8	985	84.4	982
Fourth	10.4	69.8	2.3	15.3	2.2	100.0	18.0	1,044	86.0	1,039
Highest	4.7	81.9	1.1	11.3	1.1	100.0	18.9	1,018	89.3	1,007
Total	14.3	68.6	1.9	12.8	2.3	100.0	16.0	5,000	85.3	4,962

[1] Excludes women in households where salt was not tested.

MALARIA 12

Key Findings

- ***Ownership of insecticide-treated nets (ITN):*** Household ownership of at least one ITN has increased substantially, from 41% in 2009-10 to 64% in 2016.
- ***Use of ITNs:*** Use of ITNs has also increased. In 2009-10, only 29% of the household population slept under an ITN the night before the survey, compared with 47% in 2016. Among children under age 5, the proportion sleeping under an ITN increased from 41% in 2009-10 to 55% in 2016. Similarly, use of ITNs among pregnant women increased from 41% in 2009-10 to 60% in 2016.
- ***Case management of malaria in children:*** Among children under 5 with recent fever 58% were taken for advice or treatment for the fever and 25% had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. Chloroquine and quinine are the most commonly used antimalarial drugs.
- ***Prevalence of low hemoglobin:*** Less than 2% of children age 6-59 months have low hemoglobin (less than 8.0 g/dl), a possible indication of malaria. Low hemoglobin is most common among children in Liquiçá and Baucau.

Malaria was the leading cause of morbidity across the country in the past. There has been a dramatic decline in the incidence of malaria from 2006 onwards where the incidence has decreased from 223,002 to 95 cases in 2016 (<1 per 1000 population). Now the country is implementing malaria elimination and intended to eliminate malaria by 2021. The national government strategy focuses on early case management and delivery of effective antimalarial therapies and full household coverage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs). In order to achieve full household ITN coverage, the goal is to ensure that there is at least one ITN for every two persons considered to be at risk of malaria. ITNs were distributed into selected malaria risk areas only.

This chapter presents data that are useful for assessing how well malaria control strategies are implemented, including the availability and use of mosquito nets, the prophylactic and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs, diagnostic testing of children with fever, and prevalence of anemia among children age 6-59 months.

12.1 OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households that have at least 1 insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is defined as a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Sample: Households

Full household ITN coverage

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every 2 people.

Sample: Households

A simple and relatively inexpensive way to control malaria is through the use of mosquito nets, which effectively breaks the host-vector link by creating a physical barrier between humans and the female *Anopheles* mosquito, which feeds primarily at night. The Timor-Leste health service therefore promotes the ownership and use of factory-treated insecticide-treated mosquito nets as one of the primary interventions for reducing malaria transmission and morbidity in the country.

All households in the 2016 TLDHS were asked whether they own any mosquito nets and, if so, whether the interviewer could see the nets. In addition to recording the quantity and brands of nets, interviewers also asked when each net was acquired, and who slept under each net in the household.

Among all households in Timor-Leste, 64% possess at least one ITN, with an average of 1.5 ITNs per household (**Table 12.1**). A tiny fraction (less than half of one percent) of ITNs are not LLINs. The 2016 TLDHS revealed that 33% of households have at least one ITN for every 2 persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey (**Table 12.1**). Thirty-six percent of households have no ITN at all and the remaining 31% have at least one ITN but not enough for all household members (**Figure 12.1**).

Trends: ITN ownership has improved from 41% of households having at least one ITN in the 2009-10 TLDHS to 64% in the 2016 survey (**Figure 12.2**). The average number of ITNs per household has increased from 0.8 in 2009-10 to 1.5 in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural households are only slightly more likely than urban households to own an ITN (66% versus 56%).
- With the exception of households in the highest wealth quintile, the percentage of households with at least one ITN increases with household wealth (**Figure 12.3**).
- The proportion of households that own at least one ITN ranges from 51% in Ermera and 51% in Ainaro to 87% of households in SAR of Oecussi (**Figure 12.4**).

Figure 12.1 **Household ownership of ITNs**

Percent distribution of households

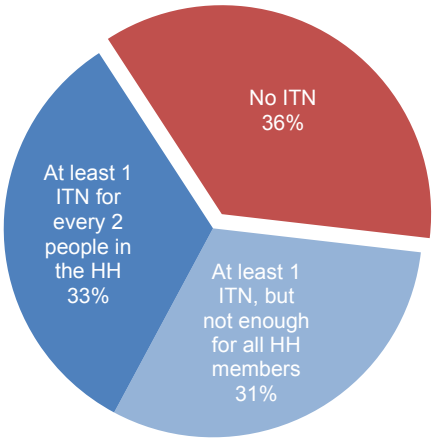


Figure 12.2 **Trends in household ownership of ITNs**

Percentage of households owning at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)

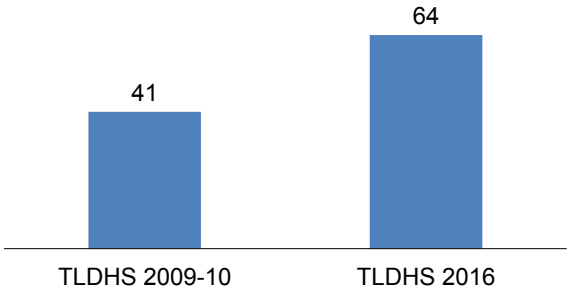


Figure 12.3 **ITN ownership by household wealth**

Percentage of households with at least one ITN

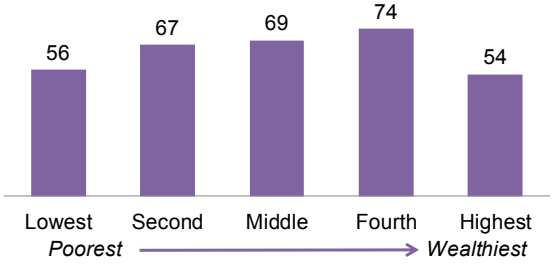
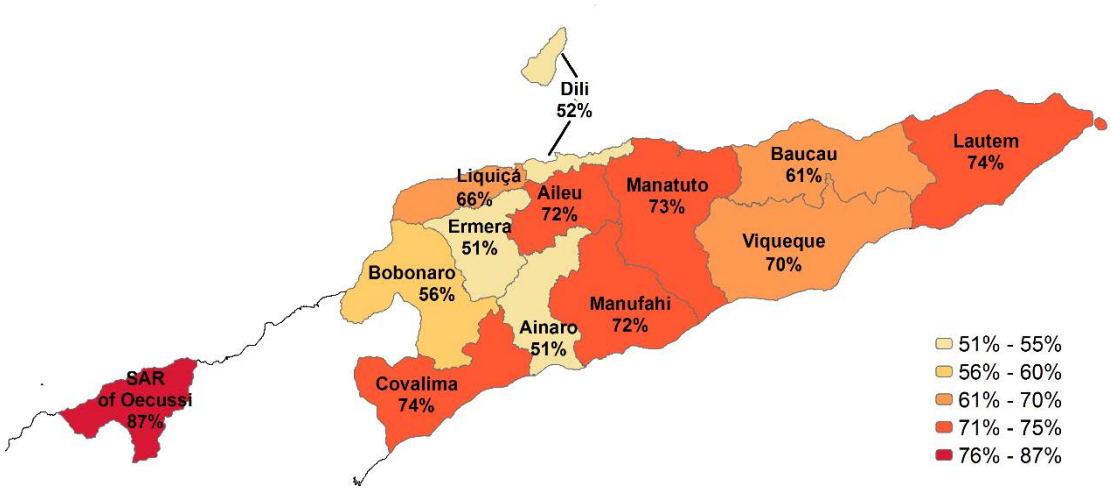


***Figure 12.4* ITN ownership by municipality**

Percentage of households with at least one ITN

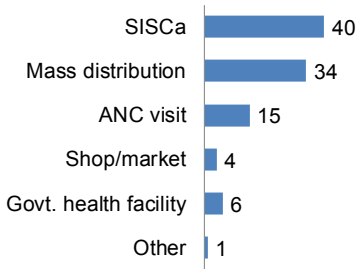


Source of ITNs

The most common sources of ITNs are the integrated community health service (SISCa) posts, which are the source of 40% of ITNs, followed by mass distribution campaigns (34%) (**Table 12.2** and **Figure 12.5**).

***Figure 12.5* Source of ITNs**

Percent distribution of ITNs in interviewed households



12.2 Access to and Use of ITNs

Access to an ITN

Percentage of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to 2 people.

Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs

Percentage of population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Sample: De facto household population

Access to an ITN is measured by the proportion of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people. Comparing ITN access and ITN use indicators can help programs identify if there is a behavioral gap in which available ITNs are not being used. If the difference between these indicators is substantial, programs may need to focus on behavior change and how to identify the main drivers or barriers to ITN use to design an appropriate intervention. This analysis helps ITN programs determine whether they need to achieve higher ITN coverage, promote ITN use, or both.

Forty-eight percent of the population in Timor-Leste has access to an ITN, meaning that they could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to 2 people (**Table 12.4**). Similarly, 47% of the household population slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.5**). Comparing these 2 population-level indicators, it is evident that the proportion of the population using ITNs is similar to the

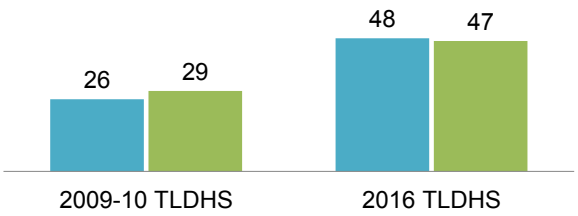
proportion with access to an ITN (48% and 47%, respectively). Thus there is no major gap between ITN access and ITN use at the population level.

In households with at least one ITN, 73% of the population slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.5**). Looked at from the perspective of net use, 80% of existing ITNs were used the night before the survey **(Table 12.6**).

Trends: Population use of mosquito nets has increased. In 2009-10, 29% of the household population slept under an ITN the night before the survey, compared with 47% in 2016 (**Figure 12.6**).

***Figure 12.6* Trends in ITN access and use**

Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN and percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey

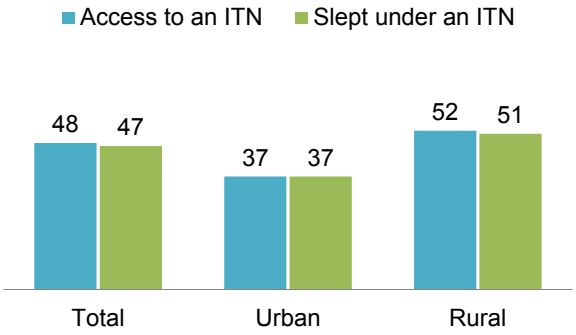


Patterns by background characteristics

- People in rural areas are more likely to have slept under an ITN the night before the survey than people in urban areas (51% and 37%, respectively) (**Figure 12.7**).
- 33% of residents of Dili slept under an ITN the night before the survey, compared with 64% of residents of Lautem.

***Figure 12.7* Access to and use of ITNs**

Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN and who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



12.3 Use of ITNs by Children and Pregnant Women

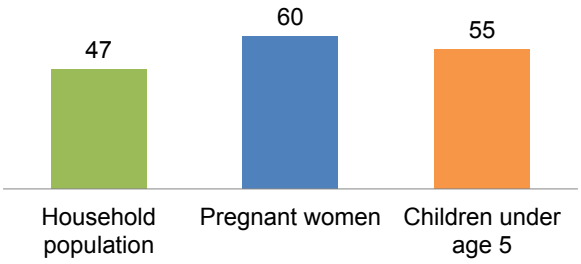
Children under age 5 and pregnant women have historically been targeted for malaria interventions as they are at highest risk of morbidity and mortality in highly endemic settings. Fifty-five percent of children under 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.7**). Sixty percent of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.8** and **Figure 12.8**).

Among children under 5 living in households with at least one ITN, 79% slept under an ITN the night before the survey. Among pregnant women living in households with at least one ITN, 80% slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.8**).

Trends: Among children under age 5, the proportion sleeping under an ITN increased from 41% in 2009-10 to 55% in 2016. Similarly, use of ITNs among pregnant women increased from 41% in 2009-10 to 60% in 2015.

***Figure 12.8* ITN Use**

Percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Children under 2 years are more likely than older children to have slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- Children in rural areas (59%) are more likely to sleep under an ITN than children in urban areas (47%). (**Table 12.7**).
- Children are most likely to have slept under an ITN the night before the survey in Lautem (67%), followed by Viqueque (64%), Manatuto (64%), and Covalima (64%); only 40% of children in Ainaro slept under an ITN (**Table 12.7**).
- Pregnant women in rural areas are more likely to sleep under ITNs than those in urban areas (66% and 50%, respectively). Pregnant women with more than secondary education and those in the highest wealth quintile are the least likely to have slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.8**).

12.4 Case Management of Malaria in Children

Care seeking for children under 5 with fever

Percentage of children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility or a pharmacy.

Sample: Children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Diagnosis of malaria in children under 5 with fever

Percentage of children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. This is a proxy measure of diagnostic testing for malaria.

Sample: Children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under 5 with fever

Among children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drugs, the percentage who took an artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Sample: Children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

In moderately to highly endemic areas of malaria, acute clinical disease is almost always confined to young children who suffer high parasite densities. If untreated, this condition can progress very rapidly to severe malaria, which can lead to death. The diagnosis of malaria is based on clinical diagnosis and supplemented by the detection of parasites in the blood. Fever is a symptom of malaria and dengue. As Timor-Leste is in the pre-elimination phase for malaria, fever is more likely associated with other childhood illnesses or dengue. In Timor-Leste, artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) has been the recommended first-line treatment for uncomplicated malaria since 2007.

In the 2016 TLDHS, for each child under age 5, mothers were asked if the child had experienced an episode of fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and, if so, whether treatment was sought for the child. Information was also collected about the type and timing of the treatment given.

Thirteen percent of children under age 5 were reported to have had a fever within the 2 weeks before the survey. For 58% of these children, advice or treatment was sought for the fever, while for 29%, advice or treatment was sought during the same or next day after the fever started. Twenty-five percent of children under age 5 with fever had blood taken from a finger or heel for diagnostic testing (**Table 12.9**).

Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom treatment was sought, 90% sought advice or treatment from a public sector source (especially from health posts and community health centres); 9% sought treatment from the private medical sector (**Table 12.10**).

Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, 34% were given chloroquine, 28% were given quinine pills, and 24% were given amodiaquine; only 11% were given ACT (**Figure 12.9**). Nevertheless, this represents an increase in the proportion given ACT from the 6% recorded in the 2009-10 TLDHS (**Figure 12.10**).

Trends: Since 2009-10, care seeking for children under 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey has decreased. Advice or treatment was sought for 73% of children in 2009-10 compared with 58% in 2016.

Figure 12.9 **Types of antimalarial drugs used by children under 5 who had fever**

Among children with recent fever who took an antimalarial, percentage who received:

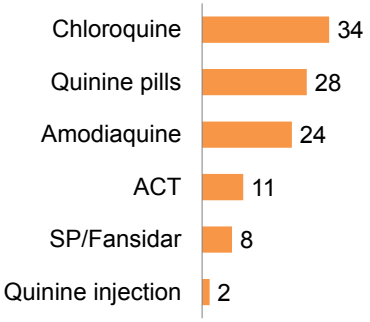
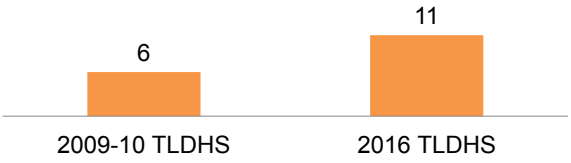


Figure 12.10 **Trends in ACT use by children under 5 who had fever**

Among children with recent fever who took an antimalarial, percentage who received ACT



Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children under 5 reported to have had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey is highest for children age 12-23 months (18%) and for children in Liquiçá (21%) and SAR of Oecussi (20%) (**Table 12.9**).
- Among children with fever, the proportion for whom advice or treatment is sought and the proportion who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing both tend to increase with mother's education and wealth. These proportions are also higher for urban children than for rural children (**Table 12.9**).

12.5 Prevalence of Low Hemoglobin in Children

Prevalence of low hemoglobin in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a hemoglobin measurement of less than 8 grams per deciliter (g/dl) of blood. The cutoff of 8 g/dl is often used to classify malaria-related anemia. This is a different cutoff than was used to classify severe anemia in the nutrition chapter (7g/dl).

Sample: Children age 6-59 months

Anemia, defined as a reduced level of hemoglobin in blood, decreases the amount of oxygen reaching the tissues and organs of the body and reduces their capacity to function. Anemia is associated with impaired motor and cognitive development in children. The main causes of anemia in children are malaria and inadequate intake of iron, folate, vitamin B12, or other nutrients. Other causes of anemia include intestinal worms, hemoglobinopathy, and sickle cell disease. Although anemia is not specific to malaria, trends in anemia prevalence can reflect malaria morbidity, and they respond to changes in the coverage of malaria interventions (Korenromp et al., 2004).

As a part of the 2016 TLDHS, hemoglobin levels were measured for children age 6-59 months. The chapter on nutrition presents the percentage of children who are anemic using certain cutoffs for mild and severe anemia; however, for malaria analysis, a hemoglobin concentration of less than 8.0 g/dl indicates possible malaria (Korenromp et al., 2004).

Only 2% of children age 6-59 months have low hemoglobin (<8.0 g/dl), a possible indication of malaria (**Table 12.11**).

Trends: The proportion of children age 6-59 months with low hemoglobin has barely changed between 2009-10 (1%) and 2016 (2%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Low hemoglobin is most common among children in Liquiçá and Baucau (**Table 12.11**).

List of Tables

For more information on malaria, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)**
- **Table 12.4 Access to an ITN**
- **Table 12.5 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household**
- **Table 12.6 Use of existing ITNs**
- **Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by children**
- **Table 12.8 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**
- **Table 12.9 Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever**
- **Table 12.10 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever**
- **Table 12.11 Hemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl in children**

Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN); average number of nets and ITNs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net and one ITN per 2 persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average number of nets per household		Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night		Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]		Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	
Residence								
Urban	64.6	55.9	1.5	1.3	2,744	28.2	23.3	2,738
Rural	67.6	66.1	1.6	1.6	8,758	36.7	35.6	8,751
Municipality								
Aileu	72.8	71.8	1.8	1.8	414	32.2	31.1	414
Ainaro	53.0	51.4	1.1	1.1	617	25.5	25.3	615
Baucau	63.0	60.7	1.7	1.7	1,383	37.0	34.6	1,383
Bobonaro	64.1	56.2	1.5	1.3	953	32.8	26.8	953
Covalima	74.5	74.2	1.8	1.7	787	45.9	45.1	787
Dili	61.7	52.4	1.3	1.1	2,016	22.9	18.5	2,010
Ermera	52.4	51.3	1.1	1.1	1,175	22.8	22.3	1,175
Lautem	76.0	73.8	1.8	1.8	695	44.7	43.3	695
Liquiçá	67.3	65.6	1.7	1.7	721	35.7	34.6	720
Manatuto	73.8	73.2	1.8	1.8	505	38.2	37.6	505
Manufahi	73.2	72.3	2.0	2.0	556	37.6	37.2	554
SAR of Oecussi	88.2	87.3	2.1	2.0	883	55.8	54.9	880
Viqueque	70.8	70.1	1.7	1.7	798	40.0	39.5	798
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	56.6	55.8	1.1	1.1	2,802	30.0	29.7	2,799
Second	68.1	67.0	1.5	1.5	2,417	34.5	33.6	2,414
Middle	71.6	69.0	1.8	1.7	2,288	37.8	36.3	2,284
Fourth	78.2	73.6	2.1	1.9	2,079	42.0	38.9	2,077
Highest	62.4	53.8	1.7	1.4	1,916	30.1	24.7	1,914
Total	66.9	63.6	1.6	1.5	11,502	34.7	32.7	11,489

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Mass distribu-tion campaign	ANC visit	SISCa	Govern-ment health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/ market	Religious institution	Other	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
Type of net												
ITN[1]	34.0	14.8	40.0	6.1	0.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	17,290
Other[2]	3.3	1.2	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	85.5	0.1	4.5	1.5	100.0	1,048
Residence												
Urban	28.5	10.6	28.5	6.0	0.1	0.0	24.1	0.0	1.7	0.4	100.0	4,152
Rural	33.3	15.1	40.6	5.7	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	14,187
Municipality												
Aileu	18.0	10.5	68.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	744
Ainaro	47.6	7.4	41.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	677
Baucau	31.2	11.4	33.9	15.9	0.0	0.3	6.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,404
Bobonaro	23.0	19.3	30.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	25.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,432
Covalima	59.8	11.4	24.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,380
Dili	22.6	11.0	31.4	5.2	0.1	0.0	27.5	0.0	1.7	0.5	100.0	2,721
Ermera	30.2	26.7	28.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	1,296
Lautem	22.2	1.2	59.3	13.3	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	1,271
Liquiçá	50.1	25.5	22.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,236
Manatuto	40.4	26.7	19.6	11.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	915
Manufahi	4.9	1.7	91.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,098
SAR of Oecussi	59.0	12.9	22.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	2.3	0.1	100.0	1,828
Viqueque	9.9	20.0	52.6	14.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,338
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	37.5	17.4	38.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	3,124
Second	33.3	14.7	41.5	6.6	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,724
Middle	32.6	14.3	41.0	4.7	0.0	0.2	6.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	4,015
Fourth	32.6	13.4	36.0	6.5	0.1	0.0	10.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	4,292
Highest	24.6	10.6	31.6	6.6	0.1	0.0	24.7	0.0	1.4	0.3	100.0	3,182
Total	32.2	14.1	37.9	5.8	0.1	0.0	8.8	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	18,338

ANC = Antenatal care; SISCa = *Servisu Integrado du Saude Comunidade* (Integrated Community Health Services)
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.
[2] Any net that is not an ITN

Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by number of ITNs the household owns, according to number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey								
Number of ITNs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	Total
0	52.4	43.7	36.6	33.8	33.4	32.8	34.2	35.7	35.0
1	34.3	25.3	19.8	18.2	14.2	11.9	11.5	11.0	13.9
2	8.7	23.7	28.9	28.4	26.7	24.7	21.1	15.1	21.9
3	3.7	4.1	9.7	12.0	15.6	17.2	17.3	14.4	14.4
4	0.7	2.5	3.7	6.3	8.6	11.4	11.3	15.4	10.7
5	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	3.4	5.1	2.6
6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.5	1.2
7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	755	2,121	4,164	6,515	8,755	10,157	8,509	18,984	59,960
Percent with access to an ITN[1,2]	47.6	56.3	56.8	57.1	52.7	51.0	46.1	39.3	48.1

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.
[2] Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to 2 people

Table 12.4 Access to an ITN

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage with access to an ITN[1, 2]
Residence	
Urban	37.2
Rural	52.1
Municipality	
Aileu	53.5
Ainaro	35.1
Baucau	51.9
Bobonaro	43.7
Covalima	62.1
Dili	32.3
Ermera	37.7
Lautem	59.2
Liquiçá	51.0
Manatuto	55.8
Manufahi	57.6
SAR of Oecussi	73.3
Viqueque	55.0
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	42.8
Second	50.4
Middle	53.4
Fourth	55.7
Highest	37.9
Total	48.1

[1] Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to 2 people
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Table 12.5 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Household population			Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons
Age					
<5	58.5	55.4	7,625	79.1	5,361
5-14	46.6	44.0	16,980	67.3	11,167
15-34	48.3	45.3	18,025	70.0	11,762
35-49	55.8	52.9	7,697	80.8	5,072
50+	48.5	46.4	9,436	76.5	5,740
Don't know/Missing	32.1	29.1	197	61.0	95
Sex					
Male	47.1	44.7	30,022	69.4	19,447
Female	53.0	50.0	29,938	76.2	19,750
Residence					
Urban	44.0	37.3	16,274	66.9	9,267
Rural	52.3	51.1	43,687	74.6	29,930
Municipality					
Aileu	54.4	53.3	2,339	71.0	1,760
Ainaro	37.6	36.7	3,066	72.4	1,553
Baucau	48.9	47.0	6,984	70.7	4,652
Bobonaro	53.4	45.7	4,780	77.5	2,815
Covalima	62.2	61.8	3,518	80.5	2,700
Dili	39.7	33.0	12,359	63.9	6,571
Ermera	40.1	39.2	5,777	72.6	3,117
Lautem	65.6	63.8	3,365	84.0	2,556
Liquiçá	54.9	54.1	3,951	81.4	2,630
Manatuto	60.1	59.6	2,778	78.9	2,106
Manufahi	58.1	57.6	3,184	76.9	2,389
SAR of Oecussi	53.3	52.6	3,876	58.7	3,472
Viqueque	56.2	55.7	3,982	77.2	2,874
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	40.8	40.5	11,991	68.4	7,099
Second	52.1	51.3	12,018	75.5	8,176
Middle	55.5	53.4	12,030	75.7	8,510
Fourth	58.8	55.1	12,008	75.0	8,881
Highest	42.9	36.2	11,913	67.4	6,531
Total	50.0	47.3	59,960	72.8	39,197

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Table 12.6 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs[1] used last night	Number of ITNs[1]
Residence		
Urban	82.3	3,550
Rural	79.2	13,837
Municipality		
Aileu	84.0	727
Ainaro	81.6	659
Baucau	72.0	2,304
Bobonaro	87.1	1,219
Covalima	81.2	1,372
Dili	84.0	2,283
Ermera	84.3	1,266
Lautem	83.9	1,227
Liquiçá	85.1	1,211
Manatuto	87.2	908
Manufahi	79.4	1,086
SAR of Oecussi	58.3	1,802
Viqueque	86.5	1,323
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	74.6	3,092
Second	81.3	3,672
Middle	81.8	3,870
Fourth	80.9	4,028
Highest	79.3	2,725
Total	79.8	17,387

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under five years of age who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and among children under five years of age in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Children under age 5 in all households			Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children
Age in months					
<12	65.9	62.6	1,474	83.9	1,105
12-23	62.6	59.7	1,565	82.3	1,141
24-35	55.3	51.8	1,515	77.5	1,020
36-47	55.5	52.4	1,582	76.8	1,082
48-59	53.2	50.5	1,490	74.6	1,014
Sex					
Male	58.5	55.3	3,958	79.1	2,778
Female	58.5	55.5	3,668	79.2	2,583
Residence					
Urban	55.2	47.1	2,097	76.8	1,310
Rural	59.7	58.5	5,529	79.9	4,051
Municipality					
Aileu	61.6	60.5	294	73.5	242
Ainaro	40.7	39.7	391	76.7	202
Baucau	64.2	62.8	825	81.4	637
Bobonaro	61.0	53.5	659	83.2	423
Covalima	63.8	63.6	435	79.2	349
Dili	51.9	43.1	1,606	75.1	946
Ermera	48.2	47.7	738	76.4	460
Lautem	68.6	67.1	436	84.5	346
Liquiçá	63.3	62.1	528	89.1	368
Manatuto	64.4	63.5	356	82.2	276
Manufahi	63.5	62.9	396	82.8	301
SAR of Oecussi	61.8	61.3	485	67.1	443
Viqueque	64.5	64.2	476	83.2	367
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	49.6	49.2	1,581	74.9	1,038
Second	59.6	58.7	1,567	80.0	1,149
Middle	65.4	62.7	1,496	82.5	1,139
Fourth	65.9	62.6	1,498	82.6	1,139
Highest	52.4	43.9	1,483	74.1	896
Total	58.5	55.4	7,625	79.1	5,361

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Table 12.8 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentages of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households			Among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women
Residence					
Urban	56.8	50.0	235	71.5	164
Rural	67.2	65.5	441	83.7	345
Municipality					
Aileu	(81.2)	(81.2)	19	(97.1)	16
Ainaro	(55.9)	(45.5)	29	*	15
Baucau	(66.1)	(65.0)	66	(79.3)	54
Bobonaro	(63.5)	(58.3)	48	(81.6)	34
Covalima	(89.8)	(89.8)	41	(97.1)	38
Dili	52.8	46.2	199	67.9	135
Ermera	(52.5)	(48.6)	41	*	28
Lautem	(67.4)	(64.4)	32	(85.4)	24
Liquiçá	68.2	68.2	47	(91.6)	35
Manatuto	78.4	78.4	37	92.9	32
Manufahi	(63.4)	(62.2)	25	(83.8)	19
SAR of Oecussi	(73.0)	(70.8)	52	(72.4)	51
Viqueque	60.3	60.3	40	(83.9)	29
Education					
No education	62.0	58.7	122	88.7	81
Primary	65.9	59.3	104	70.8	88
Secondary	65.0	63.6	372	81.8	289
More than secondary	56.2	46.8	78	69.7	52
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	61.2	60.2	108	74.8	87
Second	68.6	64.8	129	86.1	97
Middle	71.7	67.3	123	88.0	94
Fourth	67.3	64.5	167	79.3	136
Highest	50.1	45.2	150	70.4	96
Total	63.6	60.1	676	79.8	510

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Table 12.9 Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Number of children
Age in months						
<12	13.4	1,463	59.5	26.5	20.7	196
12-23	17.8	1,456	54.5	24.6	21.8	259
24-35	14.1	1,364	61.4	32.1	27.2	192
36-47	9.7	1,413	55.2	32.8	26.3	138
48-59	10.6	1,373	57.8	29.9	29.4	146
Sex						
Male	13.6	3,657	55.8	29.9	25.1	497
Female	12.7	3,411	59.6	27.2	23.9	433
Residence						
Urban	15.8	2,045	69.0	34.5	26.3	323
Rural	12.1	5,024	51.5	25.5	23.6	607
Municipality						
Aileu	15.9	271	66.8	33.7	33.9	43
Ainaro	12.5	358	46.1	14.3	15.9	45
Baucau	7.9	727	(56.0)	(18.4)	(11.9)	57
Bobonaro	8.6	617	53.6	35.5	27.1	53
Covalima	9.9	405	(68.4)	(43.0)	(40.7)	40
Dili	16.5	1,596	70.1	34.1	23.8	263
Ermera	14.1	664	28.4	7.8	9.0	94
Lautem	9.3	399	(58.9)	(42.0)	(23.8)	37
Liquiçá	20.6	467	43.7	27.9	36.4	96
Manatuto	9.9	332	71.9	43.6	52.5	33
Manufahi	9.4	360	55.0	9.6	23.5	34
SAR of Oecussi	20.2	438	54.9	27.5	18.4	88
Viqueque	10.7	435	70.2	37.0	27.7	47
Mother's education						
No education	11.1	1,771	50.1	23.0	18.8	196
Primary	13.2	1,292	61.8	28.4	23.6	170
Secondary	14.1	3,373	55.0	28.5	25.1	477
More than secondary	13.7	633	80.3	42.5	36.4	86
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	12.1	1,416	44.5	18.9	17.5	171
Second	10.4	1,444	51.2	30.1	23.8	150
Middle	15.0	1,389	55.2	25.4	21.5	208
Fourth	14.1	1,424	61.7	28.0	26.3	201
Highest	14.4	1,397	71.8	39.9	32.4	201
Total	13.2	7,069	57.6	28.6	24.5	930

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector, shop, and "other". Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

Table 12.10 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	51.9	89.6
National hospital	3.0	5.2
Referral hospital	5.6	9.6
Community health centre	19.1	33.0
Health post	23.0	39.7
SISCa post	0.8	1.4
Other public sector	0.4	0.7
Private sector	4.9	8.5
Private hospital/ clinic	3.1	5.3
Pharmacy	0.8	1.4
Private doctor	0.4	0.7
Mobile clinic	0.2	0.4
Other private medical sector	0.4	0.7
Other private sector	1.1	1.9
Shop	0.8	1.3
Traditional practitioner	0.4	0.6
Other	0.5	0.9
Number of children	930	539

SISCa = *Servisu Integrado du Saude Comunidade* (Integrated Community Health Services)

Table 12.11 Hemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with hemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Hemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Age in months		
6-8	2.1	81
9-11	5.3	90
12-17	2.9	264
18-23	3.4	199
24-35	1.6	447
36-47	0.6	476
48-59	0.6	458
Sex		
Male	1.6	1,077
Female	1.8	939
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	1.6	1,784
Not interviewed but in household	0.9	71
Not interviewed, and not in the household[1]	2.8	161
Residence		
Urban	0.6	488
Rural	2.0	1,527
Municipality		
Aileu	0.9	68
Ainaro	2.2	121
Baucau	4.5	224
Bobonaro	0.3	180
Covalima	0.9	132
Dili	0.3	365
Ermera	0.0	159
Lautem	1.4	122
Liquiçá	7.0	164
Manatuto	2.1	89
Manufahi	0.0	116
SAR of Oecussi	1.0	115
Viqueque	0.9	162
Mother's education [2]		
No education	1.0	485
Primary	1.9	388
Secondary	2.0	828
More than secondary	0.0	154
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	1.1	415
Second	2.2	442
Middle	1.5	411
Fourth	2.4	397
Highest	1.0	351
Total	1.7	2,016

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anemia is based on hemoglobin levels and is adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC, 1998). Hemoglobin is measured in grams per deciliter (g/dl).

[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[2] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR

13

Key Findings

- ***Heard of HIV or AIDS:*** 47% of women and 66% of men have heard of HIV or AIDS.
- ***Comprehensive knowledge of HIV:*** 10% of women and 16% of men have comprehensive knowledge of the virus.
- ***Awareness of HIV testing:*** 7% of women and 26% of men know where to get an HIV test.
- ***Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI):*** *12*% of men and 9% of women reported an STI or symptom of an STI.

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) attacks the immune system, the body's natural defense against illness. As it progresses, infecting more cells, HIV develops into acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The symptoms of HIV/AIDS can differ from person-to-person, and some people may remain asymptomatic for years. HIV can spread through sexual contact, through the transfer of bodily fluids including blood and breast milk, and from mother to child during pregnancy or delivery. HIV is preventable and treatable as a chronic condition, and can be detected by testing.

Since the start of the epidemic, 78 million people have contracted HIV worldwide and there have been 35 million AIDS deaths.[1] Enormous efforts are undertaken to prevent new infections and to treat existing ones. In 2016, the annual rate of new HIV infections has declined by 16% to 1.8 million, and global coverage of life-saving anti-retroviral therapy (ART) reached 53%.[2]

Timor-Leste has a low prevalence of HIV, less than 1% in the general population.[3] It is under 5% among "key populations", considered to be at higher risk, such as commercial sex workers, men who have sex with men, and injecting drug users. The first case of HIV in the country was reported in 2003.

This chapter presents information about HIV/AIDS knowledge, prevention, and discrimination. Risky sexual behavior, such as paid sex, is covered, as well as male circumcision and prior HIV testing rates. Respondents in the TLDHS were asked if they have a sexually transmitted infection (STIs), related symptoms, and whether they sought treatment. Findings in this chapter first refer to adults age 15-49, and conclude with a focus on young people age 15-24.

13.1 HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE, TRANSMISSION, AND PREVENTION METHODS

Results show that knowledge of HIV is not universal—47% of women and 66% of men age 15-49 have heard of HIV or AIDS **(Table 13.1)**; knowledge of prevention methods is fairly low. Twenty-nine percent of women and 52% of men age 15-49 know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV with

[1] http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/fact-sheet
[2] http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/campaigns/globalAIDSupdate2017
[3] Global AIDS Response Progress Report Timor-Leste (**here**)

consistent condom use. Thirty-four percent of women and 54% of men know that limiting sex to one uninfected partner who also has no other partners reduces the risk of contracting HIV **(Table 13.2)**.

Trends: The 2009-10 TLDHS assessed that 44% of women and 61% of men age 15-49 had heard of HIV or AIDS, compared with the 47% and 66% in 2016 **(Figure 13.1)**. The percentage of women and men who know both prevention methods (consistent condom use and limiting partner choice) was 27% among women and 42% among men in 2009-10, compared with the 26% of women and 47% of men in 2016 **(Figure 13.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban residents (72% of women and 87% of men) are much more likely than rural residents (34% of women and 56% of men) to have heard of HIV or AIDS **(Table 13.1)**.
- The proportion of women and men who have heard of HIV differs widely across municipalities. Women in Dili (73%) are most likely to have heard of HIV compared to women in Viqueque (17%) **(Figure 13.3)**.
- The proportion of people who have heard of HIV or AIDS increases steadily with increasing education, from a low of 19% of women with no education to a high of 90% of women with the most education, and a low of 39% of men with no education to a high of 97% of men with the most education.

Figure 13.1 **Trends in HIV awareness**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS

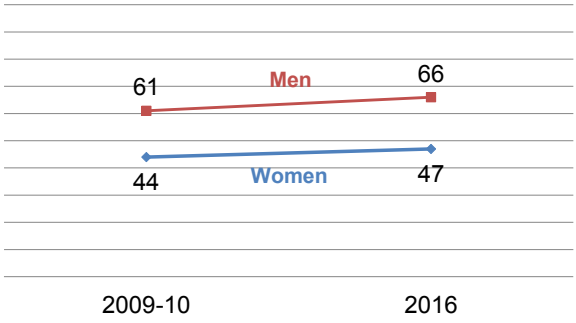


Figure 13.2 **Trends in HIV prevention knowledge**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who say that HIV can be prevented by consistent condom use and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner

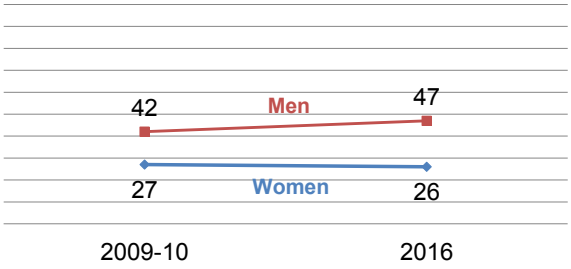
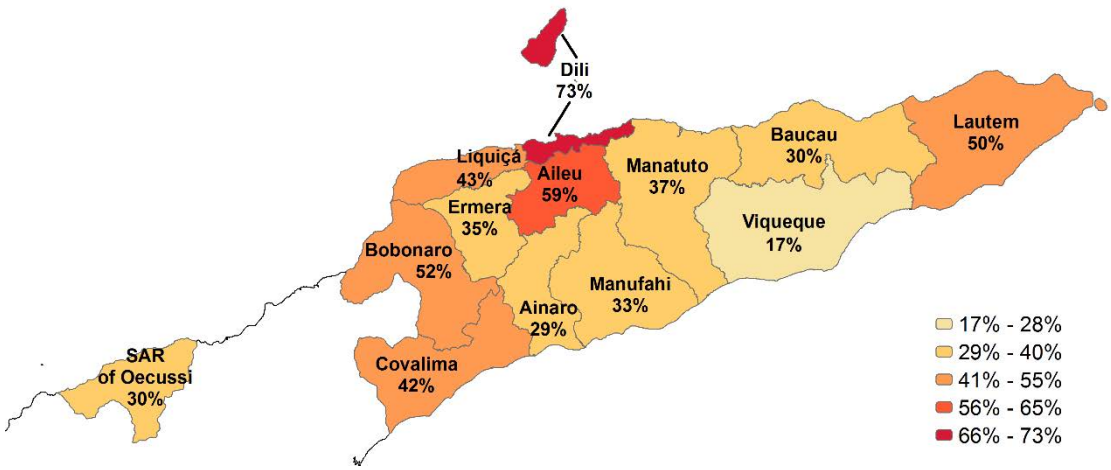


Figure 13.3 **Have heard of HIV or AIDS by municipality**

Percentage of women 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS



- The proportion of people who have heard of HIV or AIDS increases steadily with increasing wealth.
- Knowledge of both HIV prevention methods increases with increasing education and wealth, but with large differences between the lowest and highest groups. For example, women with more than secondary

education are 9 times more likely than women with no education to know that condom use and limiting sexual intercourse to 1 uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chances of getting HIV. Men in the highest wealth quintile are twice as likely to know this information as men in the lowest quintile **(Table 13.2)**.

- Knowledge of condom use varies considerably across municipalities. Women (7%) and men (13%) in Viqueque are least likely to know that consistent condom use reduces the chances of getting HIV. Women and men in Dili (55% and 75% respectively) are the most likely to know.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

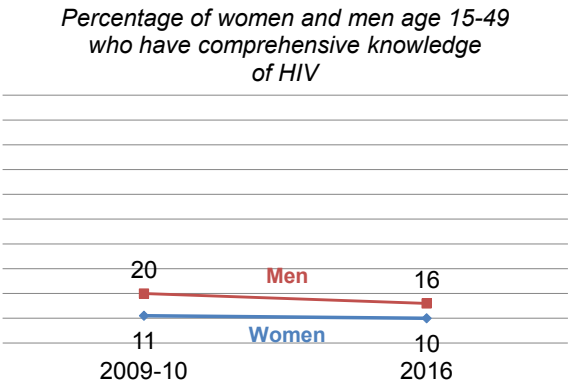
Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15-24 and 15-49

Results from the 2016 TLDHS show that only 10% of women and 16% of men have comprehensive knowledge of the virus **(Table 13.3)**. In Timor-Leste, the 2 most common misconceptions about transmission of HIV that are components of the comprehensive knowledge of HIV indicator are that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites or by sharing food with an infected person.

Trends: The 2009-10 TLDHS assessed that 11% of women and 20% of men had comprehensive knowledge of HIV, compared with 10% and 16% of women and men in the 2016 TLDHS **(Figure 13.4)**.

Figure 13.4 **Trends in comprehensive HIV knowledge**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who responded correctly to prompted questions about HIV is lower than men. For example, 28% of women versus 41% of men know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 29% of women versus 44% of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing clothes with a person who has HIV.

- Comprehensive knowledge of HIV is lowest among teens (6% of teen women and 13% of teen men) and people in their forties (5% of women and 14% of men).

13.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission is a critical component in reducing the risks of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child while pregnant, during delivery, or by breastfeeding, and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

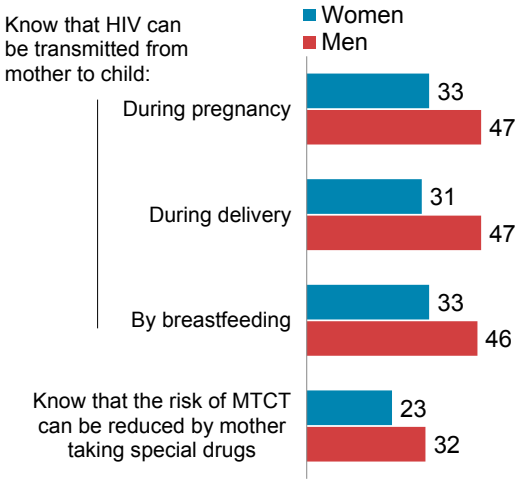
In Timor-Leste, 29% of women and 42% of men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, at the time of delivery, and while breastfeeding **(Table 13.4** and **Figure 13.5)**. Twenty-three percent of women and 32% of men respondents know that risk of MTCT can be reduced if the mother takes special drugs.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 15-19 and 40-49 are the least likely to know about the 3 modes of MTCT (22% and 23%, respectively).
- The proportion of respondents who know the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs ranges from a low of 16% among women age 40-49 to a high of 37% among men age 30-39.

Figure 13.5 **Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



13.3 Discriminatory Attitudes towards People Living with HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination against people infected with HIV can adversely affect people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) in treatment programs. Reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say:

1) they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV, or

2) who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Among those who have heard of HIV or AIDS, women are more likely than men to hold discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Sixty percent of women and 41% of men do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative **(Table 13.5)**. Sixty-eight percent of women and 49% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV. The proportions of women and men age 15-49 who report either or both of these attitudes and are considered to hold discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV are 76% and 55% of women and men who have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- 68%-85% of women and 50%-62% of men hold discriminatory attitudes across all education and wealth classifications.
- The percent of the population holding discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV differs more across municipalities than it does across age groups, residence, education, or wealth.

- Women in Lautem, Liquiçá, and Manatuto are the most likely to hold discriminatory attitudes (90%-94%); men in Covalima are the most likely among men to hold discriminatory attitudes (92%). Women in Manufahi (39%) and men in Ermera (29%), Manufahi (34%), and Baucau (28%) are the least likely to hold discriminatory attitudes.

13.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Information on sexual behavior contributes to our understanding of how the virus might spread in the population. The TLDHS asked respondents about their sexual encounters in the previous 12 months and how many sexual partners they have had over their lifetime.

Less than 1% of women and 3% of men age 15-49 had sexual intercourse with more than 1 partner in the past 12 months (**Table 13.6.1** and **Table 13.6.2)**. Among those who had sexual intercourse with more than 1 partner, 6% of women and 24% of men used a condom. However, those who used a condom when they had sexual intercourse with a person who was neither their spouse nor lived with them was higher, 21% of women and 30% of men. Among respondents age 15-49 who have ever had sexual intercourse, women have had 1.8 partners over their lifetime and men have had 2.5 partners over their lifetime, on average.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their spouse nor lived with them increases steadily with increasing education, from 7% up to 23%.
- Women in Lautem and men in Bobonaro report the highest number of lifetime partners (4.9 and 3.8, respectively).

13.5 Paid Sex

Among men who have had sexual intercourse, the percentage who report ever having paid for sex is the same as the percentage who report having paid for sex in the past 12 months, 4% **(Table 13.7)**. Thirty-nine percent of men who paid for sex in the last 12 months used a condom during their last encounter.

Trends: Among men who have ever had sexual intercourse, the 4% of men reporting having paid for sex is similar in level to that reported in the 2009-10 TDHS: 5%.

13.6 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices so that they can remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, to access care, and to receive treatment.

13.6.1 Awareness of HIV Testing Services and Experience with HIV Testing

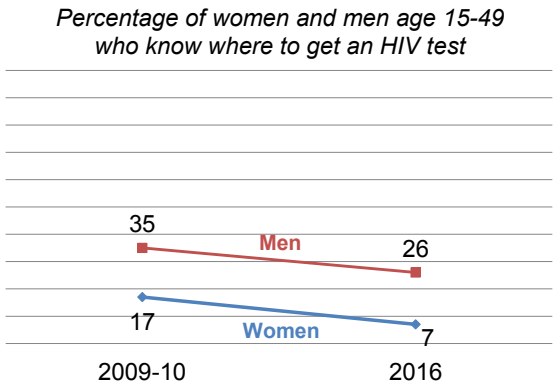
To assess awareness and coverage of HIV testing services, TLDHS respondents were asked whether they had ever been tested for HIV. If they said they had, they were asked whether they received the results of their last test and where they had been tested. If they were never tested, they were asked whether they knew a place where they could go to be tested.

Few respondents (7% of women and 26% of men age 15-49) know where to get an HIV test **(Tables 13.8.1** and **13.8.2)**.

Overall, 3% of women and men age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV and received their test results. Most people, 96% of women and men, have never been tested for HIV.

Trends: Comparing the results of the 2016 TLDHS with the 2009-10 TLDHS, the proportion of respondents who know where to get an HIV test has declined from 17% to 7% among women and from 35% to 26% among men **(Figure 13.6)**.

***Figure 13.6* Trends in knowledge of HIV testing locations**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban residents are more likely to know where to get an HIV test than rural residents.
- Urban women and men are just as likely to have been tested for HIV and receive the results of their last test (5%).
- 38% of men in Aileu, Dili, Ermera, and Liquiçá know where to get an HIV test. Only in Aileu and Dili does the percentage of women who know where to get an HIV test exceed 10% (15% in Aileu and 11% in Dili).
- 12% of women and 12% of men with more than secondary education have ever been tested for HIV, above the national average.

13.6.2 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Screening for HIV in pregnant women is a key tool in reducing transmission of HIV from a mother to her child. **Table 13.9** shows that 6% of women who gave birth during the 2 years preceding the survey received HIV counseling during antenatal care. Two percent of women who were tested for HIV did not receive their test results. Overall, among all women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 4% received HIV counseling during antenatal care, were tested for HIV, and received the results of their test.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in Aileu and Dili are more likely than women in other municipalities to get HIV counseling during antenatal care, get tested for HIV, and receive their test result (10% and 15%, respectively).
- Women with more than secondary education and women in the highest wealth quintile are most likely to get HIV counseling during antenatal care, get tested for HIV, and receive their test result (18% and 15%, respectively).

13.7 Male Circumcision

Male circumcision, the surgical removal of the skin covering the tip of the penis, has been associated with a lower risk of HIV transmission from women to men. Male respondents were asked if they were circumcised. Overall, 9% of men report that they are circumcised **(Table 13.10)**.

Trends: Although the prevalence of circumcision shows a decline among younger men, the 9% national figure is higher than the 6% reported in the 2009-10 TLDHS national estimate of male circumcision prevalence.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Male circumcision is practiced traditionally among the Atoni Meto in SAR of Oecussi, where prevalence is highest (59%), followed by Manufahi (19%), and Bobonaro (11%). Prevalence in other municipalities ranges from 1% to 9%.

13.8 Self-Reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

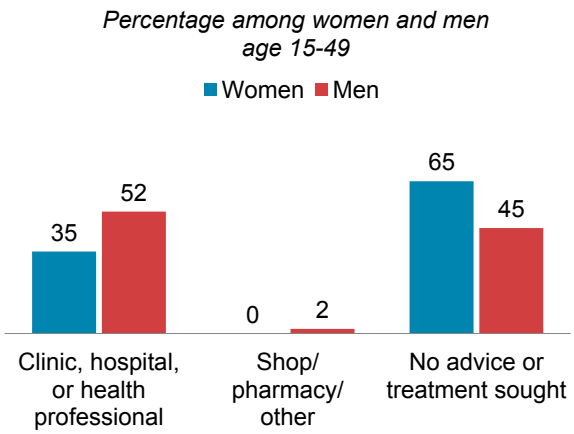
Respondents who have ever had sex are asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Respondents who ever had sex were asked whether they had a sexually transmitted infection, or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months before the survey. Four percent of women reported having an STI **(Table 13.11)**, which is on par with the average self-reported prevalence of STI among women across 64 DHS countries (3.9). Women in Timor-Leste are less likely than women in most other DHS countries to report symptoms of an STI, resulting in 9% of women reporting having an STI and/or symptom of an STI, lower than the 14% average across 64 DHS countries. Eight percent of men reported having an STI, which is higher than the average across 59 DHS countries (2.7%) and above the previous TLDHS (0.7%). Men in Timor-Leste are as likely to report a symptom of an STI as are men in 59 DHS countries, but with higher reporting of an STI, the percentage of men reporting an STI and/or symptom of an STI (12%) is double the average across 59 other countries, and higher than the 4% reported in the previous TLDHS.

Many respondents did not seek advice or treatment for STIs in Timor-Leste. Sixty-five percent of women and 45% of men reported not doing so **(Table 13.12** and **Figure 13.7)**.

Figure 13.7 **Source of advice or treatment for STIs**



13.9 HIV/AIDS-Related Knowledge and Behavior among Young People

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15-24 and also assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviors that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

13.9.1 Knowledge

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial to enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviors. In Timor-Leste, 8% of young women age 15-24 and 15% of young men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (defined as knowing that both consistent condom use and limiting sexual intercourse to 1 uninfected partner are HIV prevention methods, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the 2 most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission) **(Table 13.13)**. The proportion of young people with comprehensive knowledge increases with increasing age and education level. Urban young people are more likely than their rural counterparts to have comprehensive knowledge.

13.9.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

In Timor-Leste, 2% of young women and men age 15-24 reported having sex before age 15 **(Table 13.14)**. Among 18-24 year-olds, 15% of young women and 16% of young men reported having sex before age 18.

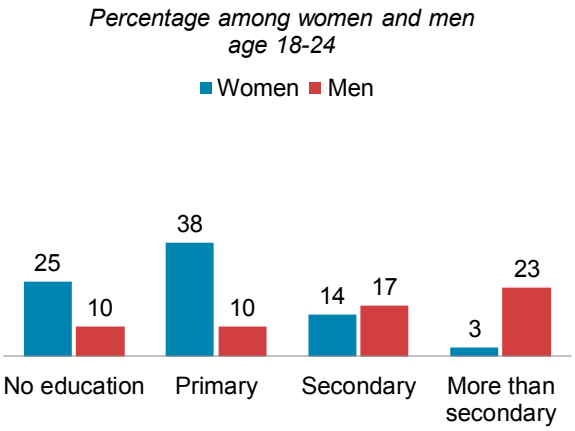
Trends: The proportion of young women and men who have had sex by age 15 and by age 18 is not dissimilar from the proportions reported in the 2009-10 TLDHS, although the proportion of 18-24 year-old men who had sex by age 18 increased from 10% to 16%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban young men are almost twice as likely to have sexual intercourse before age 18 as their rural counterparts. This tendency is reversed among young women, with rural young women being more than twice as likely to engage in sex before age 18 as their urban counterparts.

- The percentage of young women who have had sex before age 18 generally decreases with increasing education. The pattern is the reverse among young men, the percentage having had sex before age 18 increases with increasing education **(Figure 13.8)**.

Figure 13.8 **First sex before age 18 by level of education**



13.9.3 Premarital Sex

Most young women age 15-24 (98%) and 80% of young men reported they have never engaged in sexual intercourse **(Table 13.15)**. Among young women, the percent remains consistently above 90% across age groups, residence, and education level. Urban young men (67%) and those with more than secondary education (45%) are the least likely to have not yet had sexual intercourse.

13.9.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Almost no young women (0.1%) and very few young men (3%) reported having 2 or more sexual partners in the past 12 months **(Tables 13.16.1** and **13.16.2)**. One percent of young women and 15% of young men reported having intercourse recently with a person who was neither their spouse nor lived with them. Of these, 27% of young women and 30% of young men reported using a condom at their last encounter.

13.9.5 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services. In Timor-Leste, among young people who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, 2% of young women and men have been tested for HIV and received the results of that test **(Table 13.17)**.

List of Tables

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behavior, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1** **Have heard of HIV or AIDS**
- **Table 13.2** **Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**
- **Table 13.3** **Comprehensive knowledge about HIV**
- **Table 13.4** **Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
- **Table 13.5** **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 13.6.1** **Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women**
- **Table 13.6.2** **Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men**
- **Table 13.7** **Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse**
- **Table 13.8.1** **Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
- **Table 13.8.2** **Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**
- **Table 13.9** **Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV**
- **Table 13.10** **Male circumcision**
- **Table 13.11** **Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms**
- **Table 13.12** **Women and men seeking treatment for STIs**
- **Table 13.13** **Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people**
- **Table 13.14** **Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.15** **Premarital sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.16.1** **Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women**
- **Table 13.16.2** **Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Men**
- **Table 13.17** **Recent HIV tests among young people**

Table 13.1 Have heard of HIV or AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of respondents	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of respondents
Age				
15-24	51.0	1,765	64.4	1,690
15-19	43.8	984	57.6	1,001
20-24	60.0	782	74.2	689
25-29	50.7	692	72.4	539
30-39	47.0	982	73.2	918
40-49	33.6	866	59.9	928
Marital status				
Never married	52.4	1,567	66.6	2,043
Ever had sex	52.1	88	88.8	612
Never had sex	52.5	1,479	57.1	1,431
Married/Living together	43.5	2,628	66.1	2,003
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	35.5	110	(76.4)	29
Residence				
Urban	71.6	1,427	87.0	1,374
Rural	34.1	2,878	55.9	2,701
Municipality				
Aileu	58.5	169	83.3	174
Ainaro	29.4	189	41.4	184
Baucau	30.1	421	61.6	388
Bobonaro	52.2	327	61.5	305
Covalima	42.4	262	79.4	234
Dili	73.0	1,105	86.4	1,098
Ermera	35.4	394	55.6	350
Lautem	50.4	219	51.0	188
Liquiçá	43.2	280	74.4	255
Manatuto	36.5	187	48.5	177
Manufahi	33.2	215	68.8	225
SAR of Oecussi	30.2	250	57.6	212
Viqueque	16.7	287	28.2	285
Education				
No education	19.2	988	39.2	772
Primary	26.4	641	51.4	736
Secondary	55.1	2,194	74.4	2,063
More than secondary	90.3	481	97.4	504
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	17.7	692	40.8	648
Second	29.6	841	53.8	823
Middle	42.4	836	64.1	809
Fourth	54.4	941	76.5	844
Highest	76.9	995	87.7	950
Total 15-49	46.5	4,305	66.4	4,075
50-59	na	na	50.1	547
Total 15-59	na	na	64.5	4,622

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of men
Age								
15-24	30.3	36.7	25.5	1,765	48.3	50.2	43.1	1,690
15-19	23.6	30.4	19.6	984	40.7	42.6	35.5	1,001
20-24	38.8	44.6	32.9	782	59.4	61.1	54.2	689
25-29	34.9	38.7	30.7	692	58.1	62.7	54.5	539
30-39	33.1	37.5	30.5	982	58.3	59.8	52.8	918
40-49	19.0	23.0	16.2	866	46.8	50.0	43.9	928
Residence								
Urban	51.8	58.6	45.7	1,427	71.7	73.1	65.0	1,374
Rural	18.3	22.5	15.7	2,878	41.3	44.2	37.8	2,701
Municipality								
Aileu	31.0	34.2	23.9	169	67.6	71.9	64.4	174
Ainaro	14.6	16.7	12.1	189	29.0	32.3	24.8	184
Baucau	22.2	25.5	20.3	421	53.6	51.4	48.2	388
Bobonaro	30.2	39.5	26.4	327	45.9	52.0	44.8	305
Covalima	21.9	29.3	19.1	262	23.4	26.2	20.4	234
Dili	54.8	60.8	48.3	1,105	74.9	74.4	67.1	1,098
Ermera	13.7	17.5	8.7	394	50.7	46.5	42.8	350
Lautem	24.0	33.4	21.8	219	36.9	39.8	35.7	188
Liquiçá	21.3	25.5	17.9	280	62.1	69.0	59.7	255
Manatuto	18.2	21.6	14.9	187	33.2	40.1	30.1	177
Manufahi	26.7	30.3	26.0	215	38.9	46.9	36.4	225
SAR of Oecussi	21.5	24.9	20.1	250	53.9	53.1	50.0	212
Viqueque	6.9	9.3	5.9	287	13.4	26.3	13.4	285
Education								
No education	8.3	10.2	6.7	988	27.6	28.8	25.0	772
Primary	11.9	16.8	10.4	641	37.6	40.9	34.4	736
Secondary	34.7	41.0	30.1	2,194	57.1	59.0	51.0	2,063
More than secondary	72.0	77.8	64.1	481	85.8	91.0	82.5	504
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	9.2	9.4	7.6	692	29.9	31.6	26.2	648
Second	14.3	18.5	11.9	841	41.2	43.8	37.0	823
Middle	23.5	28.0	20.4	836	43.8	47.8	40.5	809
Fourth	32.5	40.3	28.5	941	60.4	61.2	55.2	844
Highest	58.2	65.1	51.4	995	73.9	76.7	68.1	950
Total 15-49	29.4	34.4	25.6	4,305	51.5	53.9	47.0	4,075
50-59	na	na	na	na	36.3	39.4	32.7	547
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	49.7	52.2	45.3	4,622

na = Not applicable
[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners

Table 13.3 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Age	Percentage of respondents who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV[2]	Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing clothes with a person who has HIV	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV			
				WOMEN			
15-24	28.4	30.9	30.5	30.3	13.2	7.7	1,765
15-19	23.9	27.0	23.8	24.0	11.3	5.9	984
20-24	34.1	35.8	38.8	38.3	15.6	9.9	782
25-29	33.0	33.0	33.9	34.7	18.3	14.7	692
30-39	30.5	30.6	31.0	31.0	17.0	13.2	982
40-49	21.6	20.3	19.5	20.9	9.8	5.3	866
Total 15-49	28.3	29.0	28.9	29.3	14.2	9.6	4,305
				MEN			
15-24	36.8	36.1	41.5	39.5	17.9	14.6	1,690
15-19	29.8	32.8	37.4	35.6	15.0	12.7	1,001
20-24	47.0	40.9	47.5	45.2	22.1	17.4	689
25-29	47.1	43.1	50.1	47.0	23.1	17.9	539
30-39	48.0	45.1	51.6	49.4	24.5	21.1	918
40-49	38.9	33.1	39.0	38.0	16.3	13.7	928
Total 15-49	41.1	38.4	44.4	42.4	19.7	16.3	4,075
50-59	27.2	31.8	31.2	32.7	13.8	10.4	547
Total 15-59	39.5	37.6	42.8	41.2	19.0	15.6	4,622

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person with HIV

[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, and percentage who know that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs, according to age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Age	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Number of respondents
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By all three means		
			WOMEN			
15-24	32.4	31.0	33.9	27.5	23.1	1,765
15-19	25.7	25.7	28.8	22.0	19.4	984
20-24	40.9	37.7	40.3	34.4	27.8	782
25-29	39.0	37.0	38.5	35.0	26.0	692
30-39	35.3	33.7	35.7	31.9	25.4	982
40-49	25.8	24.8	24.9	22.9	15.5	866
Total 15-49	32.8	31.3	33.2	28.8	22.6	4,305
			MEN			
15-24	41.0	39.8	40.7	37.1	27.5	1,690
15-19	33.1	31.7	33.0	29.4	23.5	1,001
20-24	52.5	51.6	51.8	48.2	33.3	689
25-29	53.6	54.3	54.0	48.9	34.4	539
30-39	54.8	54.9	52.9	48.6	36.7	918
40-49	46.3	46.2	44.3	41.9	33.1	928
Total 15-49	47.0	46.6	46.0	42.3	31.8	4,075
50-59	34.6	35.0	35.3	33.3	26.4	547
Total 15-59	45.5	45.2	44.8	41.2	31.1	4,622

Table 13.5 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age								
15-24	57.2	65.5	74.6	900	38.3	49.1	53.8	1,088
15-19	59.0	65.8	74.4	431	39.1	47.0	51.8	577
20-24	55.5	65.3	74.9	469	37.4	51.5	56.1	511
25-29	60.7	70.4	79.6	351	38.6	44.3	49.7	390
30-39	59.5	68.9	76.4	462	44.2	48.0	56.4	672
40-49	66.0	68.9	77.8	291	41.6	53.4	59.0	556
Marital status								
Never married	57.2	64.9	74.6	822	38.1	47.5	52.7	1,360
Ever had sex	(46.3)	(53.3)	(67.2)	46	37.4	51.7	57.9	543
Never had sex	57.8	65.6	75.0	776	38.6	44.8	49.3	817
Married/Living together	61.4	69.3	77.5	1,142	43.0	50.3	56.9	1,323
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	(59.6)	(77.4)	(81.1)	39	*	*	*	22
Residence								
Urban	51.3	64.5	73.0	1,022	37.4	48.0	54.9	1,195
Rural	68.2	70.9	79.9	982	42.9	49.8	55.0	1,510
Municipality								
Aileu	70.0	69.4	83.8	99	68.9	70.7	73.1	145
Ainaro	53.5	59.4	66.9	55	66.6	69.3	75.5	76
Baucau	63.6	64.2	71.9	127	17.1	27.8	34.8	239
Bobonaro	70.4	79.8	87.5	171	37.2	48.5	63.2	188
Covalima	74.4	72.3	84.6	111	87.4	85.5	91.5	186
Dili	45.5	61.6	71.1	807	26.6	39.0	45.7	948
Ermera	77.8	67.4	81.6	140	26.9	29.3	30.6	194
Lautem	81.0	88.4	90.5	110	48.3	59.4	64.5	96
Liquiçá	81.9	93.8	93.8	121	44.3	61.2	66.2	190
Manatuto	82.3	88.2	90.3	68	64.4	67.3	70.4	86
Manufahi	30.0	21.4	38.8	72	30.7	33.5	34.5	155
SAR of Oecussi	51.0	61.3	64.6	76	57.7	64.2	72.5	122
Viqueque	66.9	67.8	76.9	48	79.6	82.6	84.2	80
Education								
No education	68.8	73.5	81.1	190	38.5	44.0	49.9	302
Primary	72.3	74.4	84.9	169	44.4	56.9	61.8	378
Secondary	59.2	66.8	75.2	1,210	40.9	49.0	54.5	1,534
More than secondary	51.9	64.9	74.4	435	37.4	46.2	54.1	491

(Continued…)

Table 13.5—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	60.3	57.9	68.0	122	42.8	49.5	55.2	264
Second	73.0	71.2	81.7	249	42.5	47.4	50.6	443
Middle	67.5	70.7	80.3	354	43.2	53.8	58.8	518
Fourth	58.3	63.7	72.7	512	40.8	48.8	54.9	646
Highest	52.4	69.3	76.6	766	36.8	47.0	54.8	834
Total 15-49	59.6	67.6	76.4	2,003	40.5	49.0	54.9	2,705
50-59	na	na	na	na	43.0	46.1	53.6	274
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	40.7	48.8	54.8	2,979

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.6.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age									
15-24	0.1	1.2	5,149	*	7	26.5	62	1.8	1,350
15-19	0.0	0.7	2,985	*	1	*	21	1.6	255
20-24	0.3	1.9	2,165	*	6	(29.0)	42	1.8	1,095
25-29	0.3	1.2	2,011	*	7	(7.9)	23	1.7	1,585
30-39	0.5	0.7	2,913	*	14	*	21	1.8	2,623
40-49	0.4	0.2	2,534	*	10	*	5	1.7	2,339
Marital status									
Never married	0.1	1.5	4,615	*	4	21.8	71	1.4	170
Married or living together	0.4	0.4	7,697	(2.4)	35	(19.6)	31	1.8	7,452
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.1	2.9	294	*	0	*	9	1.7	275
Residence									
Urban	0.3	1.0	4,182	*	14	(20.0)	42	1.5	2,198
Rural	0.3	0.8	8,425	(9.6)	25	20.9	68	1.8	5,699
Municipality									
Aileu	0.7	0.8	524	*	4	*	4	1.5	297
Ainaro	0.0	0.1	515	*	0	*	0	2.0	334
Baucau	0.1	0.4	1,288	*	1	*	5	1.1	841
Bobonaro	0.4	2.1	946	*	4	*	20	1.6	684
Covalima	0.3	0.0	750	*	2	*	0	1.8	502
Dili	0.2	1.0	3,206	*	7	*	32	1.2	1,662
Ermera	0.3	0.1	1,178	*	3	*	2	1.2	730
Lautem	0.6	1.1	645	*	4	*	7	4.9	420
Liquiçá	0.3	0.7	757	*	2	*	5	1.0	492
Manatuto	0.2	0.2	555	*	1	*	1	2.4	370
Manufahi	0.6	3.6	676	*	4	(42.0)	24	1.2	452
SAR of Oecussi	0.4	0.9	778	*	3	*	7	1.6	579
Viqueque	0.6	0.3	791	*	5	*	3	3.8	533

(Continued…)

Table 13.6.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Education									
No education	0.4	0.6	2,741	*	12	*	18	1.6	2,291
Primary	0.3	0.6	1,922	*	7	*	12	1.8	1,483
Secondary	0.3	0.9	6,561	(10.1)	20	26.3	56	1.9	3,413
More than secondary	0.1	1.7	1,383	*	1	*	24	1.3	710
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.2	0.8	2,085	*	5	*	17	1.5	1,469
Second	0.4	0.8	2,287	*	8	*	17	2.0	1,569
Middle	0.3	0.8	2,423	*	8	(18.7)	20	1.9	1,605
Fourth	0.3	1.0	2,771	*	7	(14.9)	28	1.8	1,648
Highest	0.4	0.9	3,041	*	11	(31.1)	29	1.5	1,607
Total 15-49	0.3	0.9	12,607	(6.2)	39	20.6	111	1.8	7,897

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses and outliers.

Table 13.6.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age									
15-24	2.6	14.8	1,690	(25.0)	45	27.0	250	2.2	416
15-19	0.8	8.2	1,001	*	8	29.8	82	2.3	112
20-24	5.3	24.3	689	(17.1)	36	25.7	168	2.2	304
25-29	3.9	21.0	539	*	21	33.1	113	3.1	405
30-39	4.4	11.0	918	(25.0)	40	31.3	101	2.5	776
40-49	1.8	2.7	928	*	16	(41.0)	25	2.2	827
Marital status									
Never married	3.0	20.4	2,043	(44.0)	61	29.9	417	2.6	560
Married or living together	2.8	2.9	2,003	5.4	56	36.7	59	2.4	1,837
Divorced/separated/widowed	(16.7)	(49.2)	29	*	5	*	14	*	27
Type of union									
In polygynous union	*	*	23	*	5	*	5	*	18
In non-polygynous union	2.6	2.7	1,979	5.8	52	40.2	54	2.4	1,819
Not currently in union	3.2	20.8	2,072	40.7	66	29.1	431	2.6	587
Residence									
Urban	4.5	20.0	1,374	35.5	62	37.2	274	2.7	838
Rural	2.2	8.0	2,701	(12.9)	60	20.8	215	2.3	1,586
Municipality									
Aileu	1.1	6.9	174	*	2	(39.7)	12	2.0	93
Ainaro	1.5	7.1	184	*	3	*	13	2.7	125
Baucau	5.7	14.0	388	*	22	(31.9)	54	1.6	219
Bobonaro	6.3	13.9	305	*	19	(26.3)	42	3.8	201
Covalima	1.9	4.2	234	*	4	*	10	1.3	88
Dili	3.8	20.1	1,098	*	42	40.3	221	2.7	689
Ermera	1.4	3.7	350	*	5	*	13	2.4	191
Lautem	2.4	7.4	188	*	5	*	14	2.5	122
Liquiçá	2.4	13.7	255	*	6	(18.6)	35	2.6	170
Manatuto	1.5	4.0	177	*	3	*	7	1.4	96
Manufahi	0.1	17.2	225	*	0	9.5	39	1.5	143
SAR of Oecussi	4.3	10.6	212	*	9	(14.0)	23	2.9	140
Viqueque	0.6	2.6	285	*	2	*	7	3.1	148

(Continued…)

Table 13.6.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Education									
No education	1.9	6.5	772	*	15	(14.1)	50	2.1	537
Primary	2.4	8.1	736	*	17	17.8	59	2.3	493
Secondary	3.1	12.9	2,063	26.7	64	33.1	267	2.4	989
More than secondary	5.2	22.5	504	(39.8)	26	36.3	113	3.4	405
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.3	5.8	648	*	15	(6.2)	38	2.3	401
Second	2.8	7.6	823	*	23	12.9	62	2.4	476
Middle	1.1	9.0	809	*	9	26.9	73	2.1	473
Fourth	3.0	15.1	844	(9.2)	25	30.9	128	2.4	487
Highest	5.3	19.9	950	(38.8)	50	41.0	189	2.9	587
Total 15-49	3.0	12.0	4,075	24.4	122	30.0	490	2.5	2,424
50-59	0.5	2.3	547	*	3	*	13	2.4	492
Total 15-59	2.7	10.9	4,622	23.8	125	29.7	502	2.5	2,916

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses and outliers.

Table 13.7 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, according to age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Among all men:			Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months:	
Age	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse	Number of men
15-24	3.2	2.9	1,690	(39.6)	50
15-19	1.7	1.7	1,001	*	17
20-24	5.3	4.8	689	(34.1)	33
25-29	5.6	5.4	539	(38.5)	29
30-39	5.8	5.3	918	(39.8)	49
40-49	3.1	2.5	928	*	23
Total 15-49	4.1	3.7	4,075	40.2	151
50-59	3.0	2.2	547	*	12
Total 15-59	4.0	3.5	4,622	38.7	163

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.8.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-24	6.1	1.3	0.9	97.8	100.0	2.2	0.8	1,765
15-19	4.5	0.2	0.7	99.1	100.0	0.9	0.0	984
20-24	8.1	2.6	1.3	96.1	100.0	3.9	1.7	782
25-29	10.0	4.3	2.8	93.0	100.0	7.0	1.6	692
30-39	8.0	4.1	1.2	94.7	100.0	5.3	1.9	982
40-49	4.2	2.1	0.3	97.6	100.0	2.4	1.0	866
Marital status								
Never married	5.1	0.7	0.7	98.5	100.0	1.5	0.4	1,567
Ever had sex	5.4	2.5	0.7	96.8	100.0	3.2	1.2	88
Never had sex	5.1	0.6	0.7	98.6	100.0	1.4	0.4	1,479
Married/Living together	7.8	3.6	1.4	95.0	100.0	5.0	1.7	2,628
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	6.1	3.8	1.6	94.6	100.0	5.4	1.0	110
Residence								
Urban	11.4	5.0	1.8	93.2	100.0	6.8	2.4	1,427
Rural	4.5	1.4	0.8	97.8	100.0	2.2	0.6	2,878
Municipality								
Aileu	14.8	3.6	0.9	95.5	100.0	4.5	2.9	169
Ainaro	5.4	2.6	0.8	96.6	100.0	3.4	1.2	189
Baucau	4.7	0.9	1.5	97.6	100.0	2.4	0.9	421
Bobonaro	8.0	3.7	0.9	95.4	100.0	4.6	1.7	327
Covalima	5.5	0.7	0.7	98.6	100.0	1.4	0.3	262
Dili	11.1	5.3	1.7	93.0	100.0	7.0	2.1	1,105
Ermera	4.2	0.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	1.1	0.0	394
Lautem	6.8	2.8	1.5	95.8	100.0	4.2	0.2	219
Liquiçá	3.1	1.7	0.6	97.7	100.0	2.3	0.8	280
Manatuto	7.1	3.2	1.8	95.1	100.0	4.9	2.3	187
Manufahi	3.3	1.6	0.0	98.4	100.0	1.6	0.6	215
SAR of Oecussi	4.8	1.5	1.5	97.0	100.0	3.0	0.7	250
Viqueque	0.3	0.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	287
Education								
No education	1.3	0.4	0.1	99.6	100.0	0.4	0.4	988
Primary	3.0	1.1	1.0	97.9	100.0	2.1	0.4	641
Secondary	7.8	2.5	1.3	96.1	100.0	3.9	1.0	2,194
More than secondary	18.3	9.3	2.8	87.9	100.0	12.1	4.8	481
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.0	0.1	0.9	99.0	100.0	1.0	0.1	692
Second	3.3	0.7	0.6	98.6	100.0	1.4	0.5	841
Middle	5.2	1.1	1.4	97.5	100.0	2.5	0.4	836
Fourth	6.0	2.6	0.8	96.6	100.0	3.4	1.3	941
Highest	14.4	7.1	2.0	91.0	100.0	9.0	3.1	995
Total 15-49	6.8	2.6	1.2	96.3	100.0	3.7	1.2	4,305

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 13.8.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-24	21.3	1.1	0.9	98.0	100.0	2.0	0.7	1,690
15-19	16.7	0.5	1.0	98.5	100.0	1.5	0.3	1,001
20-24	27.8	2.0	0.8	97.2	100.0	2.8	1.3	689
25-29	32.1	4.1	0.8	95.1	100.0	4.9	3.0	539
30-39	28.9	4.1	1.1	94.8	100.0	5.2	2.2	918
40-49	27.8	3.1	1.5	95.4	100.0	4.6	1.9	928
Marital status								
Never married	24.6	2.0	0.9	97.1	100.0	2.9	1.3	2,043
Ever had sex	34.4	5.6	1.1	93.3	100.0	6.7	3.6	612
Never had sex	20.4	0.5	0.8	98.7	100.0	1.3	0.3	1,431
Married/Living together	27.3	3.3	1.2	95.5	100.0	4.5	2.0	2,003
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	(21.5)	(2.7)	(1.9)	(95.4)	100.0	(4.6)	(2.7)	29
Type of union								
In polygynous union	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	23
In non-polygynous union	27.2	3.2	1.2	95.5	100.0	4.5	1.9	1,979
Not currently in union	24.5	2.0	0.9	97.0	100.0	3.0	1.3	2,072
Residence								
Urban	34.7	5.0	0.2	94.8	100.0	5.2	3.3	1,374
Rural	21.4	1.4	1.5	97.1	100.0	2.9	0.8	2,701
Municipality								
Aileu	37.8	2.5	4.0	93.5	100.0	6.5	2.0	174
Ainaro	20.4	3.3	0.6	96.1	100.0	3.9	1.8	184
Baucau	14.5	1.9	0.4	97.7	100.0	2.3	1.3	388
Bobonaro	28.7	5.6	0.2	94.2	100.0	5.8	3.4	305
Covalima	20.2	1.3	1.0	97.7	100.0	2.3	0.4	234
Dili	37.4	4.6	0.1	95.3	100.0	4.7	3.4	1,098
Ermera	38.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	350
Lautem	5.0	0.6	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.4	188
Liquiçá	38.3	2.5	0.6	97.0	100.0	3.0	1.1	255
Manatuto	20.1	4.0	9.9	86.0	100.0	14.0	0.7	177
Manufahi	12.2	0.3	1.8	97.9	100.0	2.1	0.2	225
SAR of Oecussi	19.9	1.7	2.1	96.2	100.0	3.8	0.3	212
Viqueque	1.5	0.1	0.6	99.3	100.0	0.7	0.0	285
Education								
No education	14.4	0.3	0.4	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.3	772
Primary	16.4	1.0	0.7	98.3	100.0	1.7	0.5	736
Secondary	26.4	2.4	1.4	96.2	100.0	3.8	1.4	2,063
More than secondary	55.5	9.5	1.2	89.3	100.0	10.7	6.4	504
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	13.9	0.7	1.1	98.2	100.0	1.8	0.5	648
Second	22.9	1.0	1.8	97.2	100.0	2.8	0.3	823
Middle	22.1	1.9	0.7	97.4	100.0	2.6	1.1	809
Fourth	27.4	1.6	1.1	97.3	100.0	2.7	1.0	844
Highest	38.6	7.0	0.6	92.4	100.0	7.6	4.6	950
Total 15-49	25.9	2.6	1.1	96.3	100.0	3.7	1.6	4,075
50-59	19.4	0.9	0.7	98.4	100.0	1.6	0.8	547
Total 15-59	25.1	2.4	1.0	96.5	100.0	3.5	1.5	4,622

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 13.9 Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received HIV pretest counseling and percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counseling, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who received counseling on HIV during antenatal care[1]	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:			Percentage who received counseling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and the results	Number of women who gave birth in the past 2 years[2]
		Received results and received post-test counseling	Received results and did not receive post-test counseling	Did not receive results		
Age						
15-24	4.6	2.6	0.0	0.6	2.6	261
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45
20-24	5.5	3.1	0.0	0.7	3.1	216
25-29	5.2	5.4	0.4	2.5	4.1	293
30-39	6.4	4.8	0.8	2.2	4.9	337
40-49	7.7	7.1	0.0	0.5	7.1	87
Marital status						
Never married	*	*	*	*	*	12
Married or living together	5.5	4.4	0.4	1.7	4.1	953
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	14
Residence						
Urban	13.5	11.4	0.9	2.1	11.5	260
Rural	2.8	2.2	0.3	1.6	1.6	719
Municipality						
Aileu	15.7	8.0	1.7	3.6	9.7	32
Ainaro	3.4	2.9	1.3	0.5	2.9	61
Baucau	1.4	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	104
Bobonaro	4.1	4.9	0.7	0.7	3.3	83
Covalima	(2.2)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.9)	44
Dili	16.4	16.2	1.1	1.6	15.1	200
Ermera	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	85
Lautem	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.7	58
Liquiçá	3.5	2.4	0.0	1.2	2.4	83
Manatuto	1.8	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.5	49
Manufahi	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	59
SAR of Oecussi	5.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	55
Viqueque	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64
Education						
No education	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	230
Primary	3.6	2.5	0.0	0.3	2.5	172
Secondary	5.4	4.5	0.1	2.7	3.6	464
More than secondary	21.0	17.5	3.1	2.7	18.0	113
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	194
Second	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.2	202
Middle	1.8	0.6	0.0	3.2	0.6	177
Fourth	5.6	3.5	0.5	1.7	3.3	213
Highest	16.7	16.3	1.6	3.1	14.6	193
Total 15-49	5.6	4.6	0.4	1.7	4.2	979

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] In this context, "pretest counseling" means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing the virus, and 3) getting tested for HIV.

[2] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past two years

Table 13.10 Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are circumcised, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of men circumcised	Number of men
Age		
15-24	5.9	1,690
15-19	4.4	1,001
20-24	8.1	689
25-29	11.2	539
30-39	14.5	918
40-49	9.5	928
Residence		
Urban	9.5	1,374
Rural	9.3	2,701
Municipality		
Aileu	5.9	174
Ainaro	2.1	184
Baucau	5.1	388
Bobonaro	11.4	305
Covalima	8.6	234
Dili	6.8	1,098
Ermera	3.8	350
Lautem	1.8	188
Liquiçá	9.4	255
Manatuto	3.9	177
Manufahi	18.6	225
SAR of Oecussi	59.4	212
Viqueque	1.1	285
Religion		
Roman Catholic	9.3	4,009
Muslim	*	17
Protestant	1.0	46
Hindu	*	3
Total 15-49	9.4	4,075
50-59	6.8	547
Total 15-59	9.1	4,622

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.11 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
Background characteristic	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-24	2.9	6.2	3.2	8.6	478	7.2	7.6	5.3	13.4	453
15-19	2.5	6.5	0.5	6.5	88	4.5	8.2	5.7	12.6	122
20-24	3.0	6.2	3.9	9.1	390	8.2	7.4	5.1	13.7	330
25-29	4.4	6.4	4.3	9.8	597	11.5	4.0	2.8	13.5	430
30-39	3.3	5.6	4.3	7.7	926	8.5	4.9	3.6	13.5	859
40-49	4.1	5.8	3.8	8.5	825	7.4	3.2	2.5	10.2	902
Marital status										
Never married	7.3	6.9	3.1	12.2	88	9.2	6.9	3.7	14.8	612
Married or living together	3.7	6.0	4.1	8.5	2,628	8.2	3.7	3.1	11.5	2,003
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.3	2.7	3.0	5.7	110	(6.6)	(18.7)	(19.0)	(23.3)	29
Circumcised										
Yes	na	na	na	na	na	11.9	6.8	5.2	16.9	329
No	na	na	na	na	na	7.7	4.1	2.8	11.5	2,198
Don't know/Missing	na	na	na	na	na	12.2	8.2	9.8	15.8	117
Residence										
Urban	7.0	9.9	6.5	13.5	848	7.8	5.4	3.4	12.7	960
Rural	2.3	4.2	2.9	6.4	1,978	8.7	4.2	3.4	12.2	1,684
Municipality										
Aileu	5.7	4.9	4.1	9.7	95	19.0	10.9	12.7	31.0	99
Ainaro	0.5	2.5	1.4	2.7	130	3.9	7.2	7.1	10.5	131
Baucau	0.9	1.7	0.6	3.2	275	1.5	2.8	3.2	3.9	221
Bobonaro	2.0	8.2	4.7	10.8	226	1.2	3.3	1.5	3.8	208
Covalima	1.9	9.2	3.6	11.2	173	4.9	2.6	1.8	7.5	133
Dili	7.3	10.7	6.8	14.0	677	6.8	6.0	3.4	12.1	779
Ermera	8.6	9.4	5.7	12.1	237	39.4	0.0	0.0	39.4	191
Lautem	5.9	5.8	3.7	9.2	149	6.1	3.7	0.9	9.1	128
Liquiçá	0.8	3.0	6.5	8.3	187	5.2	0.9	0.6	5.5	173
Manatuto	1.9	2.5	3.0	4.1	130	8.7	7.2	3.5	12.4	104
Manufahi	0.9	1.8	0.9	3.6	151	6.4	1.0	1.0	6.4	154
SAR of Oecussi	1.4	2.0	3.0	4.6	200	9.2	11.8	12.3	20.4	171
Viqueque	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.5	194	3.9	2.4	0.4	5.0	152
Education										
No education	2.4	4.5	2.6	6.7	835	9.0	2.9	3.7	11.7	578
Primary	1.4	2.7	3.0	5.2	526	4.1	2.9	2.2	6.7	514
Secondary	5.0	7.5	5.1	10.3	1,176	9.0	5.3	3.6	13.6	1,111
More than secondary	6.3	9.7	5.6	12.6	288	11.1	7.3	3.9	16.8	441

(Continued…)

Table 13.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months: STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months: STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.8	2.1	2.3	3.6	503	7.5	4.2	3.6	11.8	428
Second	3.2	4.0	3.2	6.0	577	11.1	4.1	3.9	13.7	501
Middle	3.1	6.8	3.2	9.3	547	7.8	4.3	2.7	11.4	513
Fourth	3.5	6.2	3.8	8.9	590	6.5	4.2	3.2	9.8	535
Highest	7.4	9.9	7.0	13.9	609	8.9	6.0	3.6	14.5	668
Total 15-49	3.7	5.9	4.0	8.5	2,826	8.4	4.6	3.4	12.4	2,644
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	8.1	0.8	1.9	9.5	531
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	8.3	4.0	3.1	11.9	3,175

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 13.12 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months who sought advice or treatment, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Source of advice or treatment	Women	Men
Clinic/hospital/private doctor/other health professional	34.8	51.9
Advice or medicine from shop/pharmacy	0.2	1.0
Advice or treatment from any other source	0.0	0.9
No advice or treatment	65.0	45.0
Number with STI or symptoms of STI	241	327

Table 13.13 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
Background characteristic	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV[1]	Number of respondents	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV[1]	Number of respondents
Age				
15-19	5.9	984	12.7	1,001
15-17	4.3	656	10.8	634
18-19	9.1	328	15.9	367
20-24	9.9	782	17.4	689
20-22	9.6	487	16.4	440
23-24	10.4	295	19.3	249
Marital status				
Never married	7.5	1,329	14.4	1,561
Ever had sex	(5.0)	41	22.6	323
Never had sex	7.6	1,288	12.2	1,237
Ever married	8.1	436	17.6	130
Residence				
Urban	12.6	656	23.2	609
Rural	4.8	1,109	9.8	1,081
Education				
No education	2.7	176	2.8	175
Primary	2.8	162	5.2	234
Secondary	6.3	1,226	16.1	1,172
More than secondary	24.4	202	37.7	109
Total	7.7	1,765	14.6	1,690

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.1 and 13.2.

Table 13.14 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24				Men age 15-24			
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents (age 15-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents (age 18-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents (age 15-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents (age 18-24)
Age								
15-19	1.4	2,985	na	na	1.2	1,001	na	na
15-17	0.9	1,967	na	na	0.6	634	na	na
18-19	2.3	1,017	13.1	1,017	2.3	367	17.0	367
20-24	2.9	2,165	16.1	2,165	3.2	689	15.2	689
20-22	2.5	1,362	15.4	1,362	2.5	440	14.4	440
23-24	3.5	802	17.3	802	4.5	249	16.6	249
Residence								
Urban	0.9	1,888	7.1	1,251	3.0	609	21.8	417
Rural	2.7	3,261	20.3	1,931	1.5	1,081	12.0	640
Education								
No education	5.8	442	25.0	353	1.7	175	9.5	125
Primary	4.7	530	37.9	269	0.9	234	9.6	129
Secondary	1.4	3,652	13.6	2,040	2.5	1,172	17.0	693
More than secondary	0.4	525	2.6	520	0.6	109	23.3	109
Total	2.0	5,149	15.1	3,182	2.0	1,690	15.8	1,056

na = Not applicable

Table 13.15 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never married men
Age				
15-19	99.4	2,736	88.9	988
15-17	99.9	1,896	97.0	630
18-19	98.5	840	74.6	358
20-24	94.5	1,108	62.6	572
20-22	95.2	794	66.3	395
23-24	92.9	314	54.5	177
Residence				
Urban	97.9	1,534	67.4	570
Rural	98.1	2,310	86.1	990
Education				
No education	96.9	240	84.6	156
Primary	97.7	330	86.3	211
Secondary	98.5	2,851	80.1	1,100
More than secondary	95.7	422	45.0	94
Total	98.0	3,844	79.3	1,561

Table 13.16.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Women age 15-24			Women age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with a such a person	Number of women
Age					
15-19	0.0	0.7	2,985	*	21
15-17	0.0	0.2	1,967	*	4
18-19	0.1	1.6	1,017	*	16
20-24	0.3	1.9	2,165	(29.0)	42
20-22	0.4	2.0	1,362	(23.6)	27
23-24	0.1	1.8	802	*	14
Marital status					
Never married	0.0	1.2	3,844	25.7	45
Ever married	0.5	1.3	1,305	*	17
Residence					
Urban	0.2	1.5	1,888	(26.0)	27
Rural	0.1	1.1	3,261	(26.8)	35
Education					
No education	0.3	1.8	442	*	8
Primary	0.4	1.0	530	*	5
Secondary	0.1	1.0	3,652	(30.8)	38
More than secondary	0.0	2.1	525	*	11
Total 15-24	0.1	1.2	5,149	26.5	62

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.16.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Men age 15-24			Men age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom at last intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a person	Number of men
Age							
15-19	0.8	8.2	1,001	*	8	30.5	82
15-17	0.1	3.1	634	*	1	*	20
18-19	2.1	17.1	367	*	8	38.7	63
20-24	5.3	24.3	689	(17.1)	36	29.1	168
20-22	4.3	22.7	440	*	19	31.6	100
23-24	7.0	27.3	249	*	17	25.5	68
Marital status							
Never married	2.1	14.9	1,561	*	33	30.2	232
Ever married	9.0	14.2	130	*	12	*	18
Residence							
Urban	5.2	24.2	609	*	32	36.5	148
Rural	1.2	9.5	1,081	*	13	19.5	102
Education							
No education	0.8	12.3	175	*	1	*	22
Primary	0.2	9.1	234	*	1	*	21
Secondary	3.0	14.4	1,172	(26.9)	35	32.2	169
More than secondary	7.5	35.4	109	*	8	(35.3)	39
Total 15-24	2.6	14.8	1,690	(25.0)	45	29.6	250

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.17 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:		Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15-19	0.0	81	0.0	91
15-17	*	21	(0.0)	20
18-19	0.0	60	0.0	71
20-24	2.3	332	2.6	265
20-22	3.4	172	1.9	139
23-24	1.1	160	3.5	126
Marital status				
Never married	(2.9)	25	2.7	233
Ever married	1.8	387	0.6	123
Total	1.9	412	2.0	356

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 14

Key Findings

- ***Adult mortality probabilities:*** 83 of 1,000 women and 103 of 1,000 men age 15 would be expected to die before reaching age 50.
- ***Lifetime risk of maternal death:*** At current fertility and mortality rates, 1% of women in Timor-Leste will die from maternal causes during their reproductive lifetime.
- ***Maternal mortality ratio:*** The maternal mortality ratio during the 7-year period before the 2016 TLDHS is estimated as 195 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
- ***Pregnancy-related mortality ratio:*** Pregnancy-related mortality has declined in the recent past. In the 7 years before the 2016 TLDHS survey, the pregnancy-related mortality rate reached 218 deaths per 100,000 live births, a significant decline from 557 deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7 years before the 2009-10 TLDHS survey.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population. The quality of estimated rates depends on the completeness and accuracy of reporting on deaths. The 2016 TLDHS asked each female respondent about the survival status of all her brothers and sisters born of the same mother (a sibling history). Additional questions about sisters who have died are aimed at identifying maternal deaths.

14.1 DATA

To obtain a sibling history, each female respondent was first asked to list all of her brothers and sisters born to her biological mother. The listing of siblings is done in whatever order they come to mind for the respondent. Then a series of questions was asked to capture any siblings that may have been missed; this is done by asking about any brother or sister from the same mother who may not have been mentioned, who do not live with the respondent and were not mentioned, who have died and were not mentioned, or who have the same mother but a different father and were not mentioned.

Once it was established that the list of live births born to the respondents' biological mother was complete, the respondent and interviewer worked together to put them in order of birth. The respondent was then asked to identify whether each sibling was alive at the time of the survey. The current age was recorded for living siblings. For deceased siblings, the age at death and number of years since death were recorded. Interviewers were instructed that when a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, approximate but quantitative answers were acceptable.

For sisters who died at age 12 or older, several questions were used to determine if the death was maternity-related: "Was (NAME OF SISTER) pregnant when she died?" and if not, "Did she die during childbirth?" and, if not, "Did she die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?" and if yes, "How many days after the end of the pregnancy did she die?" To exclude accidental and violent deaths from being

counted as maternal deaths, the respondent was asked of each sister who had died, whether her death was due an accident or an act of violence.

Table C.7 shows the number of siblings reported by respondents and the completeness of data on age: current age of living siblings, and age at death and years since death for siblings who have died. A total of 56,144 siblings were recorded in the sibling history. Survival status was unknown for 45 siblings (0.1%). Among surviving siblings, current age was unknown for 1,514 siblings (2.9%). Among siblings who have died, and age at death and the number of years since the death was reported for all but 2 siblings. Rather than excluding siblings with missing information on current age, age at death, or years since death from further analysis, information on the birth order of siblings and other information was used to impute the missing data. **Table C.8** presents the mean number of siblings respondents have (5.5), and the sex ratio of siblings at birth, which go in the expected direction of more boys than girls born at birth (with the exception of 1 age group of respondents).

14.2 Direct Estimates of Adult Mortality

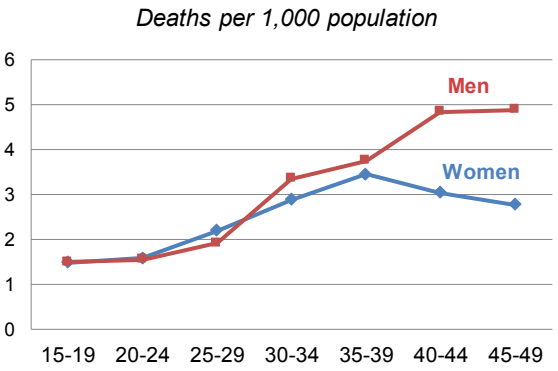
Adult mortality rate

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15-49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to respondent's siblings in each age group are divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the 7 years preceding the survey. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by sex and 5-year age groups.

Evaluating the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality is one way of assessing the quality of data used to estimate maternal mortality. If the estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, then rates based on a subset of those deaths (maternal deaths in particular) may have serious problems.

Figure 14.1 **Adult mortality rates by age**



The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to calculate direct estimates of adult mortality rates. **Table 14.1** and **Figure 14.1** show age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15-49 for the 7 years before the survey. Estimates are based on a 7-year time period (roughly 2009 - 2016) to ensure a sufficiently large number of adult deaths to generate robust estimates. However, age specific mortality rates obtained via a sibling history are still subject to considerable sampling variation; see the sampling errors in **Appendix Table B.18**. The decision to calculate adult and maternal mortality estimates based on a 7-year period of time is a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to achieve an acceptable level of sampling error.

- Adult mortality rates are similar for women and men in the younger adult age range of 15-29, about 1.5-2.0 deaths per 1,000 population).
- Among women, mortality levels peak at age 35-39 among women age 15-49.

- Among men, mortality levels rise with every age, but rise more rapidly after age 29, reaching 4.89 deaths per 1,000 population among men age 45-49.

14.3 TRENDS IN ADULT MORTALITY

Table 14.2 shows the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 ($_{35}q_{15}$) in the 7 years before the 2016 and the 2009-10 TLDHS. Assuming the age-specific and sex-specific mortality rates in the 7 years before the survey hold constant, $_{35}q_{15}$ is the probability that a woman or man who was age 15 in the 7 year period before the survey will die before reaching age 50. Because the confidence intervals around the estimates are wide, interpretation of the estimates should be done in conjunction with the sampling errors, which are shown in **Appendix Table B.18**. The two surveys are unable to detect any change in the mortality probabilities of women age 15-49. However, the two surveys do find an increase in the mortality probabilities among men, from 76 to 103 deaths per 1,000 men; there is only a 5% possibility that the difference in the estimates is not significant.

14.4 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate

The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49.

Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey.

The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey either during pregnancy or delivery, or in the 42 days following the delivery, by their age group at the time of death; deaths due to accident or violence are excluded.

The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5 year age groups.

Maternal mortality ratio

The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardized maternal mortality rate for women age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths; they are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth, or within 42 days after the birth or termination of a pregnancy; maternal deaths do not include deaths due to accident or violence. The definition of a maternal death differs from the definition used in the previous TLDHS, and so the estimates of maternal mortality discussed in this section are not directly comparable to estimates from the previous survey. Information on assessing trends is discussed below, in Section 14.5.

Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). The DHS uses the latter method. **Table 14.3** presents direct estimates of maternal mortality for the 7-year period before the 2016 TLDHS. A 7-year period is chosen for the same reasons discussed in Section 14.2. The overall maternal mortality rate for women age 15-49 is standardized by the age distribution of survey respondents to remove the effect of truncation bias (the lower age boundary

of interviewed women is 15 years, and the upper age boundary is 49 years). The maternal mortality ratio is presented in **Table 14.4**.

- The rate of mortality associated with pregnancy and childbearing in Timor-Leste is 0.25 maternal deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure **(Table 14.3)**.
- The estimated age-specific mortality rate is highest among women age 35-39 (0.52). However, age-specific patterns should be interpreted with caution because the number of maternal deaths is small: with only 33 maternal deaths identified in the 7-year period preceding the survey.
- Maternal deaths represent 12% of all deaths among women age 15-49 during the 7-year period preceding the survey.
- The estimate of the maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period preceding the survey is 195 deaths per 100,000 live births; that is, for every 1,000 births in Timor-Leste, 2 women die during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of the end of a pregnancy from causes other than an accident or violence. The confidence interval surrounding the maternal mortality estimate is 107 to 283 deaths per 100,000 live births (**Table 14.4**), that is, we are 95% confident that for every 1,000 births, between 1 and 3 women suffer a maternal death.
- At current fertility and mortality rates, 1% of women in Timor-Leste will die from maternal causes while in the reproductive age range of 15-49 (the lifetime risk of a maternal death).

14.5 Trends in Pregnancy-Related Mortality

Pregnancy-related mortality rate

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey either during pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery, by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5 year age groups.

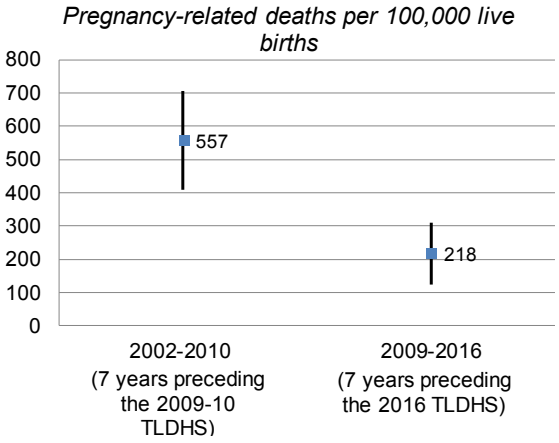
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardized pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

To produce an indicator suitable for comparison with the 2009-10 TLDHS estimate, the 2016 TLDHS defines a pregnancy-related death as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death. A pregnancy-related death is based solely on the timing of the death in relation to the pregnancy, and does not exclude deaths due to accident or violence. Note that this definition varies from the WHO definition of a pregnancy-related death, which limits the window to 42 days. What the 2016 TLDHS defines as a pregnancy-related death had been labeled a maternal death in the 2009-10 TLDHS.

Table C.9 presents estimates of the pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) from the 7 years preceding the 2009-10 TLDHS and the 7 years preceding the 2016 TLDHS. **Figure 14.2** presents estimates of the PRMR and the confidence intervals surrounding the estimates from the 2009-10 and 2016 TLDHS. There is no overlap of the confidence intervals surrounding the estimates of the PRMR from the two surveys. The difference between the 2009-10 and 2016 estimates of the PRMR is statistically significant and not likely to be due to sampling error. Therefore, it can be concluded that the PRMR has decreased between the 2009-10 and 2016 surveys.

Figure 14.2 **Pregnancy-related mortality ratios with confidence intervals**



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1 Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 14.2 Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 14.3 Maternal mortality**
- **Table 14.4 Maternal mortality ratio**

Table 14.1 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates[1]
FEMALE			
15-19	41	27,944	1.48
20-24	47	29,486	1.58
25-29	52	23,993	2.19
30-34	51	17,583	2.88
35-39	43	12,350	3.45
40-44	28	9,122	3.04
45-49	16	5,783	2.77
Total 15-49	277	126,261	2.28[a]
MALE			
15-19	42	28,416	1.49
20-24	47	30,229	1.55
25-29	50	26,080	1.92
30-34	61	18,161	3.35
35-39	49	12,993	3.75
40-44	43	8,907	4.84
45-49	28	5,713	4.89
Total 15-49	320	130,499	2.71[a]

[1] Expressed per 1,000 population
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 14.2 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 for women and men during the 7 years preceding the survey, Timor-Leste DHS 2009-10 and 2016

Survey	Women ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1]	Men ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1]
2016 Timor-Leste DHS	83	103
2009-10 Timor-Leste DHS	86	76

[1] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons at age 15

Table 14.3 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths[1]	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate[2]
15-19	12.8	5	27,944	0.19
20-24	17.0	8	29,486	0.27
25-29	8.1	4	23,993	0.18
30-34	12.0	6	17,583	0.35
35-39	15.0	6	12,350	0.52
40-44	11.2	3	9,122	0.34
45-49	0.0	0	5,783	0.00
Total 15-49	11.9	33	126,261	0.25[a]

[1] A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause except accidents or violence
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 14.4 Maternal mortality ratio

Total fertility rate, general fertility rate, maternal mortality ratio, and lifetime risk of maternal death for the 7 years preceding the survey, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Total fertility rate (TFR)	4.4
General fertility rate (GFR)[1]	130
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)[2]	195 CI: (107, 283)
Lifetime risk of maternal death[3]	0.009

CI: Confidence interval

[1] Age-adjusted rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49

[2] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate (shown in Table 14.3) times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate

[3] Calculated as $1-(1-MMR)^{TFR}$ where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 15

Key Findings

- ***Employment:*** 43% of currently married women age 15-49, and 91% of currently married men age 15-49 have been employed within the previous 12 months. Employed men are somewhat more likely to be paid in cash only (55%) than employed women (49%). 44% of employed women 41% of men are not paid for the work they do.
- ***Control over earnings:*** 92% of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings participate in decisions about the use of their earnings; 39% decide on their own, and 53% decide jointly with their husband.
- ***Ownership of property:*** 87% of women and 92% of men age 15-49 own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 70% of women and 73% of men own land alone or jointly with someone else.
- ***Bank account use and mobile phone ownership:*** Only 11% of women and 16% of men have a bank account that they use; 66% of women and 77% of men own a mobile phone. Only 2% of women and men who own a mobile phone use it for financial transactions.
- ***Decision-making:*** Women were asked who in their household makes 3 specific household decisions. 87% of currently married women age 15-49 reported that they participate either alone or jointly with their husbands in the 3 specific household decisions asked about. 53% of currently married men participate in the 2 household decisions they were asked about.
- ***Attitudes toward wife-beating:*** 74% of women and 53% of men age 15-49 agree with at least one justification for wife beating; these proportions have declined from 86% of women and 81% of men in 2009-10.
- ***Negotiating sexual relations:*** 41% of currently married women age 15-49 can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sex. 25% of currently married women can ask their husband to use a condom.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, magnitude of women's earnings relative to those of their partners, household decision-making, empowering attitudes, and house and land ownership. While the focus of this chapter is women, data for specific indicators are also presented for men. Comparisons of indicators for men and women help to identify gender disparities and provide context for women's empowerment.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labor in cash or in kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

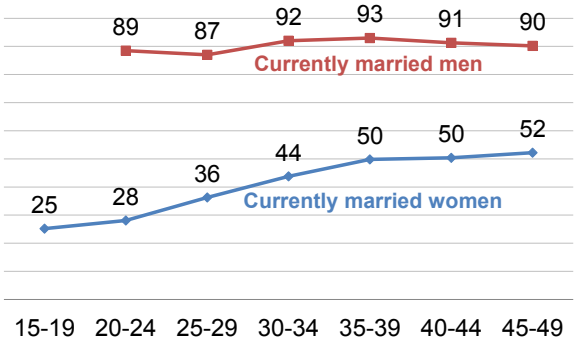
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

Forty-three percent of currently married women age 15-49 and 91% of currently married men age 15-49 are employed. Among those employed, similar proportions of women (44%) and men (41%) were not paid for their work. Employed men are somewhat more likely to be paid in cash only (55%) than employed women (49%) (**Table 15.1**).

Trends: The proportion of currently married men employed in the past 12 months has declined from 97% in 2009-10 to 91% in 2016, while the proportion of currently married women employed in the past 12 months has remained unchanged in the same period (44% in 2009-10, 43% in 2016).

Figure 15.1 **Employment by age**

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the12 months before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment in the last 12 months among currently married women increases with age from 25% among women age 15-19 to 52% among women age 45-49. Men's employment by contrast varies little by age (**Figure 15.1**).
- Among employed currently married women, women age 15-19 are much more likely (67%) than older women (39%-54%) to not be paid for their work. In contrast, older men are somewhat more likely than younger men to be not paid for their work.

15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

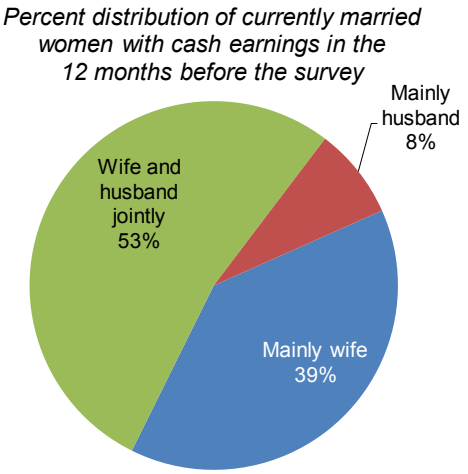
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

Ninety-two percent of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings decide on their own or jointly with their husbands how their own earnings will be used. Fifty-three percent of women decide jointly with their husbands how their earnings will be used, 39% decide on their own, and for 8%, their husband is the main decision maker (**Table 15.2.1** and **Figure 15.2**).

Forty-seven percent of currently married women with cash earnings earn more (18%) or about the same as their husbands (29%) (**Table 15.2.1**). Additionally, 15% of currently married women with cash earnings have husbands who have no cash earnings. Taken together, 62% of women with cash earnings either have a husband who has no cash earnings or earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Trends: The proportion of women with earnings who decide on their own how their earnings will be used has risen slightly since 2009-10, when it was 36%. Women earning more than their husbands decreased from 26% in 2009-10 to 18% in 2016.

Figure 15.2 **Control over women's earnings**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety-five percent of urban women participate in decisions about the use of their own cash earnings, compared with 89% of rural women.
- The proportion of women who decide on their own how their cash earnings will be used varies greatly by municipality, from a low of 20% in Viqueque to a high of 48% in Covalima.
- The proportion of currently married women with cash earnings who earn less than their husbands is higher in urban areas (41%) than in rural areas (31%).

Fifty-six percent of women who earn more than their husbands decide on their own how their cash earnings will be used, followed by women who earn less than their husbands (41%). Women who earn the same as their husbands (59%) are more likely to jointly decide with their husbands about the use of their earnings than women who earn more (38%) or less (47%) than their husbands. Notably, women with cash earnings whose husbands do not have cash earnings (20%) are least likely to make decisions alone about the use of their own cash earnings, and most likely to make these decisions jointly with their husbands (77%) than all other women with cash earnings (**Table 15.3**).

15.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Forty percent of currently married men age 15-49 with cash earnings and 36% of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings report that the wife is the main decisionmaker about how the husband's cash earnings are used. More women (52%) than men (46%) report that decisions about the use of the husband's cash earnings are made jointly; slightly more men (14%) than women (12%) report that the husband is the main decisionmaker (**Table 15.2.2**).

Currently married women who are employed and earn more than their husband (52%) are more likely than most other currently married women to be the ones to mainly decide how their husband's cash earnings are used, and women who are employed and who earn the same as their husband (62%) are more likely than other women to decide jointly with their husband how their husband's cash earnings are used (**Table 15.3**).

15.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else

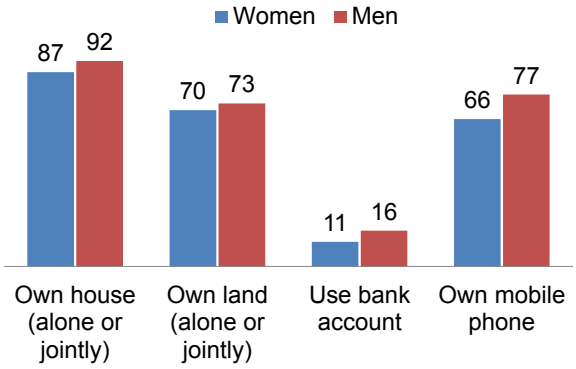
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

A majority of women and men in Timor-Leste own a house or land: 87% of women and 92% of men own a house alone and/or jointly with someone else, and 70% of women and 73% of men own land alone and/or jointly with someone else (**Table 15.4.1**, **Table 15.4.2** and **Figure 15.3**). Ownership was determined by asking women and men if they own a house or land alone or jointly with someone else.

There are gender differences in sole ownership of a house or land. Men are more likely to own a house (46%) alone than women are (38%), and men are also more likely to own land alone (37%) than women are (32%) (**Table 15.4.2** and **Table 15.4.1**).

Figure 15.3 **Ownership of assets**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by ownership of specific items



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who do not own a house or land decreases with increasing age: 24% of women age 15-19 do not own a house and 38% do not own land, compared with 2% of women age 45-49 who do not own a house and 16% who do not own land. The variation in house and land ownership by age is less for men than it is for women.
- Urban women and men are much more likely to not own land (58% of women, 64% of men) than rural women and men (16% of women, 9% of men); there is a similar but smaller difference in rates of house ownership by residence.
- Women are most likely to be the sole owner of a house (they alone own the house) in Ainaro (56%) and Lautem (57%). Women are most likely to be the sole owner of land in Ainaro (56%) and Lautem (54%). Among men, being the sole owner of a house is most common in Ainaro (70%), and being the sole owner of land is most common in SAR of Oecussi (67%). House ownership is least common among women in SAR of Oecussi, as is land ownership. Among men, house ownership is least common in Covalima, and sole land ownership is least common in Dili.

- The percentages of both women and men who do not own a house or do not own land increase sharply with increasing education and wealth, with the variation being much greater for land ownership than for house ownership. Eighty-nine percent of women and 96% of men in the lowest wealth quintile own land, compared with 44% of women and 34% of men in the highest wealth quintile. Similarly, 88% of women and 94% of men with no education own land, compared with 43% of women and 44% of men with more than secondary education.

15.5 Bank Accounts and Mobile Phones

Has and uses a bank account
Respondents who have an account in a bank or other financial institution that they themselves use
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Mobile phone ownership
Respondents who own a mobile phone
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Only 11% of women and 16% of men age 15-49 have a bank account that they use. Sixty-six percent of women and 77% of men own a mobile phone.

Respondents who own a mobile phone were asked if they use it for financial transactions. Among those who own a mobile phone, very few (2% of women and men) use it for financial transactions (**Table 15.5.1** and **Table 15.5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of a bank account is rare among women and men age 15-19 (3% each of women and men), but increases with age to 17% among women age 30-39, and 28% among men age 35-39, before declining among older women and men. Mobile phone ownership also varies inconsistently with age peaking at 79% among women age 20-24 and 90% among men age 25-29. Among women, those age 45-49 are the least likely to own a mobile phone (45%) and among men those age 15-19 are least likely to do so (57%).

- Bank account use and mobile phone ownership are both much lower in rural areas (5% and 59%, respectively among women and 9% and 72%, respectively among men) than in urban areas (23% and 79%, respectively among women and 28% and 87%, respectively among men).

- By municipality, use of a bank account is lowest in Ermera (3% for both women and men) and is highest in Dili (24% for women and 30% for men). Mobile phone ownership among women is lowest at 54% in Manatuto and SAR of Oecussi and highest at 78% in Dili. Among men, mobile phone ownership ranges from a low of 41% in Viqueque to a high of 87% in Dili and 88% in Manufahi.

- Both bank account use and mobile phone ownership increase with level of education for both women and men. Three percent each of women and men with no education use a bank account, compared with 42% of women and 46% of men with more than secondary education. Similarly, 43% of women and 66% of men with no education have a mobile phone, compared with 96% of women and 97% of men with more than secondary education.

- According to wealth, bank account use among women is 5% or less for women in the lowest to middle wealth quintiles, and then increases to 10% for women in the fourth quintile and to 30% for those in the highest wealth quintile. Among men too, few men in the lowest and second wealth quintile (3-5%) use a bank account, compared with 10% of men in the middle wealth quintile, 18% in the fourth wealth quintile, and 37% in the highest wealth quintile. Mobile phone ownership increases from 46% of women and 63% of men in the lowest wealth quintile owning a mobile phone to 84% of women and 90% of men in the highest wealth quintile owning a mobile phone.

- Among those who own a mobile phone, use of the phone for financial transactions is higher among women and men with more than secondary education (5% for women and 6% for men) than for any other group of women and men.

15.6 PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) the woman's own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to the woman's family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Men are considered to participle in decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) the man's own health care, and (2) major household purchases.

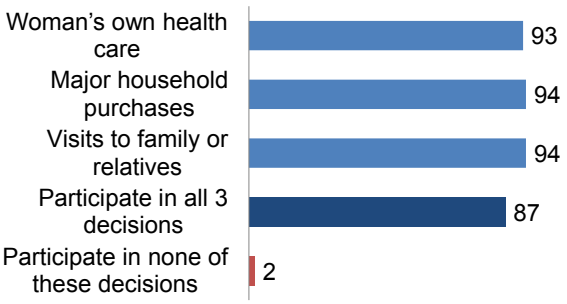
Sample: Currently married men age 15-49

Eighty-seven percent of currently married women age 15-49 participate in all 3 specified household decisions, either alone or jointly with their husbands (**Table 15.7.1**). Women are equally likely to participate in each of the 3 decisions (93%-94% each). Only 2% of currently married women do not participate in any of the 3 decisions (**Figure 15.4**).

In contrast, only 53% of currently married men age 15-49 participate in both the decisions they are asked about; 64% participate in decisions about their own health care and 56% in decisions about major household purchases. Thirty-three percent of currently married men do not participate in either decision (**Table 15.7.2**).

Figure 15.4 **Women's participation in decision making**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 participating in specific decisions



Trends: The proportion of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in each of the 3 decisions asked about has increased since 2009-10: participation in decisions about their own health care increased from 87% in 2009-10 to 93% in 2016; in the same period, participation in decisions about making major household purchases increased from 86% to 94% and in making decisions about visits to her family or relatives increased from 91% to 94%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's participation in all 3 decisions tends to increase with women's age and their number of children. Eighty percent of women with no children participate in all 3 decisions, compared with 90% of women with 5 or more children.
- Women's participation in decisions varies by municipality from 80% of women in Ainaro participating in all 3 decisions to 97% of women participating in all 3 decisions in Viqueque and 98% in Lautem.
- Women's participation in decisionmaking does not vary by education or wealth.
- Currently married men's participation in household decisions varies greatly by municipality from a low of only 13% of men in Viqueque participating in the 2 specified decisions to a high of 81% in Covalima.

15.7 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

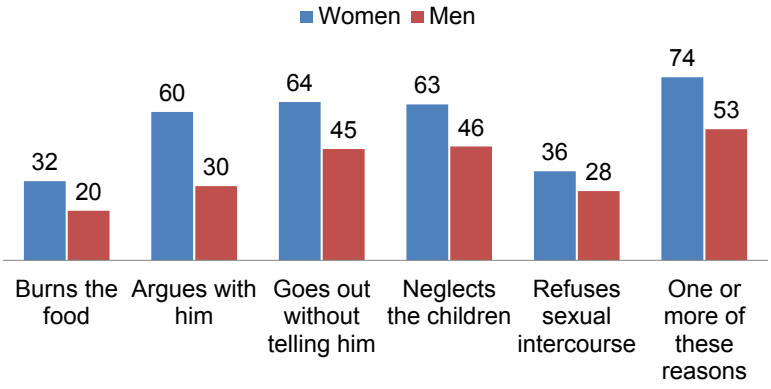
Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer 'yes' in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Seventy-four percent of women age 15-49 agree with at least 1 justification for a husband hitting or beating his wife; 64% agree that wife beating is justified if the wife goes out with telling the husband, 63% agree that it is justified if she neglects the children, 60% agree that it is justified if she argues with him, 36% agree that it is justified if she refuses to have sex with him, and 32% agree that it is justified if she burns the food (**Table 15.8.1** and **Figure 15.4**). A much smaller proportion (53%) of men age 15-49 agree with at least 1 reason for wife beating; smaller proportions of men than women also agree with each specific reason (**Table 15.8.2** and **Figure 15.5**).

***Figure 15.5* Attitudes toward wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Trends: The proportion of women who agree with 1 or more justifications for wife beating has declined from 86% in 2009-10 to 74% in 2016; for men the decline in the proportion who agree with 1 or more justifications has been even greater in the same period: from 81% in 2009-10 to 53% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women, agreement with wife beating is higher among women who are employed but not paid in cash (85%) than among women who are employed and paid in cash (76%) or not employed (70%). Among men, agreement with wife beating is higher among men who are employed for cash (65%) than among men who are not employed (47%) or employed but not paid in cash (45%).

- Although there is little difference in the proportions of rural and urban women who agree with at least 1 justification for wife beating (75% rural and 72% urban), the difference in agreement with wife beating by residence among men is much greater. Sixty-eight percent of urban men agree with at least 1 justification for wife beating, compared with 46% of rural men.

- Agreement with wife beating varies greatly by municipality for both women and men. Among women agreement with at least 1 reason for wife beating ranges from 43% of women in Viqueque to 94% in Ermera and among men agreement with wife beating varies from 18% of men in Viqueque to 91% in Ainaro.

- Agreement with wife beating does not vary greatly or consistently by wealth and education for women; but among men agreement with wife beating increases with both education and wealth.

15.8 Negotiating Sexual Relations

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and whether a wife is justified in asking that he use a condom if she knows he has an STI.

A higher proportion of men than women age 15-49 agree that a wife is justified in negotiating sexual relations with her husband. Thirty-four percent of women, compared with 39% of men, believe a wife is justified in refusing sex if her husband has other partners, and 23% of women, compared with 42% of men, agree that she is justified in asking her husband to wear a condom if he has an STI (**Table 15.9**).

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husbands, currently married women were asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse. Women were also asked whether they could ask their husband to use a condom. Forty-one percent of currently married women said they could say no to their husbands if they did not want to have sex; only 25% said they could ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 15.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Currently married women's ability to negotiate safer sex with their husbands varies greatly with residence. Among women in urban areas, 53% can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 37% can ask their husband to use a condom; among women in rural areas, in contrast, only 36% can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 19% can ask their husband to use a condom.

- Less than 50% of women in all municipalities except Dili and Manufahi can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse. The percentage of women who can ask their husband to use a condom ranges between 9% (in Ainaro and Manatuto) to 26% (in Ermera) in all municipalities except Dili, which is an outlier. In Dili, 42% of currently married women say that they can ask their husband to use a condom.

- Women's ability to negotiate safer sex with their husbands increases with both education and wealth. For example, 18% of women with no education can ask their husband to use a condom, compared with 47% of women who have more than secondary education; and 16% of women in the lowest wealth quintile can ask their husband to use a condom, compared with 42% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

For information on how indicators of women's empowerment relate to each other, see **Table 15.11**, and to see variation in family planning use, reproductive health care, and child mortality by women's empowerment indicators see **Tables 15.12**, **15.13**, **15.14** and **15.15**.

List of Tables

For more information on women's empowerment and demographic and health outcomes, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men**
- **Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands**
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- **Table 15.5.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women**
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- **Table 15.6 Participation in decision making**
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- **Table 15.11 Indicators of women's empowerment**
- **Table 15.12 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment**
- **Table 15.13 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment**
- **Table 15.14 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment**
- **Table 15.15 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status**

Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and the percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings					
Age	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of respondents
				WOMEN				
15-19	25.2	245	28.7	3.9	0.0	67.4	100.0	62
20-24	28.1	1,031	42.2	2.6	0.9	54.4	100.0	290
25-29	36.3	1,575	48.8	4.9	0.4	46.0	100.0	573
30-34	43.8	1,574	52.6	7.3	1.0	39.1	100.0	690
35-39	49.8	1,006	54.5	5.6	1.2	38.7	100.0	501
40-44	50.4	1,301	49.5	6.5	1.1	42.8	100.0	656
45-49	52.2	965	45.1	7.5	1.1	46.3	100.0	504
Total 15-49	42.6	7,697	49.1	6.0	0.9	44.0	100.0	3,276
				MEN				
15-19	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	7
20-24	88.5	110	56.4	3.2	0.0	40.5	100.0	97
25-29	87.0	280	59.2	5.1	1.2	34.5	100.0	243
30-34	92.0	433	61.2	2.2	0.7	35.9	100.0	398
35-39	93.0	310	58.3	1.7	1.1	39.0	100.0	288
40-44	91.3	442	49.2	3.4	0.1	47.3	100.0	404
45-49	90.2	421	48.8	2.5	1.5	47.2	100.0	379
Total 15-49	90.8	2,003	55.0	2.9	0.8	41.3	100.0	1,818
50-59	88.1	494	33.1	5.8	1.3	59.9	100.0	435
Total 15-59	90.2	2,497	50.8	3.4	0.9	44.9	100.0	2,253

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
20-24	41.7	47.9	10.3	0.0	100.0	16.1	39.8	23.6	17.0	3.4	100.0	130
25-29	36.0	55.2	8.8	0.0	100.0	17.6	36.1	27.5	16.9	1.8	100.0	307
30-34	43.0	51.4	5.7	0.0	100.0	18.1	39.5	30.5	11.0	1.0	100.0	413
35-39	29.1	60.1	10.0	0.8	100.0	23.2	37.5	21.4	17.6	0.3	100.0	301
40-44	40.3	50.9	8.6	0.2	100.0	16.4	32.0	31.0	14.6	6.0	100.0	368
45-49	41.3	51.5	7.2	0.0	100.0	17.1	27.7	34.7	17.4	3.1	100.0	265
Number of living children												
0	40.0	53.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	16.6	29.2	29.5	20.2	4.5	100.0	115
1-2	40.9	51.6	7.5	0.0	100.0	20.2	35.8	27.7	14.0	2.2	100.0	542
3-4	36.0	55.0	8.6	0.4	100.0	16.7	38.0	28.9	14.7	1.7	100.0	635
5+	39.4	51.6	8.8	0.1	100.0	17.7	33.2	29.2	16.4	3.5	100.0	511
Residence												
Urban	40.3	54.4	4.9	0.3	100.0	23.9	40.7	20.4	13.0	2.0	100.0	834
Rural	37.3	51.6	11.0	0.1	100.0	13.0	30.9	35.7	17.4	3.0	100.0	970
Municipality												
Aileu	35.0	45.4	19.6	0.0	100.0	7.8	23.2	50.7	16.8	1.5	100.0	83
Ainaro	22.3	68.2	9.5	0.0	100.0	12.6	30.0	25.3	26.3	5.8	100.0	88
Baucau	37.9	50.8	11.3	0.0	100.0	11.9	40.9	27.4	19.5	0.3	100.0	215
Bobonaro	27.2	72.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	19.1	39.0	26.5	15.3	0.0	100.0	113
Covalima	48.4	47.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	14.1	41.5	29.1	13.1	2.3	100.0	100
Dili	44.4	51.5	3.7	0.4	100.0	27.8	43.4	15.2	11.1	2.5	100.0	656
Ermera	31.5	51.8	16.7	0.0	100.0	7.6	12.8	72.2	3.6	3.8	100.0	122
Lautem	40.3	59.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.9	25.5	35.4	20.8	10.4	100.0	71
Liquiçá	36.0	51.8	12.3	0.0	100.0	16.6	23.1	42.6	15.3	2.5	100.0	80
Manatuto	42.6	22.7	34.7	0.0	100.0	18.2	45.2	22.5	12.5	1.5	100.0	94
Manufahi	30.9	61.6	6.5	1.1	100.0	18.5	17.4	47.5	16.6	0.0	100.0	59
SAR of Oecussi	44.9	51.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	6.1	32.8	24.3	33.4	3.3	100.0	76
Viqueque	19.6	77.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	8.0	11.2	40.9	34.4	5.5	100.0	47
Education												
No education	36.4	52.4	11.2	0.0	100.0	9.5	26.5	43.7	15.6	4.8	100.0	347
Primary	37.9	55.8	6.1	0.3	100.0	13.5	30.2	27.9	24.4	4.0	100.0	238
Secondary	40.8	49.5	9.5	0.3	100.0	19.8	38.8	25.0	14.1	2.2	100.0	832
More than secondary	36.8	59.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	24.7	39.2	23.5	12.2	0.4	100.0	387

(Continued…)

Table 15.2.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Number of women
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	32.7	53.8	13.5	0.0	100.0	9.4	28.4	41.8	15.9	4.5	100.0	173
Second	34.7	56.0	9.2	0.0	100.0	13.9	23.7	35.7	22.9	3.9	100.0	229
Middle	37.9	49.0	12.9	0.2	100.0	11.3	28.1	39.7	18.7	2.3	100.0	281
Fourth	42.7	48.4	8.4	0.5	100.0	18.3	39.0	23.4	17.1	2.1	100.0	439
Highest	39.3	56.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	24.2	41.8	21.8	10.1	2.0	100.0	682
Total	38.7	52.9	8.2	0.2	100.0	18.0	35.4	28.6	15.3	2.6	100.0	1,804

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Men							Women					
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Age													
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6	34.2	48.8	13.4	3.7	100.0	198
20-24	43.1	36.8	20.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	58	36.4	49.8	13.4	0.5	100.0	921
25-29	38.4	48.7	12.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	156	35.3	52.1	12.5	0.1	100.0	1,387
30-34	38.3	51.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	253	37.9	51.4	10.3	0.5	100.0	1,405
35-39	36.2	51.6	12.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	173	33.6	54.7	11.7	0.0	100.0	889
40-44	38.8	45.4	15.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	212	35.8	52.8	11.1	0.4	100.0	1,139
45-49	48.4	36.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	195	37.3	49.6	12.8	0.3	100.0	823
Number of living children													
0	41.7	40.7	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	70	37.6	48.8	12.0	1.6	100.0	479
1-2	35.1	50.5	14.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	393	37.6	49.8	12.4	0.2	100.0	2,248
3-4	42.3	45.2	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	330	34.4	53.5	11.9	0.2	100.0	2,098
5+	44.2	41.3	14.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	260	35.6	52.7	11.2	0.5	100.0	1,937
Residence													
Urban	46.5	44.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	500	40.4	52.1	6.7	0.8	100.0	2,057
Rural	34.2	47.4	18.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	553	34.1	51.5	14.2	0.2	100.0	4,706
Municipality													
Aileu	35.1	49.8	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	32	31.9	51.5	16.6	0.0	100.0	218
Ainaro	66.8	23.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	41	16.2	63.8	20.1	0.0	100.0	294
Baucau	37.2	53.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	92	36.3	53.0	10.6	0.0	100.0	646
Bobonaro	15.1	70.1	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	88	35.0	56.3	8.4	0.3	100.0	557
Covalima	4.0	80.7	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	53	38.9	41.5	19.5	0.0	100.0	440
Dili	53.6	39.1	7.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	409	44.7	49.6	4.3	1.4	100.0	1,590
Ermera	(26.0)	(27.2)	(46.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47	29.5	50.7	19.8	0.0	100.0	601
Lautem	23.1	30.8	46.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	40	30.0	62.4	7.6	0.0	100.0	378
Liquiçá	11.7	71.9	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	62	45.0	39.9	15.1	0.0	100.0	455
Manatuto	41.4	12.1	46.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	40	38.0	19.2	42.8	0.0	100.0	350
Manufahi	22.6	72.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	53	26.1	65.6	8.1	0.2	100.0	336
SAR of Oecussi	61.8	34.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	52	24.2	67.9	7.8	0.0	100.0	459
Viqueque	56.9	30.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44	41.5	56.2	2.1	0.2	100.0	439
Education													
No education	35.7	41.7	22.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	163	31.2	53.9	14.6	0.4	100.0	1,868
Primary	40.7	48.8	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	188	35.0	53.0	11.6	0.4	100.0	1,231
Secondary	42.9	44.1	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	462	39.0	49.1	11.4	0.4	100.0	3,031
More than secondary	37.0	50.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	240	38.3	54.8	6.6	0.3	100.0	633

(Continued…)

Table 15.2.2—*Continued*

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Men							Women					
	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	34.6	51.6	13.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	84	33.2	52.4	13.9	0.5	100.0	1,140
Second	39.6	44.7	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	161	32.2	51.3	16.4	0.1	100.0	1,300
Middle	35.0	48.1	16.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	197	35.0	50.9	13.6	0.4	100.0	1,357
Fourth	40.8	46.5	12.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	247	39.7	49.9	10.1	0.3	100.0	1,443
Highest	43.7	43.5	12.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	364	39.0	53.8	6.6	0.6	100.0	1,522
Total 15-49	40.1	45.9	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,053	36.1	51.7	11.9	0.4	100.0	6,763
50-59	28.1	62.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	169	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15-59	38.4	48.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,222	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 15.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:							Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						
Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
More than husband	55.9	37.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	325	51.8	41.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	325
Less than husband	40.9	47.3	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	639	39.2	49.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	639
Same as husband	32.6	59.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	517	29.7	61.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	517
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	19.9	76.8	2.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	277	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	29.5	57.1	13.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,245
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	36.7	50.3	12.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,990
Don't know/Missing	(67.7)	(25.8)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46	(76.1)	(20.1)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Total[1]	38.7	52.9	8.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,804	36.1	51.7	11.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	6,763

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

Table 15.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:					Percentage who own land:					
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women
Age											
15-19	14.1	61.0	1.4	23.5	100.0	12.1	48.4	1.2	38.3	100.0	2,985
20-24	18.5	58.9	2.0	20.6	100.0	16.2	42.4	2.0	39.3	100.0	2,165
25-29	35.3	49.3	2.7	12.7	100.0	28.0	38.9	2.6	30.5	100.0	2,011
30-34	47.9	39.7	3.0	9.4	100.0	38.8	31.3	2.8	27.1	100.0	1,772
35-39	56.6	36.0	2.8	4.7	100.0	48.7	29.1	2.9	19.3	100.0	1,141
40-44	58.4	36.0	2.7	2.9	100.0	50.0	30.3	2.1	17.6	100.0	1,438
45-49	56.5	37.1	4.4	2.0	100.0	47.7	32.6	4.1	15.6	100.0	1,096
Residence											
Urban	33.8	44.3	1.7	20.2	100.0	19.8	20.9	1.3	58.0	100.0	4,182
Rural	36.4	50.7	2.9	10.0	100.0	34.8	46.9	2.8	15.5	100.0	8,425
Municipality											
Aileu	38.3	53.0	2.7	6.0	100.0	37.2	48.5	2.7	11.6	100.0	524
Ainaro	56.4	26.4	1.8	15.4	100.0	56.0	25.9	1.5	16.6	100.0	515
Baucau	23.0	45.3	0.5	31.2	100.0	21.7	40.6	0.3	37.4	100.0	1,288
Bobonaro	44.4	33.5	2.4	19.7	100.0	40.0	29.0	2.0	29.0	100.0	946
Covalima	45.1	45.4	0.9	8.6	100.0	45.9	44.2	0.6	9.2	100.0	750
Dili	31.0	48.0	1.1	19.9	100.0	12.9	18.3	0.8	68.0	100.0	3,206
Ermera	38.8	55.2	4.1	1.9	100.0	38.8	55.2	4.0	2.0	100.0	1,178
Lautem	56.6	40.3	0.4	2.7	100.0	53.5	33.1	0.6	12.8	100.0	645
Liquiçá	35.9	47.9	13.0	3.3	100.0	34.8	47.5	12.7	5.0	100.0	757
Manatuto	21.8	73.2	0.4	4.6	100.0	15.6	53.3	0.0	31.0	100.0	555
Manufahi	44.6	39.0	0.7	15.8	100.0	44.4	37.6	0.6	17.4	100.0	676
SAR of Oecussi	10.2	73.0	7.5	9.3	100.0	11.6	69.2	7.9	11.2	100.0	778
Viqueque	43.9	53.3	0.6	2.2	100.0	40.3	51.8	0.6	7.3	100.0	791
Education											
No education	46.3	44.3	3.9	5.5	100.0	43.5	41.0	3.9	11.6	100.0	2,741
Primary	41.7	46.2	2.8	9.3	100.0	37.0	41.2	2.5	19.2	100.0	1,922
Secondary	31.1	50.8	2.0	16.2	100.0	24.9	39.0	1.8	34.3	100.0	6,561
More than secondary	27.1	50.1	1.5	21.4	100.0	16.2	25.3	1.4	57.0	100.0	1,383
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	36.9	53.0	2.5	7.6	100.0	35.9	50.8	2.4	10.9	100.0	2,085
Second	38.1	49.1	3.6	9.2	100.0	36.5	45.1	3.6	14.9	100.0	2,287
Middle	37.0	47.3	3.0	12.7	100.0	34.5	43.5	2.8	19.1	100.0	2,423
Fourth	34.8	47.4	1.8	16.0	100.0	27.1	35.0	1.6	36.4	100.0	2,771
Highest	32.3	47.3	1.8	18.6	100.0	19.4	23.4	1.6	55.6	100.0	3,041
Total	35.6	48.6	2.5	13.4	100.0	29.8	38.3	2.3	29.6	100.0	12,607

Table 15.4.2 Ownership of assets; Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:					Percentage who own land:					Number of men
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	
Age											
15-19	15.8	67.3	4.4	12.5	100.0	14.5	50.4	5.0	30.1	100.0	1,001
20-24	17.7	66.2	3.9	12.3	100.0	15.3	47.4	3.6	33.8	100.0	689
25-29	34.3	51.2	3.0	11.5	100.0	25.9	36.8	4.4	32.9	100.0	539
30-34	53.4	34.3	5.2	7.1	100.0	37.6	27.7	5.1	29.7	100.0	557
35-39	65.3	26.1	5.6	2.9	100.0	47.9	23.3	6.5	22.4	100.0	361
40-44	69.3	23.2	4.9	2.6	100.0	56.9	22.4	4.9	15.9	100.0	478
45-49	78.3	16.3	3.2	2.1	100.0	61.8	15.9	3.5	18.9	100.0	450
Residence											
Urban	43.2	39.2	2.6	14.9	100.0	18.7	14.3	2.7	64.4	100.0	1,374
Rural	40.3	49.4	5.1	5.2	100.0	39.4	46.3	5.6	8.7	100.0	2,701
Municipality											
Aileu	37.5	52.3	2.3	7.9	100.0	40.6	49.5	3.0	6.9	100.0	174
Ainaro	69.9	24.5	1.1	4.5	100.0	65.3	28.5	1.7	4.5	100.0	184
Baucau	47.3	46.1	0.2	6.5	100.0	46.0	45.1	0.2	8.7	100.0	388
Bobonaro	41.9	52.9	0.1	5.2	100.0	41.4	42.3	0.4	15.9	100.0	305
Covalima	23.0	10.5	64.9	1.6	100.0	22.4	11.3	64.2	2.0	100.0	234
Dili	44.5	38.2	0.2	17.1	100.0	14.4	7.9	0.2	77.5	100.0	1,098
Ermera	23.9	74.1	0.7	1.3	100.0	23.0	72.7	3.6	0.7	100.0	350
Lautem	41.1	49.1	1.4	8.4	100.0	37.4	45.6	1.1	15.8	100.0	188
Liquiçá	38.4	58.7	0.0	2.8	100.0	37.8	50.2	1.5	10.5	100.0	255
Manatuto	41.1	49.7	0.6	8.7	100.0	39.5	49.3	0.3	11.0	100.0	177
Manufahi	30.2	61.0	1.8	7.1	100.0	27.8	51.4	2.3	18.4	100.0	225
SAR of Oecussi	67.2	20.9	0.5	11.4	100.0	66.8	20.2	0.5	12.5	100.0	212
Viqueque	32.5	64.6	0.5	2.4	100.0	33.0	61.9	0.1	4.9	100.0	285
Education											
No education	50.1	42.0	5.2	2.7	100.0	48.4	39.7	6.0	6.0	100.0	772
Primary	50.3	40.1	4.1	5.4	100.0	44.0	32.4	4.1	19.5	100.0	736
Secondary	33.9	51.1	4.4	10.6	100.0	25.3	38.8	4.7	31.3	100.0	2,063
More than secondary	44.7	39.8	2.6	12.8	100.0	20.3	20.2	3.1	56.3	100.0	504
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	47.4	46.6	2.9	3.2	100.0	47.5	45.5	3.3	3.8	100.0	648
Second	39.6	52.1	3.6	4.7	100.0	35.7	49.0	4.3	11.0	100.0	823
Middle	39.6	47.6	8.4	4.4	100.0	37.7	40.8	9.0	12.5	100.0	809
Fourth	38.6	45.9	4.8	10.7	100.0	28.8	33.4	5.1	32.7	100.0	844
Highest	42.3	39.1	1.8	16.8	100.0	18.0	14.3	1.8	65.9	100.0	950
Total 15-49	41.3	46.0	4.3	8.4	100.0	32.4	35.5	4.6	27.4	100.0	4,075
50-59	73.2	21.2	4.9	0.7	100.0	64.6	20.6	5.2	9.6	100.0	547
Total 15-59	45.1	43.1	4.3	7.5	100.0	36.2	33.7	4.7	25.3	100.0	4,622

Table 15.5.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone; among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	2.6	56.0	2,985	1.3	1,672
20-24	8.4	78.9	2,165	2.3	1,707
25-29	14.3	76.5	2,011	2.1	1,538
30-34	16.7	73.3	1,772	2.0	1,299
35-39	16.5	65.3	1,141	0.9	744
40-44	15.3	56.4	1,438	1.2	811
45-49	13.8	45.2	1,096	2.2	496
Residence					
Urban	22.9	78.5	4,182	3.3	3,282
Rural	5.3	59.2	8,425	0.7	4,986
Municipality					
Aileu	7.2	58.9	524	2.3	308
Ainaro	5.6	56.3	515	1.1	290
Baucau	9.1	66.6	1,288	0.9	857
Bobonaro	4.8	61.4	946	0.6	581
Covalima	6.2	60.4	750	0.9	453
Dili	24.4	78.4	3,206	3.6	2,514
Ermera	3.0	60.4	1,178	0.5	711
Lautem	7.2	70.8	645	1.0	457
Liquiçá	4.1	60.4	757	2.2	457
Manatuto	9.5	54.3	555	1.1	301
Manufahi	8.7	65.1	676	0.3	440
SAR of Oecussi	11.5	54.1	778	0.9	421
Viqueque	4.2	60.4	791	0.7	478
Education					
No education	3.2	43.1	2,741	0.8	1,181
Primary	4.8	54.8	1,922	0.6	1,052
Secondary	9.7	71.8	6,561	1.3	4,711
More than secondary	42.4	95.7	1,383	5.3	1,323
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.1	45.5	2,085	0.1	949
Second	3.1	54.8	2,287	0.7	1,254
Middle	4.5	63.9	2,423	1.2	1,548
Fourth	9.8	71.0	2,771	1.3	1,968
Highest	29.8	83.8	3,041	3.7	2,548
Total	11.1	65.6	12,607	1.8	8,268

Table 15.5.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone; among men who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of men	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of men who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	3.0	56.5	1,001	1.7	566
20-24	7.3	83.8	689	1.1	577
25-29	12.0	89.5	539	1.3	482
30-34	25.0	88.4	557	4.3	492
35-39	29.4	85.3	361	2.8	308
40-44	28.0	79.9	478	1.6	382
45-49	25.3	76.2	450	0.8	342
Residence					
Urban	28.0	86.9	1,374	2.5	1,193
Rural	9.4	72.4	2,701	1.6	1,957
Municipality					
Aileu	10.6	79.7	174	5.3	138
Ainaro	6.5	73.8	184	2.0	136
Baucau	13.4	74.6	388	0.8	289
Bobonaro	11.0	63.8	305	0.3	194
Covalima	9.6	81.1	234	3.2	190
Dili	29.5	87.2	1,098	2.4	957
Ermera	2.8	86.0	350	0.0	301
Lautem	10.7	74.1	188	0.2	139
Liquiçá	9.3	76.0	255	2.6	194
Manatuto	8.1	71.6	177	2.5	126
Manufahi	16.5	87.5	225	1.9	197
SAR of Oecussi	22.1	81.0	212	2.6	172
Viqueque	8.1	40.5	285	2.2	116
Education					
No education	3.0	66.2	772	0.7	512
Primary	8.8	71.5	736	0.2	526
Secondary	15.4	78.7	2,063	1.6	1,623
More than secondary	46.1	97.1	504	6.1	489
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.5	63.2	648	0.4	410
Second	3.4	70.7	823	0.3	582
Middle	10.0	75.7	809	2.9	613
Fourth	17.9	82.1	844	1.9	693
Highest	36.6	89.7	950	3.1	852
Total 15-49	15.6	77.3	4,075	1.9	3,150
50-59	23.2	67.9	547	1.9	372
Total 15-59	16.5	76.2	4,622	1.9	3,522

Table 15.6 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number of respon-dents
WOMEN							
Own health care	31.1	61.8	6.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	7,697
Major household purchases	48.3	45.4	4.7	1.0	0.6	100.0	7,697
Visits to her family or relatives	20.9	72.9	5.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	7,697
MEN							
Own health care	35.6	45.1	19.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,003
Major household purchases	44.0	44.9	11.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,003

Table 15.7.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	90.9	81.7	88.3	75.5	4.6	245
20-24	90.7	88.1	91.7	80.9	2.8	1,031
25-29	92.6	92.6	93.4	86.1	2.5	1,575
30-34	94.7	96.2	94.5	90.6	1.8	1,574
35-39	94.6	96.2	94.3	89.6	1.5	1,006
40-44	92.3	95.9	94.9	88.8	2.2	1,301
45-49	92.2	95.0	95.0	88.6	2.3	965
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	92.6	92.9	93.6	87.2	2.9	4,421
Employed for cash	93.7	95.9	94.0	88.2	1.3	1,804
Employed not for cash	92.7	93.3	94.2	86.1	1.5	1,472
Number of living children						
0	90.9	86.3	89.4	79.5	4.5	566
1-2	92.7	92.5	93.7	86.1	2.0	2,517
3-4	93.4	95.0	93.7	88.1	2.0	2,376
5+	93.0	95.6	95.1	89.5	2.2	2,238
Residence						
Urban	95.5	94.5	93.3	88.0	1.2	2,252
Rural	91.8	93.4	94.0	86.9	2.7	5,445
Municipality						
Aileu	87.0	87.3	88.5	81.8	8.0	292
Ainaro	87.5	91.0	86.6	80.2	4.9	329
Baucau	91.1	93.8	92.5	86.2	2.6	789
Bobonaro	97.2	94.3	96.8	90.7	0.4	648
Covalima	83.9	92.3	94.1	82.1	4.2	479
Dili	96.1	93.8	92.0	86.1	0.7	1,732
Ermera	91.2	88.6	89.2	85.2	6.9	707
Lautem	98.3	98.6	98.9	97.5	0.9	406
Liquiçá	93.9	87.9	96.0	85.5	2.7	479
Manatuto	88.0	97.3	94.7	83.8	0.9	373
Manufahi	88.0	97.4	96.9	85.3	0.8	404
SAR of Oecussi	93.3	97.2	97.8	90.4	0.5	545
Viqueque	98.5	98.7	98.1	97.2	0.7	514
Education						
No education	91.0	93.0	93.0	86.4	3.5	2,201
Primary	93.3	93.8	95.1	88.0	1.9	1,430
Secondary	93.2	93.7	93.4	86.8	1.9	3,366
More than secondary	96.2	95.5	95.4	90.1	0.5	701
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	91.9	92.5	93.6	86.1	2.9	1,389
Second	91.3	92.7	93.2	86.1	3.5	1,511
Middle	92.0	93.5	93.7	86.3	2.2	1,547
Fourth	93.7	94.8	95.3	89.6	1.6	1,604
Highest	95.2	94.8	93.0	87.7	1.3	1,646
Total	92.9	93.7	93.8	87.2	2.2	7,697

Table 15.7.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Specific decisions				Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	
Age					
15-19	*	*	*	*	7
20-24	60.6	50.7	49.5	38.2	110
25-29	70.9	59.6	56.9	26.4	280
30-34	65.1	56.6	52.4	30.7	433
35-39	61.9	57.3	54.5	35.3	310
40-44	67.7	60.2	56.3	28.5	442
45-49	58.6	48.8	46.6	39.3	421
Employment (last 12 months)					
Not employed	54.7	39.2	38.7	44.7	185
Employed for cash	62.7	55.0	53.2	35.5	1,053
Employed not for cash	69.1	61.2	55.8	25.5	765
Number of living children					
0	58.9	46.2	43.0	37.9	164
1-2	67.8	60.1	57.5	29.6	658
3-4	64.0	54.0	50.2	32.2	623
5+	62.4	56.1	53.3	34.8	558
Residence					
Urban	58.1	54.1	52.0	39.9	603
Rural	67.1	56.7	53.2	29.4	1,400
Municipality					
Aileu	74.0	81.5	65.4	9.9	76
Ainaro	25.8	31.1	21.3	64.4	108
Baucau	88.6	76.4	73.1	8.1	174
Bobonaro	83.5	68.2	64.8	13.0	160
Covalima	84.2	87.4	81.3	9.8	119
Dili	49.9	47.8	46.8	49.1	474
Ermera	83.2	45.6	45.1	16.3	168
Lautem	80.9	60.2	57.4	16.2	109
Liquiçá	88.8	73.5	71.9	9.6	135
Manatuto	87.1	80.0	77.1	10.1	93
Manufahi	75.1	75.4	74.9	24.3	108
SAR of Oecussi	27.6	26.7	22.7	68.4	138
Viqueque	23.3	12.8	12.5	76.3	141
Education					
No education	65.1	53.1	49.9	31.7	509
Primary	63.9	57.1	52.2	31.2	445
Secondary	64.3	55.5	53.2	33.4	767
More than secondary	64.1	60.3	58.2	33.8	282
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	60.3	49.6	46.1	36.2	363
Second	66.0	57.2	53.1	30.0	422
Middle	71.2	60.7	57.4	25.5	406
Fourth	65.7	58.0	55.1	31.5	382
Highest	58.7	53.7	52.0	39.7	430
Total 15-49	64.4	55.9	52.9	32.6	2,003
50-59	76.6	64.4	61.9	20.9	494
Total 15-59	66.8	57.6	54.6	30.2	2,497

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.8.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	30.1	55.3	57.6	57.2	28.4	69.0	2,985
20-24	32.9	63.1	66.9	67.1	35.1	76.3	2,165
25-29	33.0	63.6	68.2	66.6	39.9	77.2	2,011
30-34	31.7	61.5	67.3	64.4	39.5	76.4	1,772
35-39	31.1	61.2	66.5	63.0	37.4	75.5	1,141
40-44	32.3	59.7	65.5	62.4	38.6	73.3	1,438
45-49	32.6	59.5	63.2	60.4	36.6	72.5	1,096
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	30.0	57.0	60.9	59.6	33.5	70.2	7,958
Employed for cash	30.3	60.5	65.3	62.5	34.4	76.1	2,395
Employed not for cash	40.0	71.3	76.1	74.4	44.5	85.2	2,254
Number of living children							
0	30.2	56.8	59.9	59.1	29.8	70.7	5,132
1-2	32.6	62.7	68.5	66.8	38.8	76.6	2,704
3-4	31.5	61.7	66.0	63.9	40.2	76.0	2,469
5+	34.8	63.6	68.1	65.1	40.0	76.2	2,302
Marital status							
Never married	29.6	56.3	59.2	58.6	28.5	69.9	4,615
Married or living together	33.0	62.6	67.6	65.5	39.8	76.5	7,697
Divorced/separated/widowed	34.7	59.8	65.5	57.9	38.4	73.5	294
Residence							
Urban	24.9	57.0	60.7	60.9	30.1	71.5	4,182
Rural	35.3	61.9	66.3	63.7	38.4	75.2	8,425
Municipality							
Aileu	38.2	74.5	78.1	75.6	45.3	85.2	524
Ainaro	40.7	62.7	63.1	68.6	38.7	75.6	515
Baucau	21.8	51.2	55.0	45.1	28.1	67.4	1,288
Bobonaro	37.9	53.6	69.9	67.4	36.9	77.1	946
Covalima	32.7	52.5	55.9	48.4	26.7	65.3	750
Dili	24.0	57.8	59.5	60.9	30.4	70.8	3,206
Ermera	50.7	87.0	87.4	81.5	58.6	94.1	1,178
Lautem	34.6	67.8	74.3	73.9	33.8	81.4	645
Liquiçá	36.5	67.6	70.1	69.5	26.3	75.0	757
Manatuto	20.9	51.2	57.3	57.1	33.9	66.3	555
Manufahi	25.1	51.1	65.5	69.3	37.6	78.5	676
SAR of Oecussi	59.4	73.9	79.3	78.5	64.6	89.7	778
Viqueque	13.0	36.7	35.0	34.9	15.2	42.9	791
Education							
No education	37.1	64.0	69.6	66.5	42.0	77.1	2,741
Primary	37.4	60.1	64.1	62.5	40.5	74.0	1,922
Secondary	29.7	59.1	62.5	61.1	32.5	72.6	6,561
More than secondary	23.7	58.3	63.8	63.6	30.9	74.6	1,383
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	41.1	63.4	66.4	65.1	43.4	74.7	2,085
Second	36.1	64.6	68.0	64.2	39.0	77.4	2,287
Middle	33.0	59.6	65.4	63.4	37.6	74.2	2,423
Fourth	29.5	60.3	64.5	63.1	33.2	74.6	2,771
Highest	23.4	55.3	59.5	59.4	28.5	70.4	3,041
Total	31.8	60.2	64.4	62.8	35.6	74.0	12,607

Table 15.8.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	20.5	28.4	39.5	41.8	26.3	48.2	1,001
20-24	19.4	32.4	46.9	48.0	30.2	55.5	689
25-29	20.8	32.9	48.0	49.7	29.0	56.1	539
30-34	18.2	29.2	47.8	47.7	30.5	54.5	557
35-39	16.7	28.3	45.8	45.7	27.6	53.3	361
40-44	20.2	32.1	44.6	46.2	24.4	53.6	478
45-49	19.0	24.8	44.3	45.8	23.4	52.7	450
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	17.6	27.4	40.9	42.3	26.0	47.2	1,135
Employed for cash	17.8	31.5	55.0	57.6	31.2	64.6	1,495
Employed not for cash	22.8	30.0	37.0	36.9	24.7	45.3	1,445
Number of living children							
0	19.4	28.0	40.9	42.7	27.0	49.5	2,209
1-2	15.4	30.8	50.1	48.8	28.7	56.5	664
3-4	24.4	33.2	49.8	52.3	28.9	58.3	634
5+	19.5	32.0	47.2	48.5	26.1	56.3	568
Marital status							
Never married	19.6	28.1	41.4	43.1	27.7	49.9	2,043
Married or living together	19.5	31.6	47.9	48.9	27.4	56.0	2,003
Divorced/separated/widowed	(14.7)	(31.6)	(51.2)	(48.4)	(20.0)	(55.8)	29
Residence							
Urban	18.1	27.2	58.1	61.0	35.6	67.5	1,374
Rural	20.2	31.1	37.8	38.3	23.4	45.5	2,701
Municipality							
Aileu	6.3	14.7	13.5	15.6	6.6	20.0	174
Ainaro	55.4	72.2	87.0	86.0	62.4	91.3	184
Baucau	21.6	44.5	58.4	59.1	35.8	68.9	388
Bobonaro	23.1	35.6	39.9	39.7	16.5	44.5	305
Covalima	14.6	11.9	13.9	12.1	7.9	24.2	234
Dili	18.5	25.4	65.3	70.1	41.5	75.2	1,098
Ermera	29.3	39.9	39.1	39.3	34.0	44.6	350
Lautem	34.5	37.2	44.6	51.2	38.0	56.1	188
Liquiçá	7.3	31.7	46.9	40.8	6.8	51.1	255
Manatuto	5.7	15.3	18.2	18.7	10.9	23.5	177
Manufahi	9.8	16.4	20.3	17.9	8.9	27.7	225
SAR of Oecussi	27.0	33.6	36.4	39.2	23.4	56.9	212
Viqueque	5.3	15.1	15.3	16.3	11.8	18.2	285
Education							
No education	22.9	32.0	39.6	40.7	24.5	47.2	772
Primary	20.1	29.3	41.8	42.9	23.0	51.5	736
Secondary	19.2	29.8	44.3	45.7	27.6	52.5	2,063
More than secondary	14.7	27.4	58.0	59.9	37.9	65.3	504
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	23.4	32.8	39.6	40.0	26.2	47.5	648
Second	20.1	30.5	38.5	39.8	24.7	46.4	823
Middle	21.1	32.4	40.3	39.8	22.5	48.4	809
Fourth	16.8	25.4	43.8	45.7	25.1	51.5	844
Highest	17.4	28.8	58.0	61.0	37.1	67.4	950
Total 15-49	19.5	29.8	44.7	46.0	27.5	52.9	4,075
50-59	18.0	26.2	33.2	33.9	18.6	41.8	547
Total 15-59	19.3	29.4	43.3	44.6	26.4	51.6	4,622

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.9 Attitudes toward negotiating sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she is tired or not in the mood	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she is tired or not in the mood	Number of men
Age								
15-24	31.2	26.1	29.7	1,765	35.2	38.7	35.0	1,690
15-19	24.4	20.7	22.7	984	32.0	33.4	29.9	1,001
20-24	39.9	32.8	38.5	782	39.9	46.4	42.5	689
25-29	36.4	22.7	38.4	692	42.3	45.7	44.0	539
30-39	38.3	22.3	37.8	982	43.9	46.8	48.0	918
40-49	34.7	19.5	32.1	866	39.7	41.1	41.6	928
Marital status								
Never married	29.3	27.0	27.0	1,567	38.1	41.8	36.5	2,043
Ever had sex	46.5	29.2	37.9	88	50.3	58.3	48.7	612
Never had sex	28.3	26.9	26.4	1,479	32.8	34.8	31.3	1,431
Married/Living together	37.4	21.3	37.3	2,628	40.0	42.3	44.8	2,003
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	33.7	20.8	32.7	110	(56.5)	(36.5)	(40.8)	29
Residence								
Urban	47.7	36.6	46.9	1,427	49.2	57.6	48.9	1,374
Rural	27.8	16.8	26.8	2,878	34.0	34.1	36.4	2,701
Municipality								
Aileu	30.1	20.3	26.1	169	35.4	46.5	30.9	174
Ainaro	13.1	8.0	13.5	189	16.1	17.1	21.5	184
Baucau	24.1	13.7	26.2	421	61.8	56.7	65.8	388
Bobonaro	33.7	24.3	38.1	327	36.9	42.1	51.4	305
Covalima	30.4	14.7	21.0	262	3.1	6.6	7.1	234
Dili	54.4	40.9	52.7	1,105	54.0	62.3	49.8	1,098
Ermera	27.8	18.3	28.1	394	59.7	52.7	58.0	350
Lautem	27.8	17.2	26.6	219	34.0	33.8	29.8	188
Liquiçá	19.8	12.7	18.1	280	60.8	66.8	68.8	255
Manatuto	19.2	11.8	15.8	187	9.9	11.1	15.9	177
Manufahi	55.2	43.7	58.4	215	2.8	6.0	4.4	225
SAR of Oecussi	32.0	18.1	29.0	250	35.9	37.4	41.4	212
Viqueque	17.9	7.4	17.7	287	8.1	7.3	9.2	285
Education								
No education	28.2	16.2	26.1	988	33.7	28.9	34.9	772
Primary	28.8	13.2	28.1	641	32.3	35.5	33.7	736
Secondary	33.9	24.1	33.0	2,194	39.5	43.9	40.8	2,063
More than secondary	56.7	48.0	57.7	481	55.7	63.8	58.6	504

(Continued…)

Table 15.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she is tired or not in the mood	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she is tired or not in the mood	Number of men
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	27.7	14.1	26.0	692	27.9	26.4	30.2	648
Second	24.5	14.2	24.5	841	37.2	37.3	39.4	823
Middle	30.3	18.3	30.3	836	32.8	35.2	36.5	809
Fourth	35.4	26.6	33.8	941	43.7	46.3	41.8	844
Highest	49.8	38.7	48.5	995	49.8	58.7	51.3	950
Total 15-49	34.4	23.3	33.5	4,305	39.1	42.0	40.6	4,075
50-59	na	na	na	na	36.4	38.9	41.7	547
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	38.8	41.6	40.7	4,622

na = Not applicable
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.10 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15-24	43.4	26.7	426
15-19	45.6	34.3	79
20-24	42.9	25.0	348
25-29	36.7	26.5	566
30-39	43.2	24.6	873
40-49	39.2	21.8	762
Residence			
Urban	52.5	36.7	790
Rural	35.6	19.3	1,838
Municipality			
Aileu	41.8	23.7	92
Ainaro	29.7	8.6	123
Baucau	36.9	18.9	253
Bobonaro	40.6	18.5	211
Covalima	26.1	17.1	159
Dili	57.4	41.7	627
Ermera	49.8	25.5	227
Lautem	34.8	24.4	140
Liquiçá	31.2	22.9	180
Manatuto	23.0	9.2	123
Manufahi	57.1	21.6	131
SAR of Oecussi	26.0	10.4	180
Viqueque	25.2	24.7	184
Education			
No education	37.3	18.3	781
Primary	37.1	19.7	487
Secondary	40.2	25.9	1,108
More than secondary	59.9	47.3	252
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	35.4	15.5	461
Second	33.1	19.9	540
Middle	40.9	20.4	512
Fourth	39.1	23.0	556
Highest	53.6	41.8	559
Total	40.7	24.5	2,628

Table 15.11 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and the percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife-beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all the reasons justifying wife-beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which she participates[1]			
0	na	25.0	173
1-2	na	21.0	812
3	na	23.8	6,712
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[2]			
0	88.2	na	1,811
1-2	83.2	na	1,294
3-4	87.8	na	2,827
5	88.1	na	1,766

na = Not applicable
[1] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of decisions.
[2] See Table 15.8.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.12 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Any method	Modern methods				Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
		Any modern method[1]	Female sterilization	Temporary modern female methods[2]	Male condom				
Number of decisions in which she participates[3]									
0	12.8	11.8	0.0	11.8	0.0	1.0	87.2	100.0	173
1-2	24.2	21.3	0.9	20.5	0.0	2.8	75.8	100.0	812
3	26.6	24.7	1.4	23.2	0.0	1.9	73.4	100.0	6,712
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]									
0	23.6	21.1	1.5	19.6	0.0	2.5	76.4	100.0	1,811
1-2	27.8	24.2	2.3	21.8	0.2	3.5	72.2	100.0	1,294
3-4	26.3	24.9	1.0	23.9	0.0	1.4	73.7	100.0	2,827
5	26.7	25.6	1.1	24.5	0.0	1.1	73.3	100.0	1,766
Total	26.0	24.1	1.4	22.7	0.0	1.9	74.0	100.0	7,697

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Female sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and Billings method.
[2] Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, emergency contraception, standard days method, lactational amenorrhea method, and Billings method
[3] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 15.8.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.13 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children[1]	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning[2]			Number of women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which she participates[3]						
0	4.6	153	14.0	9.8	23.9	173
1-2	4.2	702	22.1	4.5	26.5	812
3	4.4	5,929	19.1	6.0	25.2	6,712
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]						
0	3.0	2,757	19.3	6.9	26.2	1,811
1-2	3.9	1,734	19.6	7.2	26.8	1,294
3-4	4.0	3,983	18.7	5.3	24.1	2,827
5	4.1	2,315	20.1	5.1	25.2	1,766
Total	3.7	10,789	19.3	6.0	25.3	7,697

[1] Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[2] Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al., 2012.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.7.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 15.8.1 for the list of reasons

Table 15.14 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth[2]	Number of women with a child born in the last five years
Number of decisions in which she participates[3]				
0	64.6	36.4	24.6	100
1-2	81.9	60.1	37.4	523
3	85.5	59.8	34.8	4,252
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]				
0	78.5	60.7	31.9	1,155
1-2	86.4	66.6	40.9	809
3-4	86.3	62.6	37.5	1,887
5	85.6	46.5	29.2	1,150
Total	84.4	59.1	34.8	5,000

[1] 'Skilled provider' includes doctor, nurse, midwife, or assistant nurse.
[2] Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, assistant nurse, community health worker or traditional birth attendant (TBA) in the first two days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.7.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 15.8.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.15 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Number of decisions in which she participates[1]			
0	(28)	(13)	(40)
1-2	29	12	41
3	30	10	39
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[2]			
0	25	7	32
1-2	33	12	45
3-4	31	9	40
5	31	16	47

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person years of exposure in one or more of the component rates.
[1] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.7.1 for the list of decisions.
[2] See Table 15.8.1 for the list of reasons

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 16

Key Findings

- ***Experience of violence:*** 29% of women age 15-49 experienced physical violence within the 12 months preceding the survey. 4% of women age 15-49 experienced sexual violence within the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ***Marital control:*** 47% of all ever-married women report their husbands exhibit at least 1 of the 5 controlling behaviors asked about.
- ***Spousal violence:*** 33% of all ever-married women experienced spousal physical violence within the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ***Injuries due to spousal violence:*** 17% of ever-married women who had experienced spousal physical or sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey were injured as a result.
- ***Help seeking:*** 20% of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help.

Gender-based violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). This chapter focuses on domestic violence, a form of gender-based violence. This is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty.

The TLDHS implemented the Domestic Violence Module as part of the Woman's Questionnaire in the 2/3 of households in which there was no male interview. One woman per household eligible for the Woman's interview was selected at random to be eligible for the Domestic Violence Module. Specially constructed weights were applied to adjust for selecting only one woman per household to ensure that the domestic violence subsample is nationally representative and representative of urban and rural areas, and at the level of municipalities.

16.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

Violence committed by a current husband/partner among currently married women and by the most recent husband/partner among formerly married women was measured by asking all ever-married women if their husband/partner ever did the following to them:

- ***Physical spousal violence:*** push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his/her fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon.

- ***Sexual spousal violence*:** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to; physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to; force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to.

- ***Emotional spousal violence*:** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others; threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you; insult you or make you feel bad about yourself.

In this chapter, married women include both women who said they were married and women who said they were living with a man as if married. Correspondingly, husbands include both husbands of married women and partners of women who are not married but are living with a man as if married.

Violence is not limited to spousal violence, so all women (married and unmarried) were asked if, since the age of 15, anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. All women were also asked if they had experienced sexual violence (committed by anyone other than a current or most recent husband/partner) by asking if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to.

16.2 Women's Experience of Physical Violence

Physical violence by anyone

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Thirty-three percent of women age 15-49 has experienced physical violence at some time in her life, since the age of 15 (**Table 16.1**). Nearly as many (29%) have experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Trends: The prevalence of experiencing physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (29%) is the same as that reported by women in the 2009-10 TLDHS. However, the patterns by education and wealth quintile have changed.

Patterns by background characteristics

- While prevalence in the 12 months preceding the survey remained constant across education and wealth categories in the 2009-10 TLDHS, the current TLDHS finds that prevalence steadily increases as education and wealth levels drop.

- Fourteen percent of women with more than secondary education experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, and the percent steadily increases to a high of 40% among women with no education having experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

- Women in the highest wealth quintile are least likely to have experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (17 %), while prevalence steadily increases as household wealth declines, to 38% of women in the lowest wealth quintile experiencing violence.

- Women who have experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey exceeds 40% and is highest among women living in Covalima (44%), Ermera (44%), and Liquiçá (47%).

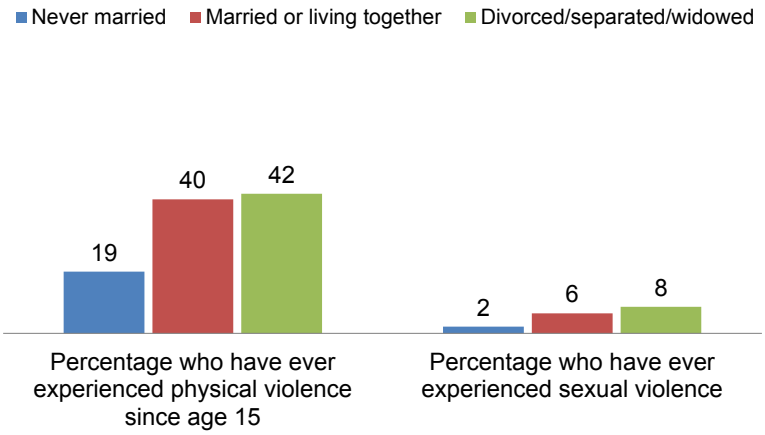
- Women who have experienced physical violence at any time since the age of 15 exceeds 40% in Covalima (49%), Ermera (49%), and Liquiçá (50%) and SAR of Oecussi (56%).

- Nineteen percent of never-married women, 40% of currently married women, and 42% of divorced, separated, or widowed women have experienced physical violence at some time in their life since the age of 15 (**Figure 16.1**).

16.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Eighty-seven percent of ever-married women who have experienced physical violence reported that their current or former husband had committed an act of physical violence against them (**Table 16.2**). Never-married women who have experienced physical violence are most likely to have suffered physical violence from a family member (father/stepfather (35%), mother/stepmother (41%), or sibling (28%)). Other perpetrators of physical violence against never-married women include other relatives (7%), teachers (8%), and a friend or acquaintance (6%).

Figure 16.1 **Women's experience of violence by marital status**



16.3 Experience of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Five percent of women age 15-49 have experienced sexual violence at some time in their lives (**Table 16.3**). Four percent of women experienced sexual violence within the 12 months preceding the survey. Women in Manufahi are most likely to have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (12%). Among the ever-married who have experienced sexual violence, 76% reported having experienced such violence from their current husband (**Table 16.4**). Two percent of women age 15-49 experienced sexual violence before the age of 18 (**Table 16.5**).

16.4 Experience of Different Forms of Violence

Physical and sexual violence do not always occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of different forms of violence. Thirty percent of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence, but not sexual violence, and 3% of women report having experienced both physical and sexual violence. Nationally, 34% of women age 15-49 have experienced either physical violence, sexual violence, or both (**Table 16.6**).

Two percent of women who have ever been pregnant experienced physical violence while they were pregnant (**Table 16.7**).

16.5 Marital Control by Husband

Marital control

Percentage of women whose current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviors: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; frequently accuses her of being unfaithful; does not permit her to meet her female friends; tries to limit her contact with her family; and insists on knowing where she is at all times.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Table 16.8 refers to 5 marital control behaviors exhibited by the current husband among currently married women, and the former husband among separated, divorced, and widowed women. Thirty percent of ever-married women report that their husbands are jealous of angry if they speak with other men. Twenty-four percent of ever-married women report their husbands frequently accuse them of being unfaithful. Twenty-four percent of ever-married women report their husbands insist on knowing where they are at all times.

Trends: Nearly half (47%) of all ever-married women age 15-49 report their husbands exhibit 1 of the 5 controlling behaviors asked about; the same prevalence level as was reported in the 2009-10 TLDHS. Fourteen percent of women reported their husbands display 3 or more of the controlling behaviors, also the same prevalence level as was reported in the 2009-10 TLDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Thirty percent of ever-married women in Manufahi and 29% of ever-married women in SAR of Oecussi report their husbands display 3 or more of the controlling behaviors asked about.
- The prevalence of marital controlling behaviors by husbands tends to hold steady across wives' education levels and household wealth.
- The likelihood that a husband displays at least 3 of the controlling behaviors declines as the number of living children increases, and is highest (at 23%) among women with no living children.

16.6 Forms of Spousal Violence

Spousal violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

16.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

Forty percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal violence (**Table 16.9**). Thirty-three percent of all ever-married women experienced spousal physical violence within the 12 months preceding the survey, 29% of women have been slapped. Ten percent of women have been kicked, dragged, or beaten up by their spouse in the 12 months preceding the survey. Five percent of ever-married women experienced some form of spousal sexual violence within the 12 months preceding the survey. Nine percent of ever-married women experienced spousal emotional violence. Overall, 37% of ever-married women experienced some form of spousal violence within the 12 months preceding the survey.

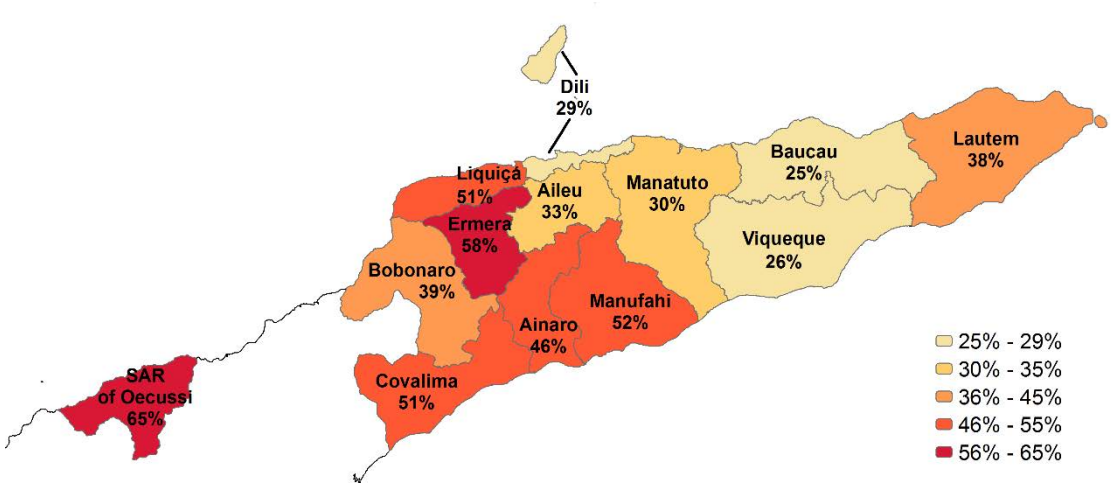
Trends: Prevalence of spousal violence is similar to the levels reported in the 2009-10 TLDHS. The prevalence of forms of violence experienced in the 12 months preceding the 2009-10 TLDHS and 2016 TLDHS are: physical violence (31% and 33%), sexual violence (2% and 5%), emotional violence (8% and 9%), respectively.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Half of ever-married women in Covalima (51%), Liquiçá (51%), and Manufahi (52%) have experienced spousal emotional, physical, or sexual violence (**Table 16.10** and **Figure 16.2**). Prevalence exceeds half in Ermera (58%) and SAR of Oecussi (65%).

Figure 16.2 Spousal violence by municipality

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner



- While wives' experience of spousal violence cuts across all education and wealth levels, prevalence of physical violence declines steadily with increasing wives' education and household wealth, from half to ¼ of ever-married women having experienced physical violence.

- While divorced, separated, and widowed women are as likely as currently married women to report having experienced physical violence (37-38%), divorced, separated, and widowed women are more likely than currently married women to report having experienced emotional violence (19% compared with 9%).

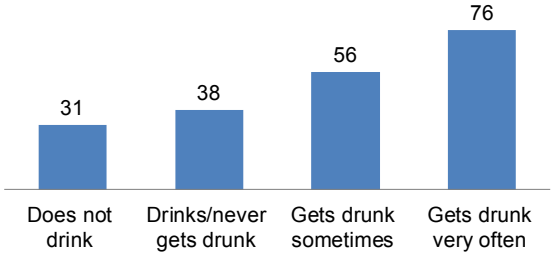
Patterns by husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

- All forms of violence against their wives become more common as frequency of husbands' drinking or getting drunk increase (**Table 16.11** and **Figure 16.3**).

- The husband's own level of education displays a clearer pattern with prevalence of spousal violence than does the educational difference between husbands and wives. Prevalence of women experiencing spousal physical or sexual violence declines as educational level of husbands increases.

Figure 16.3 Spousal violence by husband's alcohol consumption

Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal (physical, sexual, or emotional) violence by their husband/partner



- All forms of spousal violence increase in prevalence as the number of reasons for which women report wife beating is justified increases.
- While experience of violence is not limited to women who report their fathers beat their mothers, prevalence is higher among women who report their fathers beat their mothers compared with women who report their fathers did not beat their mothers.
- Prevalence of ever-married women having experienced spousal physical or sexual violence within the 12 months preceding the survey are similar to levels experienced ever (**Table 16.12**).

16.7 Injuries to Women due to Spousal Violence

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married)

- Prevalence of injuries is higher among women who experience sexual violence than it is among women who experience physical violence (26% and 17% within the 12 months preceding the survey, **Table 16.14**).
- Ten percent of women who have experienced spousal sexual violence within the 12 months preceding the survey had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or some other serious injury as a result of the spousal sexual violence.
- 17% of ever-married women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence within the 12 months preceding the survey were injured as a result.

Trends: Prevalence of injuries as a result of physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (19%) is similar to the prevalence reported in the 2009-10 TLDHS (17%).

16.8 Violence Initiated by Women against Husbands

Initiation of physical violence by wives

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting her.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

- 1% of ever-married women have initiated physical violence against their husbands without ever having experienced spousal physical violence (**Table 16.15**).
- 9% of ever-married women have themselves experienced spousal physical violence and have initiated physical violence against their husbands.

Trends: That women are more likely to initiate physical violence against their husbands if they themselves have experienced spousal physical violence was also found to be true in the 2009-10 TLDHS which found that 2% of women who had never experienced spousal physical violence had themselves initiated physical violence against their husbands, while 13% of women who had experienced spousal physical violence in the previous 12 months had initiated physical violence against their husbands.

Patterns by background characteristics

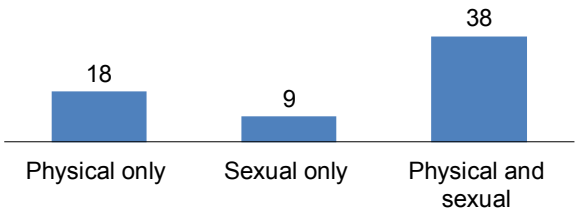
- Women are more likely to have initiated physical violence against their husbands if they reported their husbands get drunk very often, 17% have initiated physical violence within the last 12 months compared with 2% of women who report their husbands do not drink (**Table 16.16**).
- As the number of marital control behaviors displayed by husbands increases, so does the percent of women who initiate violence against their husbands, peaking at 16% within the preceding 12 months.

16.9 Help-Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence

Twenty percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help (**Table 16.17**). An additional 6% did not seek help per se, but did tell someone about the violence. Women are more likely to seek help if they experience both physical and sexual violence (38%) than if they experienced only physical violence (18%) or only sexual violence (9%) (**Figure 16.4**).

***Figure 16.4* Help seeking by type of violence experienced**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in Viqueque are the least likely to have sought help (only 5%).
- Women in Dili are the most likely to have sought help, though only 20% have.
- Women at the highest education and wealth levels are more likely than other women to have sought help, though the percent who seek help has declined across most education and wealth levels, compared with 2009-10 TLDHS findings.
- Ninety-two percent of women who experienced physical violence but no sexual violence sought help from their own family.
- Women who experienced both physical and sexual violence were most likely to have sought help from their own family, but were more likely to seek help from a neighbor or police than women who did not experience sexual violence (**Table 16.18**).

16.10 Family Support

Only 37% of women age 15-49 report that their family can give them shelter for a few nights if they need it (**Table 16.19**). Thirty-four percent of women report that their family can provide them financial support if they need it.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Whether or not a woman can get shelter or financial help from family varies more across municipalities than by any other background characteristic in Table 16.19, from 9% in Manatuto to 56% in Liquiçá, for shelter, and from 7% in Manatuto to 58% in Liquiçá for financial support.
- The ranking of municipalities by the percent of women who can get help from family is generally the same for shelter as it is for financial support.

16.11 Parental Behavior

Eighteen percent of currently married women who have been married only once report that their father beat their mother. (**Table 16.20**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who themselves have experienced spousal violence are more likely to report that their father beat their mother (24-43%) when compared with women who report their father did not beat their mother (13%).

- The percent of currently married women who report their father beat their mother ranges between 12% and 21%, regardless of number of living children, employment status, education, or household wealth of the respondent.

List of Tables

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

- **Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence**
- **Table 16.2 Persons committing physical violence**
- **Table 16.3 Experience of sexual violence**
- **Table 16.4 Persons committing sexual violence**
- **Table 16.5 Age at first experience of sexual violence**
- **Table 16.6 Experience of different forms of violence**
- **Table 16.7 Experience of violence during pregnancy**
- **Table 16.8 Marital control exercised by husbands**
- **Table 16.9 Forms of spousal violence**
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- **Table 16.12 Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months**
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- **Table 16.17 Help seeking to stop violence**
- **Table 16.18 Sources for help to stop the violence**
- **Table 16.19 Family support**
- **Table 16.20 Parental behavior**

Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15-19	23.4	0.8	18.9	19.7	1,190
20-24	26.5	2.1	21.0	23.1	875
25-29	35.9	2.8	28.9	31.7	828
30-39	39.7	2.8	31.6	34.4	1,209
40-49	38.2	1.5	32.2	33.7	1,020
Residence					
Urban	22.4	1.9	17.3	19.2	1,602
Rural	37.4	2.0	30.7	32.7	3,520
Municipality					
Aileu	26.4	0.3	23.7	24.0	226
Ainaro	34.5	0.0	33.2	33.2	208
Baucau	21.4	1.3	18.8	20.1	541
Bobonaro	32.8	1.4	29.0	30.4	386
Covalima	48.9	1.9	41.7	43.6	310
Dili	20.0	2.9	13.6	16.5	1,190
Ermera	49.4	2.9	41.2	44.1	503
Lautem	32.5	1.3	28.6	30.0	263
Liquiçá	50.0	2.8	44.1	46.9	305
Manatuto	23.5	1.1	21.7	22.8	246
Manufahi	34.5	3.0	23.8	26.8	291
SAR of Oecussi	55.5	1.5	32.8	34.3	324
Viqueque	27.2	1.2	26.0	27.2	330
Marital status					
Never married	18.6	0.4	14.7	15.1	1,810
Married or living together	40.4	2.5	33.4	35.9	3,186
Divorced/separated/widowed	42.1	10.9	21.5	32.3	125
Number of living children					
0	22.1	1.0	17.8	18.8	2,035
1-2	37.7	3.2	31.1	34.3	1,105
3-4	40.6	2.8	31.5	34.3	1,034
5+	41.1	1.8	34.4	36.2	948
Employment					
Employed for cash	30.4	2.5	24.0	26.5	909
Employed not for cash	39.8	3.4	29.2	32.6	930
Not employed	31.4	1.4	26.5	27.9	3,283
Education					
No education	45.3	2.9	36.6	39.5	1,110
Primary	41.9	2.4	33.5	35.9	784
Secondary	28.2	1.5	23.2	24.7	2,709
More than secondary	15.7	1.7	11.9	13.5	518
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	45.1	2.5	35.2	37.8	892
Second	40.4	2.3	33.7	36.0	912
Middle	33.8	1.1	28.6	29.7	1,003
Fourth	28.6	2.0	23.7	25.7	1,119
Highest	20.6	1.9	15.5	17.4	1,196
Total	32.7	2.0	26.5	28.5	5,122

[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known.

Table 16.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, by the respondent's current marital status, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Marital status		
Person	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	87.2	na	69.7
Former husband/partner	4.7	na	3.7
Current boyfriend	0.5	2.0	0.8
Former boyfriend	0.5	0.7	0.5
Father/step-father	10.2	34.8	15.1
Mother/step-mother	12.3	40.5	18.0
Sister/brother	5.5	27.6	9.9
Daughter/son	0.4	0.2	0.4
Other relative	1.3	6.6	2.4
Mother-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Father-in-law	0.0	na	0.0
Other in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Teacher	0.6	8.2	2.1
Own friend/acquaintance	1.1	5.9	2.1
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	1,340	336	1,677

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.3 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence: Ever[1]	Past 12 months	Number of women
Age			
15-19	2.9	1.4	1,190
20-24	5.7	3.4	875
25-29	5.4	4.4	828
30-39	5.1	4.4	1,209
40-49	5.2	4.0	1,020
Residence			
Urban	5.4	3.3	1,602
Rural	4.5	3.5	3,520
Municipality			
Aileu	1.3	1.3	226
Ainaro	8.3	7.6	208
Baucau	2.1	1.5	541
Bobonaro	3.0	2.6	386
Covalima	2.5	1.8	310
Dili	6.2	3.5	1,190
Ermera	2.5	1.8	503
Lautem	1.4	1.4	263
Liquiçá	4.6	4.3	305
Manatuto	3.2	2.8	246
Manufahi	13.3	12.3	291
SAR of Oecussi	10.4	6.7	324
Viqueque	2.2	1.0	330
Marital status			
Never married	2.0	0.7	1,810
Married or living together	6.1	5.0	3,186
Divorced/separated/widowed	8.2	6.1	125
Employment			
Employed for cash	5.6	4.2	909
Employed not for cash	7.4	6.1	930
Not employed	3.7	2.5	3,283
Number of living children			
0	3.0	1.6	2,035
1-2	6.5	4.5	1,105
3-4	6.6	5.9	1,034
5+	4.4	3.6	948
Education			
No education	5.6	4.4	1,110
Primary	6.0	4.5	784
Secondary	4.6	3.2	2,709
More than secondary	1.9	1.2	518
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.8	4.3	892
Second	4.2	3.6	912
Middle	3.8	3.3	1,003
Fourth	5.1	3.8	1,119
Highest	4.8	2.7	1,196
Total	4.7	3.5	5,122

[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 16.4 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence according to the respondent's current marital status, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever-married	Never married	
Current husband/partner	76.0	na	64.5
Former husband/partner	7.9	na	6.7
Current/former boyfriend	9.7	(19.7)	11.2
Father/step father	0.6	(13.6)	2.6
Brother/step brother	0.8	(1.1)	0.8
Other relative	0.8	(18.5)	3.5
Own friend/acquaintance	0.4	(5.0)	1.1
Family friend	0.8	(5.0)	1.4
Teacher	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Police/soldier	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Priest/religious leader	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Stranger	3.9	(24.8)	7.1
Other	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number women who have experienced sexual violence	206	37	243

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
Note: Ever-married women can report up to three perpetrators: a current husband, former husband, or one other person who is not a current or former husband. Never married women can report only the one person who was the first to commit the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.5 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and current marital status, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age:					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
Age							
15-19	1.6	1.6	1.7	na	na	97.1	1,190
20-24	1.3	1.3	1.6	3.3	na	94.3	875
25-29	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.9	94.6	828
30-39	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	94.9	1,209
40-49	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	94.8	1,020
Marital status							
Never married	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	98.0	1,810
Ever married	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.9	93.8	3,312
Total	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.5	95.3	5,122

na = Not applicable

Table 16.6 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15-19	21.6	1.1	1.8	24.4	1,190
15-17	18.5	1.1	1.3	20.9	765
18-19	27.1	1.0	2.7	30.7	426
20-24	23.6	2.8	2.9	29.3	875
25-29	31.7	1.1	4.3	37.0	828
30-39	35.6	1.0	4.1	40.7	1,209
40-49	34.7	1.7	3.6	39.9	1,020
Total	29.5	1.5	3.3	34.2	5,122

Table 16.7 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	10.1	79
20-24	3.9	443
25-29	1.7	632
30-39	2.2	1,085
40-49	1.3	956
Residence		
Urban	2.2	849
Rural	2.3	2,347
Municipality		
Aileu	2.1	124
Ainaro	1.2	133
Baucau	1.6	384
Bobonaro	2.6	270
Covalima	1.6	209
Dili	2.5	617
Ermera	2.5	300
Lautem	1.1	173
Liquiçá	2.9	199
Manatuto	0.2	169
Manufahi	3.0	182
SAR of Oecussi	6.5	228
Viqueque	0.4	208
Marital status		
Never married	(1.1)	35
Married or living together	2.1	3,042
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.4	119
Number of living children		
0	6.1	109
1-2	2.6	1,105
3-4	2.1	1,034
5+	1.7	948
Education		
No education	2.4	928
Primary	1.7	590
Secondary	2.4	1,434
More than secondary	2.6	243
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.3	628
Second	2.1	615
Middle	1.5	675
Fourth	2.3	663
Highest	2.3	615
Total	2.3	3,196

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 16.8 Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands/partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/partner: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors	Displays none of the specific behaviors	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	38.1	30.7	24.6	11.0	31.6	23.9	47.5	94
20-24	36.7	28.6	14.4	10.4	30.4	21.0	46.7	481
25-29	30.9	24.0	12.9	8.4	24.3	14.2	52.4	659
30-39	30.1	25.0	13.1	7.7	25.0	14.2	51.0	1,107
40-49	23.5	19.9	9.6	7.0	19.3	10.1	58.4	972
Residence								
Urban	28.7	25.2	11.7	6.3	23.6	14.4	55.9	881
Rural	29.8	23.5	12.9	8.7	24.4	14.2	51.6	2,431
Municipality								
Aileu	18.3	13.1	8.6	4.5	22.1	4.2	59.9	127
Ainaro	25.5	17.6	6.1	1.6	21.2	11.7	61.0	136
Baucau	26.1	14.1	7.0	4.6	13.0	7.4	64.0	387
Bobonaro	35.5	18.6	10.8	3.3	44.2	16.4	45.5	291
Covalima	34.1	35.3	23.7	21.2	23.9	24.9	49.0	220
Dili	27.1	26.1	9.6	6.3	22.4	13.4	57.0	640
Ermera	25.7	21.8	8.2	9.8	35.3	13.2	42.1	314
Lautem	24.9	17.5	6.9	4.3	12.4	5.6	60.2	179
Liquiçá	34.2	25.1	13.6	12.0	24.3	15.0	53.5	209
Manatuto	19.4	19.5	8.0	3.3	9.6	5.8	65.2	170
Manufahi	51.3	24.0	32.7	16.1	28.8	30.0	37.7	185
SAR of Oecussi	42.9	57.9	25.7	14.7	34.7	28.6	24.1	239
Viqueque	18.1	15.4	10.4	5.5	15.2	8.3	66.9	214
Marital status								
Married or living together	29.6	24.2	12.6	8.1	24.5	14.4	52.3	3,186
Divorced/separated/ widowed	27.8	19.8	12.9	8.4	16.5	12.0	63.8	125
Number of living children								
0	35.8	29.9	22.5	9.9	32.9	22.6	43.5	259
1-2	31.5	25.8	12.6	9.3	24.9	16.6	52.6	1,093
3-4	30.4	23.0	12.8	7.3	24.8	12.5	50.8	1,020
5+	24.4	21.4	9.6	7.1	20.3	11.2	57.6	939
Employment								
Employed for cash	28.2	24.9	11.1	6.5	25.4	11.8	50.0	736
Employed not for cash	33.9	29.8	17.6	12.1	33.6	19.4	40.9	667
Not employed	28.5	21.6	11.4	7.3	20.4	13.4	57.9	1,909
Education								
No education	28.8	25.6	11.5	9.4	25.5	14.8	52.0	959
Primary	30.5	25.3	13.9	9.9	22.9	13.9	50.4	619
Secondary	29.7	22.6	12.5	7.0	24.3	13.7	53.5	1,472
More than secondary	29.0	22.8	13.7	5.1	21.4	16.2	56.8	262
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	31.9	27.3	11.7	8.9	23.7	14.7	50.4	640
Second	31.5	24.3	14.1	9.5	26.8	15.7	48.4	643
Middle	29.6	23.3	14.7	8.3	24.2	14.9	52.4	694
Fourth	29.9	23.7	11.0	7.3	22.7	12.8	53.3	697
Highest	24.5	21.5	11.3	6.4	23.6	13.4	59.1	637
Woman afraid of husband/ partner								
Most of the time afraid	40.1	32.2	13.9	12.1	45.5	23.9	39.4	470
Sometimes afraid	28.3	23.5	12.8	7.3	20.7	12.7	54.1	2,501
Never afraid	24.0	16.1	9.3	8.3	20.5	12.5	60.9	340
Total	29.5	24.0	12.6	8.1	24.2	14.3	52.7	3,312

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women

Table 16.9 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, committed by their current or most recent husbands/partners, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Type of violence experienced	Ever	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months: Often	Frequency in the past 12 months: Sometimes
SPOUSAL VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER[1]				
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	36.6	33.1	2.7	30.4
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	10.3	9.3	1.1	8.2
Slapped her	32.1	28.7	1.5	27.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	10.8	9.0	0.9	8.1
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.9	7.2	1.1	6.1
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	12.7	10.3	0.8	9.5
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	2.5	2.0	0.2	1.7
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	5.0	4.8	1.3	3.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	4.1	3.9	1.0	2.8
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	3.1	3.1	0.9	2.2
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.9	2.9	0.9	1.9
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	9.4	8.9	1.6	7.3
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	6.6	6.2	1.0	5.2
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	3.6	3.5	0.9	2.5
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	2.7	2.5	0.6	1.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	38.1	34.6	3.4	31.2
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	40.1	36.8	4.1	32.6
SPOUSAL VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY ANY HUSBAND/PARTNER				
Physical violence	36.8	33.1	na	na
Sexual violence	5.1	4.8	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	38.2	34.6	na	na
Number of ever-married women	3,312	3,312	3,312	3,312

[1] Includes current husband/partner for currently married women and most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
na = Not available

Table 16.10 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	12.2	38.0	11.7	9.0	3.8	40.7	43.8	94
20-24	8.1	33.1	5.5	4.6	2.7	34.1	35.3	481
25-29	13.8	37.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	39.5	43.1	659
30-39	9.2	37.7	4.8	3.7	2.2	38.8	40.8	1,107
40-49	7.0	36.2	4.0	2.3	1.0	37.9	39.2	972
Residence								
Urban	11.3	28.0	4.4	3.8	2.3	28.6	31.8	881
Rural	8.6	39.7	5.2	3.5	1.7	41.5	43.1	2,431
Municipality								
Aileu	6.8	29.1	1.8	0.6	0.2	30.3	32.5	127
Ainaro	2.7	38.3	11.6	5.3	0.7	44.7	45.6	136
Baucau	6.8	22.7	1.6	1.3	0.9	23.0	25.2	387
Bobonaro	7.4	38.0	3.4	3.3	0.8	38.1	39.3	291
Covalima	6.1	49.0	2.5	1.8	1.8	49.8	51.0	220
Dili	11.2	26.1	5.2	4.8	2.9	26.5	28.8	640
Ermera	8.3	55.6	2.3	1.9	0.3	56.0	57.8	314
Lautem	4.7	38.2	1.7	1.7	0.7	38.2	38.2	179
Liquiçá	10.7	50.3	5.9	5.5	3.9	50.6	51.4	209
Manatuto	9.0	28.6	3.8	3.8	2.5	28.6	30.3	170
Manufahi	9.5	38.9	18.7	6.4	1.6	51.2	51.6	185
SAR of Oecussi	25.8	53.7	10.8	8.3	5.0	56.2	65.4	239
Viqueque	6.3	24.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	25.3	25.6	214
Marital status								
Married or living together	9.0	36.6	4.9	3.4	1.6	38.0	40.1	3,186
Divorced/separated/ widowed	19.4	38.2	8.2	7.5	6.9	38.9	39.3	125
Number of living children								
0	11.2	40.7	8.2	6.0	3.2	42.9	45.4	259
1-2	9.9	34.7	4.8	3.6	1.8	35.9	37.7	1,093
3-4	10.9	37.0	5.8	4.0	2.6	38.8	41.5	1,020
5+	6.6	37.3	3.5	2.4	0.8	38.4	39.8	939
Employment								
Employed for cash	10.9	31.5	4.6	3.5	2.3	32.6	35.8	736
Employed not for cash	13.5	43.9	8.4	5.7	2.9	46.5	49.1	667
Not employed	7.3	36.1	4.0	2.8	1.3	37.2	38.6	1,909
Education								
No education	8.1	45.0	5.5	4.2	1.6	46.2	47.6	959
Primary	11.7	40.3	5.9	3.7	1.4	42.6	46.0	619
Secondary	9.4	32.2	4.9	3.5	2.4	33.6	35.5	1,472
More than secondary	8.3	21.8	2.0	1.3	0.8	22.5	24.0	262
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	8.5	46.0	6.8	5.1	1.8	47.7	49.6	640
Second	9.1	43.8	5.0	3.5	1.7	45.4	46.7	643
Middle	10.1	36.9	4.7	2.7	1.4	38.9	40.9	694
Fourth	10.3	31.8	5.1	3.9	2.6	33.1	36.1	697
Highest	8.7	24.8	3.4	2.7	1.7	25.5	27.4	637
Total	9.4	36.6	5.0	3.6	1.8	38.1	40.1	3,312

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

Table 16.11 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to the husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Husband's/partner's education[1]								
No education	8.3	41.6	6.3	3.7	1.5	44.2	46.2	881
Primary	10.8	41.3	4.6	3.5	1.8	42.4	43.8	631
Secondary	9.9	36.0	4.9	3.7	2.1	37.2	39.7	1,278
More than secondary	4.5	19.2	2.3	1.6	0.2	20.0	21.8	396
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink	5.7	27.9	2.8	1.8	0.9	28.9	30.7	2,124
Drinks/never gets drunk	(9.1)	(32.9)	(7.2)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(34.8)	(38.2)	50
Gets drunk sometimes	13.7	50.3	7.5	5.0	2.2	52.8	55.5	1,013
Gets drunk very often	36.2	75.4	21.9	21.9	16.2	75.4	75.8	126
Spousal education difference[1]								
Husband better educated	7.2	35.0	4.4	3.4	1.1	36.0	37.8	1,151
Wife better educated	10.6	36.4	5.2	3.4	1.8	38.2	40.6	870
Both equally educated	11.4	31.4	5.5	4.0	3.0	33.0	36.2	604
Neither educated	7.4	45.5	4.7	2.8	1.1	47.4	48.3	561
Spousal age difference[1]								
Wife older	9.0	41.5	6.4	5.1	2.6	42.8	44.6	331
Wife is same age	8.0	32.7	5.9	4.6	2.6	34.0	35.3	241
Wife 1-4 years younger	9.8	36.6	5.3	3.8	1.9	38.1	41.1	1,138
Wife 5-9 years younger	8.9	35.4	4.1	2.8	1.3	36.7	38.2	885
Wife 10+ years younger	7.9	36.6	4.0	2.2	0.8	38.4	40.2	587
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband/partner[2]								
0	1.6	22.4	1.3	0.8	0.2	22.9	23.2	1,746
1-2	12.4	49.2	4.0	2.6	0.9	50.7	53.5	1,093
3-4	26.0	58.7	18.7	13.3	6.6	64.1	69.0	381
5	52.2	65.1	31.2	28.7	25.9	67.6	81.3	91
Number of decisions in which she participates[3]								
0	20.8	59.6	12.3	4.9	3.7	67.1	68.2	54
1-2	8.9	46.9	7.0	6.1	2.4	47.8	49.6	368
3	8.7	34.7	4.5	3.0	1.5	36.2	38.3	2,764
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]								
0	4.4	20.6	2.3	1.5	0.9	21.4	21.8	774
1-2	12.1	39.7	4.5	3.8	2.1	40.3	41.9	544
3-4	10.9	39.6	5.1	3.8	1.9	41.0	43.6	1,199
5	10.0	45.5	7.8	5.1	2.5	48.3	51.3	795
Father beat mother[5]								
Yes	11.9	53.3	10.6	8.8	3.6	55.1	56.0	590
No	8.7	31.3	3.5	2.2	1.3	32.6	35.1	2,431
Don't know/Missing	9.9	47.4	5.9	4.3	3.1	49.0	50.0	290
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Most of the time afraid	13.8	35.3	13.8	10.3	5.6	38.9	39.5	470
Sometimes afraid	8.5	38.9	3.6	2.4	1.2	40.0	42.3	2,501
Never afraid	9.8	21.7	3.5	2.7	1.6	22.5	24.9	340
Total	9.4	36.6	5.0	3.6	1.8	38.1	40.1	3,312

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
[1] Includes only currently married women.
[2] According to the wife's report. See Table 16.8 for list of behaviors.
[3] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for list of decisions.
[4] According to the wife's report of her own opinion. See Table 15.7.1 for list of reasons.
[5] The wife's report of her own parents.

Table 16.12 Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical or sexual	Number of ever-married women
Age					
15-19	33.1	9.6	5.0	37.7	94
20-24	31.6	5.3	4.4	32.5	481
25-29	34.2	5.5	3.7	36.0	659
30-39	33.8	4.7	3.5	34.9	1,107
40-49	32.2	3.8	2.0	34.0	972
Residence					
Urban	25.8	4.4	3.6	26.7	881
Rural	35.7	5.0	3.2	37.5	2,431
Municipality					
Aileu	29.1	1.8	0.6	30.3	127
Ainaro	37.9	11.6	5.3	44.3	136
Baucau	22.4	1.6	1.3	22.7	387
Bobonaro	35.4	3.3	3.2	35.6	291
Covalima	48.0	2.5	1.8	48.8	220
Dili	24.5	5.2	4.6	25.1	640
Ermera	46.9	2.3	1.9	47.3	314
Lautem	36.2	1.7	1.5	36.4	179
Liquiçá	48.4	5.9	5.5	48.7	209
Manatuto	27.9	3.8	3.8	27.9	170
Manufahi	37.4	18.7	6.4	49.7	185
SAR of Oecussi	29.8	8.4	5.5	32.7	239
Viqueque	24.9	1.5	1.0	25.3	214
Education					
No education	40.1	5.0	3.8	41.3	959
Primary	35.0	5.6	3.3	37.4	619
Secondary	30.1	4.9	3.3	31.6	1,472
More than secondary	19.6	2.0	1.3	20.3	262
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	37.8	5.8	4.1	39.5	640
Second	39.7	5.0	3.4	41.3	643
Middle	34.1	4.7	2.7	36.1	694
Fourth	31.1	5.1	3.9	32.3	697
Highest	22.7	3.4	2.4	23.7	637
Total	33.1	4.8	3.3	34.6	3,312

Note: Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent and former husbands/partners

Table 16.13 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner by specific exact years since marriage according to marital duration, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Percentage whose first experience of spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration:				Percentage who have not experienced sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
Duration of marriage	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
Years since marriage						
<2	7.7	na	na	na	68.1	278
2-4	5.1	23.2	na	na	66.2	462
5-9	7.4	23.0	33.2	na	62.4	605
10+	6.1	21.3	29.2	33.6	60.0	1,789
Total	6.4	22.6	30.3	33.2	62.1	3,133

na = Not applicable

Table 16.14 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, the percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to the type of violence, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence
Physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	16.6	5.4	2.7	17.8	1,213
In the past 12 months	16.0	5.7	2.4	17.4	1,095
Sexual violence					
Ever[2]	23.7	14.6	9.8	28.1	166
In the past 12 months	21.8	13.7	10.2	26.4	160
Physical or sexual violence[1]					
Ever[2]	16.0	5.3	2.7	17.3	1,260
In the past 12 months	15.3	5.5	2.4	16.8	1,146

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy
[2] Includes in the past 12 months

Table 16.15 Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	Past 12 months	
Women experienced spousal physical violence			
Ever[1]	9.0	7.8	1,213
In the past 12 months	9.0	8.3	1,095
Never	0.5	0.4	2,099
Age			
15-19	5.7	1.8	94
20-24	4.3	4.0	481
25-29	3.7	3.0	659
30-39	3.5	3.2	1,107
40-49	3.1	2.8	972
Residence			
Urban	4.2	3.9	881
Rural	3.4	2.8	2,431
Municipality			
Aileu	2.6	2.6	127
Ainaro	3.1	2.2	136
Baucau	2.4	2.4	387
Bobonaro	2.9	2.7	291
Covalima	4.2	3.4	220
Dili	5.6	5.0	640
Ermera	4.0	4.0	314
Lautem	0.8	0.8	179
Liquiçá	2.2	2.2	209
Manatuto	1.8	1.8	170
Manufahi	2.1	2.0	185
SAR of Oecussi	6.8	3.4	239
Viqueque	3.6	3.1	214
Marital status			
Married or living together	3.5	3.0	3,186
Divorced/separated/ widowed	7.3	7.0	125
Employment			
Employed for cash	3.8	3.7	736
Employed not for cash	4.3	3.4	667
Not employed	3.3	2.8	1,909
Number of living children			
0	4.8	4.8	259
1-2	3.9	3.0	1,093
3-4	3.5	3.1	1,020
5+	3.1	2.7	939
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.7	3.6	640
Second	2.8	2.5	643
Middle	3.6	3.2	694
Fourth	3.1	3.0	697
Highest	3.9	3.2	637
Total	3.6	3.1	3,312

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
[1] Includes in the past 12 months

Table 16.16 Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months according to their husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	Past 12 months	
Husband's/partner's education[2]			
No education	3.9	3.3	881
Primary	4.4	3.9	631
Secondary	3.0	2.6	1,278
More than secondary	2.6	1.9	396
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink	2.2	1.7	2,124
Drinks/never gets drunk	(9.4)	(7.5)	50
Gets drunk sometimes	4.6	4.0	1,013
Gets drunk very often	17.5	17.2	126
Spousal education difference[2]			
Husband better educated	3.1	2.9	1,151
Wife better educated	4.2	3.0	870
Both equally educated	2.5	2.4	604
Neither educated	4.0	3.6	561
Spousal age difference[2]			
Wife older	3.3	3.0	331
Wife is same age	5.8	5.0	241
Wife 1-4 years younger	3.7	3.0	1,138
Wife 5-9 years younger	3.2	3.0	885
Wife 10+ years younger	2.5	2.0	587
Missing	*	*	5
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband/partner[3]			
0	1.1	1.0	1,746
1-2	4.7	4.0	1,093
3-4	8.6	7.4	381
5	17.5	15.7	91
Number of decisions in which she participates[4]			
0	3.3	3.3	54
1-2	3.9	3.3	368
3	3.4	2.9	2,764
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[5]			
0	2.9	2.7	774
1-2	3.5	3.2	544
3-4	3.5	3.0	1,199
5	4.5	3.6	795
Father beat mother[6]			
Yes	7.0	6.2	590
No	2.8	2.4	2,431
Don't know/Missing	3.4	2.6	290
Woman afraid of husband/partner			
Most of the time afraid	6.4	6.2	470
Sometimes afraid	2.8	2.3	2,501
Never afraid	5.5	5.0	340
Total	3.6	3.1	3,312

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
[1] Includes in the past 12 months
[2] Includes only currently married women.
[3] According to the wife's report. See Table 16.8 for list of behaviors.
[4] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for list of decisions.
[5] According to the wife's report. See Table 15.7.1 for list of reasons.
[6] The wife's report of her own parents.

Table 16.17 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behavior according to type of violence and background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Type of violence/ Background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Missing/don't know	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced						
Physical only	17.9	5.1	77.0	0.0	100.0	1,509
Sexual only	9.0	1.9	83.5	5.7	100.0	75
Both physical and sexual	38.4	13.1	48.5	0.0	100.0	168
Physical or sexual violence	19.5	5.7	74.6	0.2	100.0	1,752
Age						
15-19	20.8	8.3	70.7	0.2	100.0	291
20-24	22.9	4.8	71.0	1.3	100.0	256
25-29	19.8	6.3	73.9	0.0	100.0	306
30-39	18.8	5.0	76.1	0.1	100.0	492
40-49	16.9	4.9	78.2	0.0	100.0	407
Residence						
Urban	26.6	6.6	66.1	0.7	100.0	384
Rural	17.5	5.5	77.0	0.1	100.0	1,368
Municipality						
Aileu	15.5	8.1	75.3	1.0	100.0	62
Ainaro	14.7	1.9	83.4	0.0	100.0	80
Baucau	19.1	1.8	79.1	0.0	100.0	117
Bobonaro	22.6	11.9	65.5	0.0	100.0	128
Covalima	19.0	2.7	78.3	0.0	100.0	152
Dili	27.7	9.7	61.6	1.0	100.0	258
Ermera	17.1	2.1	80.7	0.0	100.0	252
Lautem	19.7	8.1	71.4	0.7	100.0	86
Liquiçá	18.3	3.6	78.1	0.0	100.0	154
Manatuto	17.4	4.7	77.2	0.7	100.0	59
Manufahi	15.7	4.1	80.3	0.0	100.0	123
SAR of Oecussi	24.3	8.2	67.5	0.0	100.0	186
Viqueque	5.4	6.2	88.4	0.0	100.0	95
Marital status						
Never married	25.3	9.0	64.6	1.1	100.0	352
Married or living together	17.3	4.7	78.0	0.0	100.0	1,347
Divorced/separated/widowed	36.1	10.6	53.3	0.0	100.0	54
Number of living children						
0	26.2	7.7	65.3	0.8	100.0	471
1-2	16.0	4.2	79.7	0.1	100.0	444
3-4	19.3	6.2	74.5	0.0	100.0	437
5+	15.6	4.5	79.9	0.0	100.0	400
Employment						
Employed for cash	25.6	6.3	67.9	0.2	100.0	288
Employed not for cash	25.7	8.0	66.2	0.0	100.0	392
Not employed	15.5	4.7	79.4	0.4	100.0	1,073
Education						
No education	16.8	4.2	79.0	0.0	100.0	513
Primary	16.9	6.5	76.6	0.0	100.0	343
Secondary	21.3	6.2	72.1	0.5	100.0	812
More than secondary	29.2	6.9	63.4	0.5	100.0	84
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	15.4	5.3	79.3	0.0	100.0	415
Second	18.1	5.8	75.9	0.2	100.0	379
Middle	18.0	3.6	78.4	0.0	100.0	354
Fourth	20.8	8.0	70.8	0.3	100.0	334
Highest	27.8	6.2	65.0	0.9	100.0	271
Total	19.5	5.7	74.6	0.2	100.0	1,752

Table 16.18 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help according to the type of violence that women reported, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Type of violence experienced			
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Physical or sexual violence
Own family	91.5	*	77.5	88.9
Husband/partner's family	5.7	*	7.5	5.9
Husband/partner	5.1	*	2.0	4.5
Boyfriend	3.2	*	2.1	2.9
Friend	12.4	*	14.6	12.5
Neighbor	4.5	*	10.2	5.5
Police	2.7	*	12.6	4.5
Lawyer	0.0	*	4.1	0.8
Other	2.0	*	4.7	2.5
Number of women who have sought help	270	7	64	341

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help

Table 16.19 Family support

Percentage of women age 15-49 whose family can provide them shelter and financial support if they need it, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose family can give them shelter for a few nights if they need it	Percentage of women whose family can give them financial support if they need it	Number of women
Age			
15-19	36.7	34.2	1,190
20-24	43.1	42.4	875
25-29	36.7	31.4	828
30-39	34.7	33.5	1,209
40-49	32.6	30.5	1,020
Residence			
Urban	40.9	43.3	1,602
Rural	34.5	30.1	3,520
Municipality			
Aileu	45.6	26.9	226
Ainaro	24.0	15.9	208
Baucau	37.3	34.3	541
Bobonaro	44.6	39.4	386
Covalima	48.3	45.5	310
Dili	44.1	48.8	1,190
Ermera	18.5	10.1	503
Lautem	22.2	17.0	263
Liquiçá	56.2	57.8	305
Manatuto	8.8	6.7	246
Manufahi	51.6	50.3	291
SAR of Oecussi	30.2	28.1	324
Viqueque	22.9	22.6	330
Marital status			
Never married	39.0	37.2	1,810
Married or living together	35.1	32.6	3,186
Divorced/separated/ widowed	37.4	33.5	125
Number of living children			
0	39.0	37.2	2,035
1-2	37.5	35.3	1,105
3-4	34.8	31.0	1,034
5+	31.9	30.3	948
Employment			
Employed for cash	36.6	37.2	909
Employed not for cash	41.4	34.0	930
Not employed	35.1	33.5	3,283
Education			
No education	31.4	26.1	1,110
Primary	35.1	31.5	784
Secondary	37.7	35.9	2,709
More than secondary	43.4	47.2	518
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	32.9	25.6	892
Second	35.7	30.3	912
Middle	35.9	32.0	1,003
Fourth	34.0	33.2	1,119
Highest	42.6	46.5	1,196
Total	36.5	34.2	5,122

Table 16.20 Parental behavior

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once by whether their father ever beat their mother, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Experience of spousal violence/Background characteristic	Father ever beat mother			Total	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Yes	No	Don't know		
Type of spousal violence experienced					
Physical only	24.0	64.5	11.6	100.0	1,039
Sexual only	24.0	68.4	7.7	100.0	45
Both physical and sexual	42.8	46.6	10.6	100.0	104
Physical or sexual violence	25.6	63.1	11.3	100.0	1,188
Did not experience spousal violence	12.5	80.5	7.0	100.0	1,945
Age					
15-19	26.6	67.7	5.7	100.0	92
20-24	16.4	78.7	4.9	100.0	463
25-29	18.0	74.6	7.4	100.0	631
30-39	18.8	72.0	9.2	100.0	1,036
40-49	15.2	73.8	11.0	100.0	910
Residence					
Urban	16.8	79.1	4.1	100.0	827
Rural	17.7	72.1	10.2	100.0	2,306
Municipality					
Aileu	13.5	83.3	3.3	100.0	126
Ainaro	26.3	66.8	6.9	100.0	129
Baucau	10.5	77.4	12.2	100.0	355
Bobonaro	14.3	83.6	2.1	100.0	268
Covalima	26.2	66.6	7.2	100.0	212
Dili	17.4	78.2	4.4	100.0	601
Ermera	17.9	73.5	8.6	100.0	306
Lautem	24.1	67.6	8.3	100.0	169
Liquiçá	27.2	60.1	12.8	100.0	205
Manatuto	12.4	82.5	5.0	100.0	165
Manufahi	13.9	78.0	8.1	100.0	176
SAR of Oecussi	25.3	52.5	22.2	100.0	216
Viqueque	5.1	80.8	14.1	100.0	205
Number of living children					
0	16.1	78.8	5.1	100.0	241
1-2	17.6	74.6	7.8	100.0	1,027
3-4	16.2	74.4	9.4	100.0	975
5+	19.1	71.3	9.6	100.0	890
Employment					
Employed for cash	19.0	71.9	9.1	100.0	663
Employed not for cash	20.9	68.6	10.5	100.0	612
Not employed	15.8	76.4	7.8	100.0	1,858
Education					
No education	16.5	70.9	12.6	100.0	902
Primary	21.3	69.4	9.3	100.0	566
Secondary	17.2	76.3	6.5	100.0	1,421
More than secondary	14.0	81.7	4.3	100.0	244
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	19.7	64.5	15.8	100.0	600
Second	19.3	72.6	8.1	100.0	618
Middle	17.2	73.8	8.9	100.0	659
Fourth	19.0	75.7	5.3	100.0	647
Highest	12.0	82.7	5.2	100.0	609
Total	17.5	73.9	8.6	100.0	3,133

DISABILITY 17

Key Findings

- ***Some level of difficulty:*** 15% of the population age 5+ years was reported to have some level of difficulty in at least one domain of functioning.
- ***A lot of difficulty or not at all:*** 2% percent of the population was reported to have either a lot of difficulty functioning in at least one domain, or could not function in one of the domains at all.
- ***Seeing:*** The most commonly reported difficulty is the ability to see – reported for 16% of both women and men age 15+.
- ***Disability by education:*** 6% of people age 15+ with no education have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least 1 domain.

The TLDHS included The DHS Program's Disability Module, a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) questions, which are based on the framework of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. The questions address six core functional domains: seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care, and provide the basic necessary information on disability, comparable to that being collected worldwide via the WG disability tools.

17.1 DISABILITY BY DOMAIN AND AGE

Function Domains:

- Seeing
- Hearing
- Communicating
- Remembering or concentrating
- Walking or climbing steps (in Timor-Leste equates to climbing)
- Washing all over or dressing.

Sample: de facto household population age 5+

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire reported for all household members and visitors to the household whether a person had no difficulty, some difficulty, or a lot of difficulty functioning in each domain, or did not have the ability at all. Results, based on over 52,000 people, are presented in **Table 17.1** for the de facto household population age 5 years and older.

Overall, 15% of the population age 5+ years was reported to have some level of difficulty in at least 1 domain. Two percent of the population was reported to have either a lot of difficulty functioning in at least 1 domain, or could not function in a domain at all. Those who have a lot of difficulty or cannot do the function at all rise from being among 1% of among those under 40, to 10% among those age 60 and above. The most commonly reported area in which people have difficulty is seeing, 10% have at least some difficulty and 1% have a lot of difficulty (0.8%) or cannot see at all (0.1%).

17.2 Disability among Adults by Other Background Characteristics

Function Domains:
Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.
Sample: de facto household population age 15+

Tables **17.2.1** and **17.2.2** present the disability data among the de facto household population age 15 years and older by additional background characteristics.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eleven percent of widowed women have either a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all at least 1 of the functions asked about, more than any other marital status.
- Rural residents are more likely to have some functioning difficulties than are urban residents.
- 29% of women and 30% of men with no education have at least some difficulty seeing, twice the national average.
- Women and men with no education are more likely to have at least some difficulty in each domain than women and men with any education.
- Women and men in Liquiçá (11% and 12%) and Manatuto (16% and 14%) are the most likely to have difficulty walking or climbing steps.

List of Tables

For more information on disability, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1 Disability by domain and age**
- **Table 17.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women**
- **Table 17.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men**

Table 17.1 Disability by domain and age

Percent distribution of de facto household population age 5 and over by the degree of difficulty in functioning according to domain, and percent distribution by the highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain by age, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Degree of difficulty					A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	Number of persons
Domain and age	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Total		
Domain							
Difficulty seeing	89.1	10.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	0.8	52,356
Difficulty hearing	95.3	4.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.6	52,356
Difficulty communicating	96.7	2.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	52,356
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	96.3	3.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.5	52,356
Difficulty walking or climbing steps	95.5	4.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.6	52,356
Difficulty washing all over or dressing	97.7	1.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.3	52,356
Difficulty in at least one domain[1]							
5-9	95.2	4.3	0.5	0.0	99.9	0.5	8,010
10-14	97.3	2.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	0.5	8,991
15-19	97.3	2.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	6,311
20-29	96.0	3.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.6	8,152
30-39	92.6	6.8	0.5	0.2	100.0	0.6	5,869
40-49	73.1	25.5	1.3	0.1	100.0	1.4	5,360
50-59	59.5	38.3	2.1	0.1	100.0	2.2	3,964
60+	37.5	52.3	9.6	0.6	100.0	10.2	5,503
Don't know or missing age	81.3	15.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	3.7	197
Age 15 and over	78.9	18.7	2.2	0.2	100.0	2.4	35,159
Total	84.6	13.6	1.6	0.1	100.0	1.8	52,356

[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 17.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women

Percentage of the de facto female household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Domain						Difficulty in at least one domain[1]				A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain	Number of persons
		Seeing	Hearing	Communi-cating	Remem-bering or concen-trating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
Marital status													
Never married	94.3	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.9	4.9	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.4	4,831
Married/living together	80.1	15.2	4.7	3.0	3.6	5.1	1.8	18.4	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.5	10,794
Divorced or separated	76.2	18.0	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.3	2.7	21.9	1.5	0.4	1.9	1.0	309
Widowed	39.7	49.6	27.6	20.5	23.1	25.3	13.3	48.8	10.7	0.8	11.4	5.0	1,962
Residence													
Urban	85.7	10.9	3.1	1.8	2.3	2.8	1.0	13.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.3	5,040
Rural	77.0	17.5	7.6	5.6	6.3	7.8	3.5	20.0	2.7	0.2	3.0	1.2	12,855
Municipality													
Aileu	84.9	10.9	6.3	5.0	4.5	5.2	3.1	13.1	1.7	0.2	1.9	0.8	697
Ainaro	79.0	16.2	7.5	3.9	5.5	5.2	3.3	18.2	2.1	0.7	2.8	1.8	831
Baucau	75.6	18.9	7.1	3.9	4.1	6.8	3.1	20.3	3.8	0.3	4.0	1.4	2,117
Bobonaro	77.5	15.6	6.9	7.3	8.7	7.1	2.4	18.0	4.4	0.1	4.5	2.7	1,402
Covalima	78.2	18.3	8.3	7.8	8.6	7.6	5.0	19.9	1.8	0.1	1.9	1.1	1,133
Dili	85.8	10.4	2.7	1.5	2.2	2.7	0.8	13.3	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.2	3,829
Ermera	83.6	11.8	6.0	3.8	4.6	6.8	2.3	13.9	2.4	0.1	2.5	0.7	1,661
Lautem	77.6	18.7	10.8	10.0	10.0	8.9	6.3	20.3	2.0	0.1	2.1	0.6	982
Liquiçá	74.2	19.3	10.1	7.3	7.8	10.5	3.1	22.9	2.8	0.2	3.0	1.0	1,153
Manatuto	71.1	19.8	4.8	3.9	4.1	16.4	7.2	25.9	2.8	0.1	2.8	1.0	829
Manufahi	78.2	17.5	5.1	2.8	3.4	5.0	2.3	20.0	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.3	941
SAR of Oecussi	77.6	17.0	8.2	4.6	6.6	5.9	1.8	19.5	2.6	0.3	2.9	1.4	1,137
Viqueque	75.7	20.7	6.9	4.6	4.6	5.1	2.9	22.9	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.3	1,183
Education[2]													
No education	63.0	28.7	14.0	10.7	12.1	13.5	6.3	31.5	5.1	0.4	5.5	2.3	6,681
Primary	80.6	14.6	3.9	1.9	2.4	4.4	1.2	18.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.3	2,762
Secondary	92.1	5.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.6	7.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	6,947
More than secondary	92.0	6.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	7.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1,499
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	73.8	20.5	10.2	7.0	8.6	8.9	4.3	21.8	4.1	0.3	4.4	1.6	3,538
Second	77.3	17.2	7.5	5.1	5.6	7.7	3.2	19.9	2.5	0.3	2.7	1.0	3,506
Middle	78.9	15.8	6.3	5.3	6.0	7.3	3.5	18.5	2.3	0.2	2.6	0.9	3,517
Fourth	82.8	12.9	4.6	3.4	3.7	4.5	2.0	16.0	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.8	3,595
Highest	84.1	12.2	3.4	2.0	2.3	3.7	1.1	14.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.4	3,740
Total	79.4	15.7	6.4	4.5	5.2	6.4	2.8	18.2	2.2	0.2	2.4	0.9	17,896

[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.
[2] Information on education is missing for 6 people.

Table 17.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men

Percentage of the de facto male household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Domain						Difficulty in at least one domain[1]				A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain	Number of persons
		Seeing	Hearing	Communi cating	Remem-bering or concen-trating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
Marital status													
Never married	94.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	4.1	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.5	6,372
Married/living together	70.3	23.8	8.4	4.5	5.0	8.0	2.5	27.0	2.4	0.2	2.6	0.8	10,222
Divorced or separated	67.3	18.5	12.2	9.8	10.4	10.5	7.9	25.7	7.0	0.0	7.0	1.1	87
Widowed	41.1	46.8	29.7	18.7	21.5	23.7	12.7	46.4	11.9	0.5	12.4	6.0	582
Residence													
Urban	84.6	11.7	3.0	1.8	2.1	3.1	1.1	14.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.3	4,978
Rural	75.9	18.3	8.1	4.9	5.3	7.5	2.9	21.1	2.8	0.2	3.0	1.1	12,285
Municipality													
Aileu	80.2	14.2	7.9	4.8	5.0	6.5	3.0	16.3	3.0	0.5	3.5	1.1	707
Ainaro	79.0	15.4	7.8	4.5	4.7	5.3	2.3	18.6	1.9	0.4	2.3	1.6	863
Baucau	74.1	19.4	8.4	4.0	4.7	7.0	2.8	21.2	4.4	0.3	4.7	1.7	1,965
Bobonaro	79.8	13.5	6.9	6.0	7.0	5.2	2.2	17.0	3.1	0.1	3.2	1.8	1,324
Covalima	79.0	17.9	7.0	5.8	5.8	5.2	2.8	19.5	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.7	1,048
Dili	84.3	11.3	2.9	1.4	2.0	3.2	1.0	14.9	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	3,951
Ermera	81.1	13.7	7.3	4.2	3.9	8.1	2.0	16.8	2.2	0.0	2.2	1.0	1,595
Lautem	76.1	19.9	9.3	8.0	8.3	8.3	4.8	21.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.9	829
Liquiçá	69.6	23.6	10.7	7.1	7.2	12.0	3.2	27.2	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.8	1,135
Manatuto	72.3	20.1	7.3	3.3	2.9	13.5	5.1	23.5	4.1	0.0	4.1	1.2	797
Manufahi	77.2	18.6	5.9	2.5	3.0	4.0	1.4	20.5	2.0	0.2	2.2	0.8	936
SAR of Oecussi	74.7	18.0	9.0	4.2	5.6	6.8	1.8	21.6	3.1	0.6	3.7	0.4	1,018
Viqueque	76.2	20.8	5.5	2.9	3.2	4.5	3.2	22.6	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	1,093
Education[2]													
No education	60.6	30.2	16.3	10.2	11.1	14.1	6.0	33.2	5.7	0.5	6.1	2.5	4,701
Primary	74.1	19.2	6.6	3.9	4.0	6.6	1.9	23.5	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.5	3,642
Secondary	90.0	7.3	1.6	0.7	1.0	2.2	0.7	9.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	7,082
More than secondary	87.7	10.2	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.6	12.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1,828
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	73.4	19.7	10.1	6.0	6.7	9.0	3.5	22.8	3.6	0.3	3.8	1.7	3,307
Second	77.3	16.9	8.7	4.6	5.0	7.7	2.8	19.4	2.9	0.3	3.2	0.9	3,365
Middle	77.0	17.7	6.9	4.3	4.8	6.3	2.9	20.6	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.8	3,511
Fourth	80.1	15.2	4.8	3.4	3.8	5.3	1.8	18.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.6	3,451
Highest	83.6	12.6	3.1	1.8	1.9	3.2	1.1	15.2	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.4	3,628
Total	78.4	16.4	6.6	4.0	4.4	6.2	2.4	19.2	2.2	0.2	2.4	0.9	17,263

[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.
[2] Information on education is missing for 10 people.

NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES 18

Key Findings

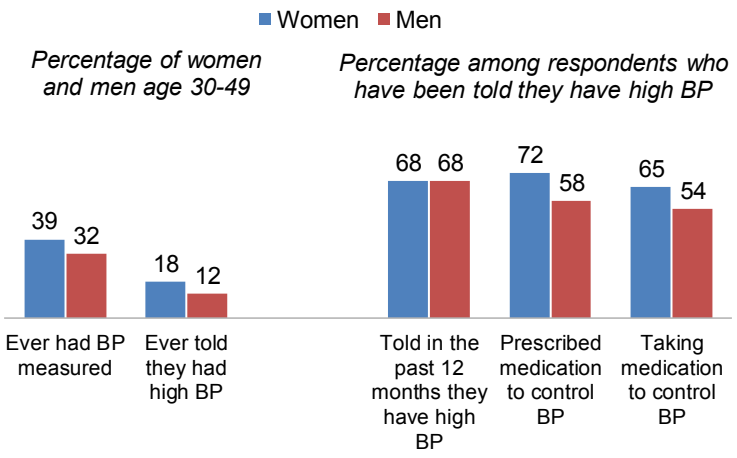
- ***High blood pressure:*** 18% percent of women and 12% of men age 30-49 reported that they have been told by a doctor or other health care provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension. Among those who have been told they have high blood pressure, 65% of women and 54% of men are currently taking medication to control their blood pressure.
- ***Diabetes:*** 2% percent of women and 2% of men age 30-49 reported that they have been told by a doctor or other health care provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes.
- ***Heart disease:*** 4% of women and 6% of men age 30-49 reported that they have been told by a doctor or other health care provider that they have chronic heart disease or a heart condition.
- ***Cervical cancer:*** 5% of Timorese women age 30-49 have heard of cervical cancer.

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are a significant and growing burden on the health of individuals and populations worldwide. Screening and prevention are key tools in the control of NCDs. This chapter presents information on history of blood pressure screening and blood pressure status, history of blood sugar screening and status, heart disease history and treatment, lung disease history and treatment, history of cancer or tumors, history of depression and depression treatment, arthritis testing and treatment, and knowledge of cervical cancer. Each respondent age 30-49 was asked whether they had been told by a doctor or other health professional whether they have the disease in question.

18.1 BLOOD PRESSURE SCREENING AND STATUS

The 2016 TLDHS asked women age 30-49 and men age 30-59 if they have ever had their blood pressure measured by a health worker. Thirty-nine percent of women and 32% of men age 30-49 reported that they have had their blood pressure measured. Eighteen percent of women and 12% of men age 30-49 report that they have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have high blood pressure or hypertension. Among those who have been told by a doctor or other health professional

Figure 18.1 **Blood pressure measured and medicated**



that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, 65% of women and 54% of the men report that they are currently taking medication to control their blood pressure (**Tables 18.1.1** and **18.1.2**, **Figure 18.1**). The blood pressure status is not known for the population that has never had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health professional.

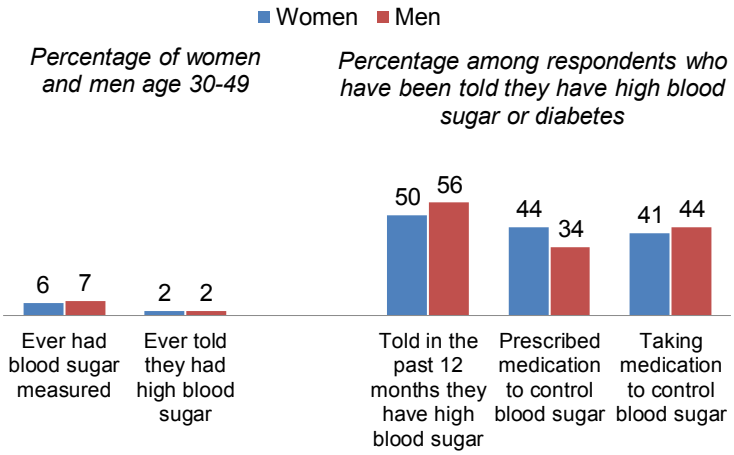
Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men living in urban areas, those with higher levels of education, and those from the wealthiest households are most likely to have ever had their blood pressure measured.
- Among those who have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have high blood pressure, urban men are more likely to have been prescribed a blood pressure medication and are more likely to be currently taking medication to control their blood pressure than are rural men.

18.2 Blood Sugar Screening and Status

Women age 30-49 and men age 30-59 interviewed in the TLDHS were also asked about blood sugar screening, status, and treatment. Nationally, 6% of women and 7% of men age 30-49 report that they have ever had their blood sugar measured by a doctor or health care provider. Two percent of women and men age 30-49 have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have high blood sugar or diabetes. Among those who have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have high blood sugar, less than half have been prescribed or are currently taking any medication to control their blood sugar (**Tables 18.2.1** and **18.2.2**, **Figure 18.2**). Blood glucose status is not known for the population that has never had their blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health professional.

Figure 18.2 **Blood sugar measured and medicated**



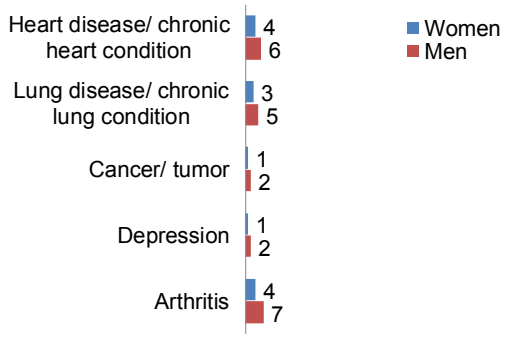
18.3 Other NCDs

Heart Disease

Four percent of women and 6% of men age 30-49 have been told by a doctor or health care provider that they have heart disease or a chronic heart condition **(Figure 18.3**). Only 1% of women and 2% of men have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have heart disease or a heart condition and have received treatment, while 3% of women and 4% of men have been told they have a heart condition and have not received treatment (**Table 18.3**).

Figure 18.3 **Other NCDs**

Percentage of women and men age 30-49 who have been told by a doctor or health care provider that they have each specified condition



Lung Disease

Very few Timorese have been diagnosed with lung disease or lung conditions. Three percent of women and 5% of men age 30-49 have been told by a doctor

or health care provider that they have lung disease or a chronic lung condition. Only 1% of women and 2% of men have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they lung disease or a lung condition and have received treatment. Two percent of women and 4% of men have been told they have a lung condition and have not received treatment (**Table 18.4**).

Cancer

One percent of women and 1.5% of men reported that they have been told by a doctor or health provider that they have cancer or a tumor (**Table 18.5**).

Depression

One percent of women and 2% of men age 30-49 have been told by a doctor or health provider that they have depression (**Table 18.6**).

Arthritis

Four percent of women and 7% of men age 30-49 have been told by a doctor or health provider that they have arthritis. The majority of women and men who have been told they have arthritis have not received treatment (**Table 18.7**).

Cervical Cancer

When asked if they have heard of cervical cancer, five percent of women age 30-49 say they have heard of cervical cancer. Two percent of women age 30-49 have heard of a test for cervical cancer. Awareness of cervical cancer is highest in urban areas (10%) and among women with more than secondary education (16%) (**Table 18.9**).

18.4 Desired Health Care Services

Women and men were asked what health care education or services they believe should be made available. Among women, provision of modern methods of contraception and consultation on family planning options were the most commonly cited desired services (61% and 56%, respectively). Men were most interested in consultation on family planning options (46%) maternal and information on maternal and child health (40%) (**Table 18.10**).

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- **Table 18.8 Other chronic diseases testing and treatment**
- **Table 18.9 Cervical cancer**
- **Table 18.10 Desired health care services**

Table 18.1.1 Blood pressure measured and medicated: Women

Percentage of women age 30-49 who have ever had their blood pressure measured and who have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among women who have been told they have high blood pressure, the percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Ever had blood pressure measured by doctor or health care provider	Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by doctor or health care provider	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or health care provider they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control blood pressure	Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of women
Age							
30-34	41.7	16.7	584	69.3	65.5	57.4	98
35-39	37.8	17.4	398	60.6	67.7	59.3	69
40-44	36.7	19.9	484	66.6	79.4	69.5	96
45-49	39.6	18.3	381	75.5	74.7	74.1	70
Residence							
Urban	52.5	26.9	531	70.5	77.8	64.6	143
Rural	33.7	14.5	1,316	66.2	67.5	65.0	190
Municipality							
Aileu	39.5	14.2	68	*	*	*	10
Ainaro	27.1	14.3	93	*	*	*	13
Baucau	34.7	15.9	193	(72.3)	(61.2)	(70.8)	31
Bobonaro	51.7	22.0	157	(70.9)	(91.9)	(86.9)	34
Covalima	29.2	11.4	122	(64.9)	(75.8)	(85.7)	14
Dili	54.9	26.4	391	72.9	81.5	64.8	103
Ermera	35.6	20.1	169	(64.0)	(58.0)	(48.6)	34
Lautem	32.3	18.2	109	*	*	*	20
Liquiçá	32.6	16.7	101	*	*	*	17
Manatuto	51.8	18.6	89	(66.2)	(57.3)	(60.0)	17
Manufahi	22.7	16.3	88	*	*	*	14
SAR of Oecussi	21.8	10.0	140	*	*	*	14
Viqueque	37.1	9.9	128	*	*	*	13
Education							
No education	30.4	12.9	683	64.3	66.3	61.9	88
Primary	37.2	13.2	377	62.2	62.1	64.6	50
Secondary	42.3	22.7	631	71.9	77.2	64.5	143
More than secondary	69.1	33.3	155	(69.2)	(76.3)	(70.9)	52
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	21.4	7.0	337	(46.7)	(58.8)	(51.2)	24
Second	30.6	12.5	365	(63.4)	(62.4)	(55.3)	46
Middle	37.2	15.4	365	64.7	77.3	77.3	56
Fourth	47.9	23.9	388	74.6	68.8	67.0	93
Highest	55.2	29.1	393	70.6	78.2	63.6	115
Total	39.1	18.0	1,848	68.0	71.9	64.8	333

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 18.1.2 Blood pressure measured and medicated: Men

Percentage of men age 30-49 who have ever had their blood pressure measured and who have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among men who have been told they have high blood pressure, the percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Ever had blood pressure measured by doctor or health care provider	Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by doctor or health care provider	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or health care provider they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control blood pressure	Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of men
Age							
30-34	30.4	9.1	557	(65.6)	(53.7)	(42.6)	50
35-39	28.7	9.7	361	(53.0)	(53.1)	(43.8)	35
40-44	30.5	14.9	478	70.5	65.0	56.9	71
45-49	37.9	13.1	450	76.7	56.5	67.2	59
Residence							
Urban	46.8	16.2	577	67.7	71.8	62.7	93
Rural	25.1	9.7	1,268	68.5	47.6	47.7	123
Municipality							
Aileu	29.3	22.7	74	(85.1)	(74.5)	(75.3)	17
Ainaro	12.4	5.2	95	*	*	*	5
Baucau	35.8	14.0	157	*	*	*	22
Bobonaro	20.6	2.2	145	*	*	*	3
Covalima	67.8	10.9	118	*	*	*	13
Dili	45.0	14.0	456	(68.3)	(76.5)	(63.2)	64
Ermera	9.4	8.0	166	*	*	*	13
Lautem	26.9	14.6	105	*	*	*	15
Liquiçá	29.2	4.5	97	*	*	*	4
Manatuto	22.1	6.8	83	*	*	*	6
Manufahi	16.9	1.8	94	*	*	*	2
SAR of Oecussi	27.5	11.3	126	*	*	*	14
Viqueque	33.2	29.5	129	(51.9)	(21.9)	(11.3)	38
Education							
No education	20.0	8.6	490	(82.1)	(47.4)	(49.7)	42
Primary	25.8	11.5	412	(61.6)	(66.1)	(57.9)	48
Secondary	36.6	12.4	683	67.3	56.9	48.7	84
More than secondary	51.6	16.0	261	(63.4)	(62.2)	(65.8)	42
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	15.5	6.8	338	(76.9)	(45.3)	(36.5)	23
Second	20.7	6.7	352	(68.5)	(69.5)	(61.5)	23
Middle	32.4	11.9	372	(49.9)	(43.7)	(34.0)	44
Fourth	39.7	14.3	358	70.9	55.3	67.9	51
Highest	47.2	17.4	426	74.4	68.9	60.1	74
Total 30-49	31.9	11.7	1,846	68.2	58.1	54.2	216
50-59	27.2	12.7	547	74.9	66.6	63.5	69
Total 15-59	30.8	11.9	2,393	69.8	60.2	56.5	285

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 18.2.1 Blood sugar measured and medicated: Women

Percentage of women age 30-49 who have ever had their blood sugar measured and who have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes; among women who have been told they have high blood sugar, the percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage prescribed medication to control blood sugar, and percentage taking medication to control blood sugar, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Ever had blood sugar measured by doctor or health care provider	Ever told have high blood sugar or diabetes by doctor or health care provider	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or health care provider they have high blood sugar the percentage who were: Told in the past 12 months have high blood sugar or diabetes	Prescribed medication to control high blood sugar	Taking medication to control high blood sugar	Number of women
Age							
30-34	5.9	1.9	584	*	*	*	11
35-39	3.8	1.7	398	*	*	*	7
40-44	6.1	3.0	484	*	*	*	14
45-49	5.7	2.7	381	*	*	*	10
Residence							
Urban	8.4	3.2	531	*	*	*	17
Rural	4.3	2.0	1,316	*	*	*	26
Municipality							
Aileu	5.9	3.5	68	*	*	*	2
Ainaro	3.1	1.6	93	*	*	*	2
Baucau	4.7	2.5	193	*	*	*	5
Bobonaro	5.1	3.6	157	*	*	*	6
Covalima	4.0	0.3	122	*	*	*	0
Dili	7.9	3.2	391	*	*	*	12
Ermera	6.1	2.0	169	*	*	*	3
Lautem	6.4	3.3	109	*	*	*	4
Liquiçá	3.6	2.1	101	*	*	*	2
Manatuto	5.7	2.2	89	*	*	*	2
Manufahi	2.2	0.5	88	*	*	*	0
SAR of Oecussi	5.0	2.3	140	*	*	*	3
Viqueque	4.8	0.9	128	*	*	*	1
Education							
No education	2.5	0.4	683	*	*	*	3
Primary	4.7	2.0	377	*	*	*	7
Secondary	6.4	3.5	631	*	*	*	22
More than secondary	16.4	7.0	155	*	*	*	11
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	1.2	0.4	337	*	*	*	1
Second	2.6	0.7	365	*	*	*	3
Middle	5.6	1.2	365	*	*	*	4
Fourth	5.4	2.4	388	*	*	*	9
Highest	11.6	6.5	393	*	*	*	25
Total	5.5	2.3	1,848	(50.0)	(43.6)	(41.3)	43

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 18.2.2 Blood sugar measured and medicated: Men

Percentage of men age 30-49 who have ever had their blood sugar measured and who have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes; among men who have been told they have high blood sugar, the percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage prescribed medication to control blood sugar, and percentage taking medication to control blood sugar; according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Ever had blood sugar measured by doctor or health care provider	Ever told have high blood sugar or diabetes by doctor or health care provider	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or health care provider they have high blood pressure and percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months have high blood sugar or diabetes	Prescribed medication to control high blood sugar	Taking medication to control high blood sugar	Number of men
Age							
30-34	6.6	1.8	557	*	*	*	10
35-39	5.7	1.3	361	*	*	*	5
40-44	5.8	1.3	478	*	*	*	6
45-49	8.0	2.3	450	*	*	*	10
Residence							
Urban	9.9	2.8	577	*	*	*	16
Rural	5.1	1.2	1,268	*	*	*	15
Municipality							
Aileu	5.8	8.3	74	*	*	*	6
Ainaro	3.2	1.4	95	*	*	*	1
Baucau	19.5	1.5	157	*	*	*	2
Bobonaro	0.8	0.0	145	*	*	*	0
Covalima	11.2	2.2	118	*	*	*	3
Dili	8.6	1.9	456	*	*	*	9
Ermera	1.2	0.2	166	*	*	*	0
Lautem	1.8	0.4	105	*	*	*	0
Liquiçá	4.9	1.5	97	*	*	*	1
Manatuto	2.4	3.5	83	*	*	*	3
Manufahi	1.5	0.4	94	*	*	*	0
SAR of Oecussi	12.3	3.3	126	*	*	*	4
Viqueque	1.8	0.5	129	*	*	*	1
Education							
No education	3.2	0.9	490	*	*	*	5
Primary	3.4	1.4	412	*	*	*	6
Secondary	7.1	2.2	683	*	*	*	15
More than secondary	16.5	2.4	261	*	*	*	6
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	3.9	1.1	338	*	*	*	4
Second	4.9	0.9	352	*	*	*	3
Middle	4.4	1.8	372	*	*	*	7
Fourth	9.1	2.8	358	*	*	*	10
Highest	9.8	1.9	426	*	*	*	8
Total 30-49	6.6	1.7	1,846	(55.9)	(34.4)	(44.3)	31
50-59	5.0	2.0	547	*	*	*	11
Total 30-59	6.2	1.8	2,393	57.2	42.5	45.8	42

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 18.3 Heart disease and chronic heart condition testing and treatment

Percent distribution of women and men age 30-49 by whether they have been told by a doctor or health care provider that they have heart disease or a chronic heart condition and whether they are receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Never told have heart disease or chronic heart condition by a doctor or health care provider	Ever told have heart disease or chronic heart condition by doctor or health care provider and received no treatment	Ever told have heart disease or chronic heart condition by doctor or health care provider and receiving treatment	Total	Number of women	Never told have heart disease or chronic heart condition by a doctor or health care provider	Ever told have heart disease or chronic heart condition by doctor or health care provider and received no treatment	Ever told have heart disease or chronic heart condition by doctor or health care provider and receiving treatment	Total	Number of men
Age										
30-34	97.9	1.2	0.9	100.0	584	94.6	3.6	1.8	100.0	557
35-39	97.1	2.8	0.1	100.0	398	93.5	4.9	1.7	100.0	361
40-44	94.6	3.3	2.2	100.0	484	92.0	4.7	3.3	100.0	478
45-49	95.2	3.0	1.8	100.0	381	94.6	3.1	2.2	100.0	450
Residence										
Urban	94.8	4.4	0.7	100.0	531	94.2	3.9	1.9	100.0	577
Rural	96.9	1.7	1.5	100.0	1,316	93.5	4.1	2.4	100.0	1,268
Municipality										
Aileu	97.6	2.0	0.3	100.0	68	90.9	8.1	1.0	100.0	74
Ainaro	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93	96.8	1.4	1.8	100.0	95
Baucau	97.9	1.2	0.9	100.0	193	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	157
Bobonaro	97.7	1.9	0.4	100.0	157	97.6	1.0	1.4	100.0	145
Covalima	98.5	1.3	0.2	100.0	122	87.3	5.5	7.2	100.0	118
Dili	92.2	6.0	1.8	100.0	391	95.9	2.7	1.4	100.0	456
Ermera	94.8	0.9	4.3	100.0	169	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	166
Lautem	95.8	2.5	1.7	100.0	109	85.7	12.6	1.7	100.0	105
Liquiçá	97.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	101	98.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	97
Manatuto	93.6	3.4	2.9	100.0	89	83.2	11.8	5.0	100.0	83
Manufahi	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	88	97.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	94
SAR of Oecussi	97.4	1.7	0.8	100.0	140	87.4	5.2	7.4	100.0	126
Viqueque	99.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	128	90.9	4.5	4.6	100.0	129
Education										
No education	97.2	1.5	1.2	100.0	683	95.3	3.8	0.9	100.0	490
Primary	95.1	2.5	2.4	100.0	377	93.8	2.1	4.1	100.0	412
Secondary	96.5	2.7	0.8	100.0	631	94.1	4.5	1.5	100.0	683
More than secondary	94.2	5.7	0.2	100.0	155	89.6	6.4	4.1	100.0	261
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	98.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	337	94.8	2.8	2.3	100.0	338
Second	96.6	1.1	2.3	100.0	365	92.1	4.9	2.9	100.0	352
Middle	96.5	1.0	2.5	100.0	365	93.5	4.9	1.6	100.0	372
Fourth	96.1	3.1	0.8	100.0	388	94.6	3.7	1.7	100.0	358
Highest	93.7	5.7	0.6	100.0	393	93.6	3.7	2.7	100.0	426
Total 30-49	96.3	2.5	1.3	100.0	1,848	93.7	4.0	2.3	100.0	1,846
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	94.4	3.8	1.8	100.0	547
Total 30-59	na	na	na	na	na	93.9	4.0	2.2	100.0	2,393

na = Not applicable

Table 18.4 Lung disease and lung heart condition testing and treatment

Percent distribution of women and men age 30-49 by whether they have been told by a doctor or health care provider that they have lung disease or a chronic lung condition and whether they are receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Never told have lung disease or chronic lung condition by doctor or health care provider	Ever told have lung disease or chronic lung condition by doctor or health care provider and received no treatment	Ever told have lung disease or chronic lung condition by doctor or health care provider and receiving treatment	Total	Number of women	Never told have lung disease or chronic lung condition by doctor or health care provider	Ever told have lung disease or chronic lung condition by doctor or health care provider and received no treatment	Ever told have lung disease or chronic lung condition by doctor or health care provider and receiving treatment	Total	Number of men
Age										
30-34	98.1	1.3	0.6	100.0	584	94.9	3.0	2.1	100.0	557
35-39	97.0	2.7	0.3	100.0	398	95.9	3.0	1.1	100.0	361
40-44	95.9	3.1	1.0	100.0	484	93.1	4.3	2.6	100.0	478
45-49	96.7	2.3	0.9	100.0	381	95.1	3.8	1.1	100.0	450
Residence										
Urban	95.2	4.0	0.8	100.0	531	95.6	3.5	1.0	100.0	577
Rural	97.7	1.6	0.7	100.0	1,316	94.3	3.5	2.2	100.0	1,268
Municipality										
Aileu	97.4	1.7	0.9	100.0	68	93.8	5.2	1.0	100.0	74
Ainaro	95.6	4.0	0.5	100.0	93	97.3	1.9	0.8	100.0	95
Baucau	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	193	90.6	6.9	2.6	100.0	157
Bobonaro	96.0	3.1	0.9	100.0	157	96.7	2.9	0.4	100.0	145
Covalima	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	122	87.8	6.0	6.3	100.0	118
Dili	94.0	5.4	0.5	100.0	391	97.0	2.5	0.4	100.0	456
Ermera	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	169	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	166
Lautem	97.1	0.9	2.0	100.0	109	95.2	3.8	1.0	100.0	105
Liquiçá	97.4	1.3	1.2	100.0	101	97.2	1.9	0.9	100.0	97
Manatuto	96.4	2.0	1.6	100.0	89	83.0	14.5	2.4	100.0	83
Manufahi	97.5	0.4	2.1	100.0	88	97.1	1.4	1.5	100.0	94
SAR of Oecussi	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	140	89.4	2.9	7.7	100.0	126
Viqueque	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	128	95.7	2.3	2.0	100.0	129
Education										
No education	97.1	2.2	0.7	100.0	683	96.1	2.8	1.1	100.0	490
Primary	97.3	2.5	0.3	100.0	377	93.6	4.0	2.4	100.0	412
Secondary	96.8	2.2	1.0	100.0	631	93.8	4.6	1.7	100.0	683
More than secondary	96.7	2.8	0.4	100.0	155	96.2	1.4	2.5	100.0	261
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	95.9	3.0	1.1	100.0	337	96.1	2.2	1.7	100.0	338
Second	98.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	365	94.0	3.9	2.1	100.0	352
Middle	97.6	1.6	0.8	100.0	365	92.8	4.2	2.9	100.0	372
Fourth	98.1	1.3	0.6	100.0	388	95.0	3.8	1.2	100.0	358
Highest	95.0	4.4	0.6	100.0	393	95.4	3.5	1.1	100.0	426
Total 30-49	97.0	2.3	0.7	100.0	1,848	94.7	3.5	1.8	100.0	1,846
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	95.1	3.6	1.3	100.0	547
Total 30-59	na	na	na	na	na	94.8	3.5	1.7	100.0	2,393

na = Not applicable

Table 18.5 Cancer or tumor testing and treatment

Percent distribution of women and men age 30-49 by whether they have been told by a doctor or health care provider that they have cancer or a tumor and whether they are receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Never told have cancer or a tumor by doctor or health care provider	Ever told have cancer or tumor by doctor or health care provider and received no treatment	Ever told have cancer or tumor by doctor or health care provider and receiving treatment	Total	Number of women	Never told have cancer or a tumor by doctor or health care provider	Ever told have cancer or tumor by doctor or health care provider and received no treatment	Ever told have cancer or tumor by doctor or health care provider and receiving treatment	Total	Number of men
Age										
30-34	98.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	584	98.3	0.1	1.7	100.0	557
35-39	98.6	1.3	0.1	100.0	398	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	361
40-44	99.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	484	98.0	0.3	1.8	100.0	478
45-49	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	381	98.5	0.7	0.8	100.0	450
Residence										
Urban	98.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	531	98.5	0.5	1.0	100.0	577
Rural	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,316	98.5	0.2	1.3	100.0	1,268
Municipality										
Aileu	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	68	94.6	2.4	3.0	100.0	74
Ainaro	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	93	98.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	95
Baucau	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	193	98.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	157
Bobonaro	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	157	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	145
Covalima	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	122	97.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	118
Dili	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	391	98.5	0.4	1.1	100.0	456
Ermera	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	169	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	166
Lautem	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	109	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	105
Liquiçá	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	101	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97
Manatuto	98.1	0.3	1.6	100.0	89	97.1	0.0	2.9	100.0	83
Manufahi	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88	98.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	94
SAR of Oecussi	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	140	95.6	0.0	4.4	100.0	126
Viqueque	98.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	128	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	129
Education										
No education	98.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	683	99.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	490
Primary	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	377	98.2	0.4	1.4	100.0	412
Secondary	99.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	631	98.6	0.4	0.9	100.0	683
More than secondary	96.7	3.2	0.2	100.0	155	97.5	0.2	2.3	100.0	261
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	337	98.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	338
Second	98.8	0.2	0.9	100.0	365	98.5	0.3	1.2	100.0	352
Middle	98.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	365	98.3	0.4	1.3	100.0	372
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	388	98.5	0.1	1.4	100.0	358
Highest	97.7	2.0	0.3	100.0	393	98.6	0.6	0.8	100.0	426
Total 30-49	99.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,848	98.5	0.3	1.2	100.0	1,846
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	547
Total 30-59	na	na	na	na	na	98.7	0.4	0.9	100.0	2,393

na = Not applicable

Table 18.6 Depression testing and treatment

Percent distribution of women and men age 30-49 by whether they have been told by a doctor or health care provider that they have depression and whether they are receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Never told have depression by doctor or health care provider	Ever told have depression by doctor or health care provider and received no treatment	Ever told have depression by doctor or health care provider and receiving treatment	Total	Number of women	Never told have depression by doctor or health care provider	Ever told have depression by doctor or health care provider and received no treatment	Ever told have depression by doctor or health care provider and receiving treatment	Total	Number of men
Age										
30-34	98.5	1.1	0.4	100.0	584	98.8	0.7	0.6	100.0	557
35-39	99.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	398	98.3	0.7	1.1	100.0	361
40-44	98.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	484	98.0	1.0	0.9	100.0	478
45-49	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	381	97.4	1.8	0.7	100.0	450
Residence										
Urban	98.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	531	98.7	1.1	0.2	100.0	577
Rural	99.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,316	97.9	1.0	1.1	100.0	1,268
Municipality										
Aileu	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	68	97.8	1.4	0.8	100.0	74
Ainaro	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	95
Baucau	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	193	99.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	157
Bobonaro	97.2	2.0	0.9	100.0	157	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	145
Covalima	99.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	122	95.9	2.1	2.0	100.0	118
Dili	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	391	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	456
Ermera	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	169	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	166
Lautem	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	109	94.5	3.7	1.8	100.0	105
Liquiçá	95.5	4.1	0.4	100.0	101	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	97
Manatuto	98.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	89	89.4	6.6	4.0	100.0	83
Manufahi	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	94
SAR of Oecussi	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	140	98.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	126
Viqueque	97.7	1.7	0.5	100.0	128	98.1	0.5	1.3	100.0	129
Education										
No education	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	683	99.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	490
Primary	98.7	1.0	0.4	100.0	377	97.7	0.6	1.8	100.0	412
Secondary	98.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	631	97.9	1.5	0.5	100.0	683
More than secondary	97.5	2.2	0.3	100.0	155	97.4	2.2	0.4	100.0	261
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	337	98.8	0.2	1.0	100.0	338
Second	99.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	365	98.6	0.3	1.1	100.0	352
Middle	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	365	96.7	1.8	1.5	100.0	372
Fourth	99.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	388	98.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	358
Highest	97.1	1.8	1.2	100.0	393	98.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	426
Total 30-49	98.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,848	98.1	1.0	0.8	100.0	1,846
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	97.6	1.8	0.6	100.0	547
Total 30-59	na	na	na	na	na	98.0	1.2	0.8	100.0	2,393

na = Not applicable

Table 18.7 Arthritis testing and treatment

Percent distribution of women and men age 30-49 by whether they have been told by a doctor or health care provider that they have arthritis and whether they are receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Never told have arthritis by doctor or health care provider	Ever told have arthritis by doctor or health care provider and received no treatment	Ever told have arthritis by doctor or health care provider and receiving treatment	Total	Number of women	Never told have arthritis by doctor or health care provider	Ever told have arthritis by doctor or health care provider and received no treatment	Ever told have arthritis by doctor or health care provider and receiving treatment	Total	Number of men
Age										
30-34	97.6	2.0	0.4	100.0	584	94.8	3.3	1.8	100.0	557
35-39	95.2	3.0	1.9	100.0	398	93.4	5.6	1.0	100.0	361
40-44	94.9	3.4	1.8	100.0	484	91.9	6.5	1.5	100.0	478
45-49	94.6	3.3	2.1	100.0	381	93.6	4.8	1.6	100.0	450
Residence										
Urban	96.1	2.1	1.9	100.0	531	95.4	4.2	0.4	100.0	577
Rural	95.6	3.2	1.3	100.0	1,316	92.6	5.3	2.1	100.0	1,268
Municipality										
Aileu	97.3	1.7	1.0	100.0	68	98.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	74
Ainaro	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	95
Baucau	98.1	0.8	1.0	100.0	193	94.1	4.2	1.6	100.0	157
Bobonaro	96.4	2.6	1.0	100.0	157	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	145
Covalima	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	122	89.8	5.0	5.3	100.0	118
Dili	93.9	3.2	2.9	100.0	391	96.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	456
Ermera	93.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	169	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	166
Lautem	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	109	78.5	21.5	0.0	100.0	105
Liquiçá	96.3	2.0	1.7	100.0	101	98.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	97
Manatuto	90.8	1.9	7.3	100.0	89	80.0	13.6	6.3	100.0	83
Manufahi	86.9	9.8	3.3	100.0	88	97.5	0.0	2.5	100.0	94
SAR of Oecussi	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	140	82.0	11.3	6.7	100.0	126
Viqueque	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	128	90.2	8.5	1.3	100.0	129
Education										
No education	95.9	2.9	1.2	100.0	683	94.5	4.2	1.3	100.0	490
Primary	97.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	377	92.8	5.1	2.2	100.0	412
Secondary	95.6	2.5	1.9	100.0	631	93.2	5.5	1.4	100.0	683
More than secondary	90.5	5.2	4.3	100.0	155	93.7	5.0	1.4	100.0	261
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	95.5	3.2	1.3	100.0	337	94.5	3.3	2.2	100.0	338
Second	96.3	2.6	1.0	100.0	365	94.0	4.3	1.7	100.0	352
Middle	95.6	2.8	1.6	100.0	365	90.9	7.5	1.6	100.0	372
Fourth	97.0	2.8	0.2	100.0	388	93.0	5.1	2.0	100.0	358
Highest	94.2	2.8	3.0	100.0	393	94.9	4.6	0.4	100.0	426
Total 30-49	95.7	2.8	1.4	100.0	1,848	93.5	5.0	1.5	100.0	1,846
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	93.7	3.7	2.6	100.0	547
Total 30-59	na	na	na	na	na	93.5	4.7	1.8	100.0	2,393

na = Not applicable

Table 18.8 Other chronic diseases testing and treatment

Percent distribution of women and men age 30-49 by whether they have been told by a doctor or health care provider that they have other chronic diseases (not previously tabulated) whether they are receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Never told have chronic disease by doctor or health care provider	Ever told have other chronic disease by doctor or health care provider and received no treatment	Ever told have other chronic disease by doctor or health care provider and receiving treatment	Total	Number of women	Never told have chronic disease by doctor or health care provider	Ever told have other chronic disease by doctor or health care provider and received no treatment	Ever told have other chronic disease by doctor or health care provider and receiving treatment	Total	Number of men
Age										
30-34	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	584	96.1	3.3	0.6	100.0	557
35-39	99.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	398	97.2	2.1	0.7	100.0	361
40-44	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	484	94.9	3.9	1.3	100.0	478
45-49	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	381	95.9	4.0	0.1	100.0	450
Residence										
Urban	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	531	94.6	5.3	0.1	100.0	577
Rural	99.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,316	96.5	2.5	0.9	100.0	1,268
Municipality										
Aileu	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	68	90.2	8.7	1.2	100.0	74
Ainaro	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93	87.3	4.9	7.8	100.0	95
Baucau	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	193	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
Bobonaro	97.4	1.9	0.6	100.0	157	99.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	145
Covalima	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	122	95.5	2.5	2.1	100.0	118
Dili	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	391	93.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	456
Ermera	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	169	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	166
Lautem	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	109	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	105
Liquiçá	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	101	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	97
Manatuto	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89	89.7	10.3	0.0	100.0	83
Manufahi	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	88	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
SAR of Oecussi	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	140	96.0	3.1	0.9	100.0	126
Viqueque	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	128	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	129
Education										
No education	99.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	683	96.4	3.2	0.4	100.0	490
Primary	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	377	93.8	5.6	0.7	100.0	412
Secondary	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	631	97.9	1.2	0.9	100.0	683
More than secondary	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	155	93.3	6.0	0.7	100.0	261
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	337	96.8	1.9	1.3	100.0	338
Second	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	365	95.9	3.3	0.8	100.0	352
Middle	98.7	1.1	0.3	100.0	365	95.0	4.0	1.1	100.0	372
Fourth	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	388	95.8	4.1	0.1	100.0	358
Highest	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	393	96.2	3.5	0.3	100.0	426
Total 30-49	99.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,848	95.9	3.4	0.7	100.0	1,846
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	96.2	2.6	1.1	100.0	547
Total 30-59	na	na	na	na	na	96.0	3.2	0.8	100.0	2,393

na = Not applicable

Table 18.9 Cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 30-49 who have heard of cervical cancer and percentage who have heard of a test for cervical cancer, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of cervical cancer	Percentage who have heard of a test for cervical cancer	Number of women
Age			
30-34	7.5	4.5	584
35-39	7.3	2.3	398
40-44	1.9	0.7	484
45-49	2.7	0.9	381
Residence			
Urban	9.7	4.9	531
Rural	3.1	1.2	1,316
Municipality			
Aileu	7.0	5.3	68
Ainaro	2.2	0.8	93
Baucau	1.7	0.0	193
Bobonaro	6.5	2.3	157
Covalima	0.0	0.0	122
Dili	11.6	5.4	391
Ermera	0.5	0.5	169
Lautem	6.3	1.4	109
Liquiçá	6.1	5.6	101
Manatuto	2.5	0.8	89
Manufahi	3.9	3.1	88
SAR of Oecussi	4.9	1.3	140
Viqueque	0.0	0.0	128
Education			
No education	1.5	1.0	683
Primary	2.7	1.1	377
Secondary	7.5	3.0	631
More than secondary	15.6	7.9	155
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.0	0.6	337
Second	1.0	0.4	365
Middle	3.0	1.5	365
Fourth	6.1	2.4	388
Highest	12.0	6.0	393
Total	5.0	2.3	1,848

Table 18.10 Desired health care services

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by health care education or services they believe should be made available, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women								Men						
	Information on maternal and child health	Information on nutrition education	Information of traditional/ natural methods of family planning	Information on reproductive health	Information on family planning	Consultation on family planning options	Provision of modern methods of contraception	Number of women	Information on maternal and child health	Information on nutrition education	Information of traditional/ natural methods of family planning	Information on reproductive health	Information on family planning	Consultation on family planning options	Number of men
Age															
15-19	32.8	28.5	21.1	18.0	15.0	44.0	43.6	2,985	31.9	25.9	20.8	21.5	17.6	40.6	1,001
20-24	43.5	44.8	36.9	31.1	26.4	54.9	58.7	2,165	38.4	33.9	26.8	27.6	22.4	44.4	689
25-29	44.9	52.9	43.8	38.1	32.6	62.5	69.0	2,011	37.8	36.3	29.7	28.9	23.2	44.4	539
30-34	48.7	57.5	49.2	42.2	35.9	63.6	70.6	1,772	48.0	48.0	43.2	39.7	30.2	53.7	557
35-39	44.5	57.3	46.9	36.9	35.0	61.1	69.9	1,141	45.3	50.6	44.9	42.5	37.8	53.6	361
40-44	40.6	50.7	41.3	34.2	30.5	56.1	65.6	1,438	45.6	44.5	42.2	35.7	32.1	47.9	478
45-49	40.0	47.6	39.9	32.0	30.7	58.0	66.5	1,096	46.7	47.7	47.9	36.0	30.0	48.9	450
Residence															
Urban	46.0	45.8	39.1	33.3	30.4	55.8	60.2	4,182	44.0	42.9	34.3	29.3	18.7	53.2	1,374
Rural	39.1	46.2	36.9	30.8	26.3	55.6	61.3	8,425	38.6	36.2	33.4	32.1	29.3	43.0	2,701
Municipality															
Aileu	44.5	56.1	44.9	32.6	24.8	68.9	70.0	524	33.2	33.4	31.9	30.4	29.3	32.9	174
Ainaro	19.7	22.1	22.1	19.6	22.4	42.9	46.5	515	6.7	15.5	10.1	6.4	4.9	15.2	184
Baucau	36.6	40.9	28.6	22.3	20.3	41.7	51.2	1,288	47.3	32.7	28.8	24.8	22.7	60.8	388
Bobonaro	33.5	37.3	32.8	29.8	29.0	53.5	58.1	946	68.5	66.0	64.0	66.2	61.5	73.9	305
Covalima	47.8	59.5	49.2	40.5	30.0	62.3	72.0	750	21.9	23.5	26.9	24.7	12.1	26.2	234
Dili	46.0	44.1	38.2	33.4	29.9	54.6	58.4	3,206	43.7	42.7	32.6	27.1	14.6	53.0	1,098
Ermera	56.4	61.6	36.8	35.1	32.3	64.7	70.6	1,178	46.9	51.4	43.3	41.0	45.4	60.9	350
Lautem	50.5	47.6	35.6	27.7	25.0	54.8	57.2	645	41.2	22.5	21.3	18.6	26.2	21.9	188
Liquiçá	33.6	39.4	38.0	31.2	29.9	52.3	55.9	757	39.3	36.9	30.5	31.6	30.5	40.3	255
Manatuto	15.6	35.3	26.3	22.6	9.9	47.6	65.7	555	30.1	31.5	29.7	27.8	18.3	40.1	177
Manufahi	63.5	60.2	55.4	52.8	32.6	77.2	73.9	676	22.4	21.3	19.7	19.2	17.3	23.8	225
SAR of Oecussi	45.7	70.1	67.2	48.4	53.1	76.0	81.0	778	82.1	81.3	81.2	79.1	65.2	84.1	212
Viqueque	18.1	22.8	16.5	11.0	8.5	36.8	42.4	791	11.8	12.3	11.3	10.8	10.3	15.3	285
Education															
No education	34.5	43.9	34.1	28.3	25.6	50.3	58.8	2,741	33.9	32.3	30.8	29.5	28.6	35.9	772
Primary	37.5	44.4	38.7	30.8	27.9	53.7	62.2	1,922	33.5	34.3	32.3	27.6	23.0	39.4	736
Secondary	41.7	44.8	35.9	30.3	25.6	56.2	59.6	6,561	41.3	38.2	32.4	30.4	26.1	48.7	2,063
More than secondary	59.0	58.4	51.6	45.8	41.1	67.0	69.6	1,383	56.9	54.9	45.4	41.8	23.7	63.6	504
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	34.2	44.3	34.6	27.7	25.1	50.7	57.7	2,085	39.2	35.5	32.4	31.8	30.1	40.3	648
Second	38.6	44.3	34.1	29.4	25.9	54.6	60.6	2,287	36.6	34.2	32.5	30.2	28.1	41.6	823
Middle	40.3	46.0	36.6	30.8	25.5	56.8	62.7	2,423	36.5	34.0	31.5	29.8	25.7	43.6	809
Fourth	43.0	46.3	39.2	32.0	27.2	56.0	61.4	2,771	41.2	41.4	36.3	31.9	26.9	48.6	844
Highest	47.7	48.4	41.9	36.3	32.8	58.8	61.6	3,041	47.1	45.3	35.1	31.9	19.8	55.3	950
Total 15-49	41.4	46.1	37.6	31.6	27.7	55.7	60.9	12,607	40.4	38.4	33.7	31.1	25.7	46.4	4,075
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	36.5	33.1	30.4	27.3	25.2	41.6	547
Total 30-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	39.9	37.8	33.3	30.7	25.7	45.9	4,622

na = Not applicable

TUBERCULOSIS 19

Key Findings

- ***Tuberculosis awareness:*** 63% of women and 68% of men age 15-49 have heard of tuberculosis or "TB".
- ***Knowledge of tuberculosis symptoms:*** Among those who have heard of TB, 63% of women and 75% of men know coughing is a symptom of tuberculosis.
- ***Knowledge of tuberculosis causes:*** 85% pf women and 84% of men age 15-49 who have heard of TB know germs to be a cause of TB.
- ***Seeking treatment for tuberculosis:*** 89% of women and 84% of men age 15-49 said they would seek treatment for a cough lasting more than 2 weeks.

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that is preventable and treatable. The most common form is pulmonary TB, which affects the lungs. In some cases, the bacteria can also attack the lymphatic system, central nervous system, urogenital area, joints, and bones. The majority of persons with TB have a latent infection and do not show any symptoms. Persons with active TB have symptoms which may include excessive coughing (sometimes with blood), chest pain, loss of appetite, weight loss, fever, and night sweats. TB can be misdiagnosed as bronchitis or pneumonia, and if left untreated can be fatal.

TB is one of the top 10 causes of death worldwide, and affects all age groups in all parts of the world. TB remains a leading cause of death in Timor-Leste. This chapter focuses on peoples' knowledge of and beliefs about TB, its causes, how it spreads, treatment, and attitudes.

19.1 Respondents' Knowledge of Tuberculosis

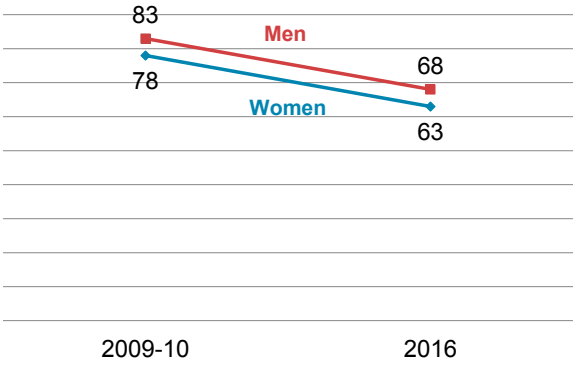
19.1.1 Awareness of Tuberculosis

Sixty-three percent of women and 68% of men have heard of TB (**Tables 19.1.1** and **19.1.2**). Most people hear of the disease from a friend or family member (60% of women and 58% of men), followed by a health care provider (47% of women and 53% of men), and then at school or in the workplace (24% of women and 32% of men). Among media outlets, including television, internet, and radio, women are more likely to hear about TB from television (13%) while men are more likely to hear about it from the internet (29%).

Trends: Between 2009-10 and 2016, the proportion of women who have heard of TB decreased from 78% to 63%, and from 83% to 68% among men (**Figure 19.1**).

Figure 19.1 **Trends in knowledge of tuberculosis**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of TB



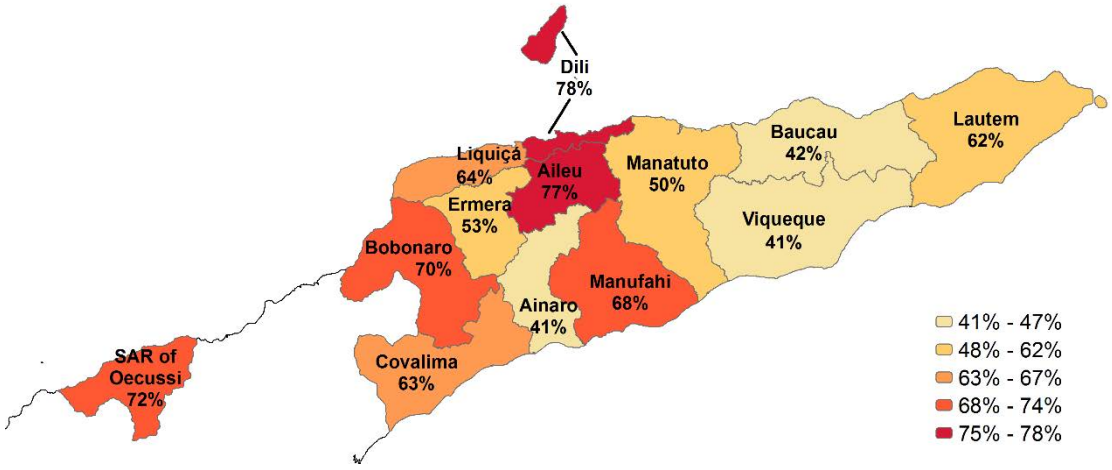
Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of respondents who have heard of TB is higher in urban areas compared to rural, with more than a 20 percentage point difference regardless of gender (78% versus 56% for women; 84% versus 60% among men) (**Tables 19.1.1** and **19.1.2**).

- The percentage of women and men who have heard of TB varies greatly across municipalities, from 41% in Viqueque to 78% in Dili among women and 29% in Viqueque to 84% in Aileu among men (**Tables 19.1.1** and **19.1.2** and **Figure 19.2** for women).

Figure 19.2 **Have heard of TB by municipality**

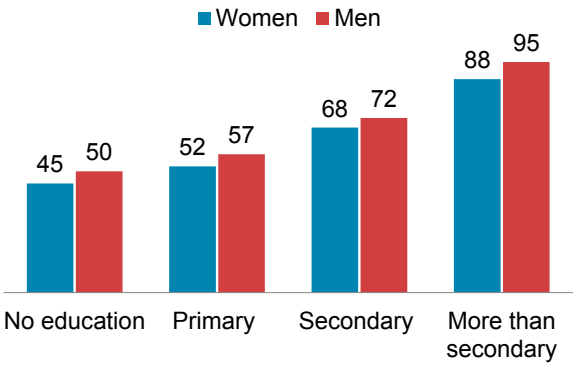
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of TB



- The proportion of women and men who have heard of TB increases with increasing education and wealth. The difference is especially noticeable by education. Women and men with more than secondary education are nearly twice as likely to have heard of TB as those with no education (88% versus 45% among women, 95% versus 50% among men) (**Figure 19.3**).

Figure 19.3 **Have heard of TB by education**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of TB



19.1.2 Knowledge of Symptoms Associated with Tuberculosis

Most people who have heard of TB are aware that coughing for more than 2 weeks is a symptom (63% of women and 75% of men) (**Tables 19.1.1** and **19.1.2**). One out of two respondents knows that coughing up blood is a symptom of TB infection (52% of women and 50% of men). Awareness of additional symptoms is slightly lower. Among those who have heard of TB, 30% of women and 27% of men knows weight loss is a symptom of the disease. Other symptoms of TB - appetite loss and fever and night sweats, were named by fewer than 30% of people who have heard of TB. Some respondents did not know any symptoms of TB (10% of women and 7% of men who have heard of TB).

19.1.3 Knowledge of the Cause of Tuberculosis and Its Mode of Transmission

Tuberculosis is caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis. TB is mainly transmitted through the inhalation of M. tuberculosis-containing airborne particles produced by individuals with active pulmonary

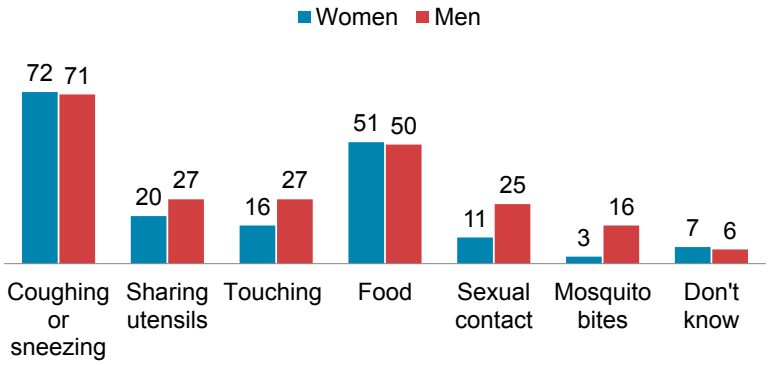
tuberculosis. This occurs most frequently by coughing or sneezing. Babies, young children, elderly people, and those with a suppressed immune system are more prone to TB infection.

Respondents who have heard of TB were asked if they could get TB from germs, hereditary causes, ghosts or spirits, or the evil eye. The majority of respondents (85% of women and 84% of men) responded that TB infection occurs because of germs (**Tables 19.2.1** and **19.2.2**). A high proportion (70% of women and 56% of men) answered incorrectly that TB can be acquired due to hereditary causes. A small percentage of respondents (less than 5%) think that TB can be caused by ghosts or spirits, or the evil eye.

Respondents were also asked how TB is transmitted from person to person. Most respondents (72% of women and 71% of men) answered correctly, that TB spreads through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes (**Figure 19.4** and **Tables 19.2.1** and **19.2.2**). About half (51% of women and 50% of men who have heard of TB) think that TB can be spread by sharing food. A higher proportion of men than women believe TB spreads through less likely means: through touch (27% of men and 16% of women), sexual contact (25% of men and 11% of women), or sharing utensils (27% of men and 20% of women).

***Figure 19.4* Knowledge of tuberculosis transmission**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who reported tuberculosis transmission routes



Patterns by background characteristics

- Among those who have heard of TB, awareness that infection occurs due to germs is consistently high for both genders across all age groups, between 81% and 88%.
- Women in Liquiçá (92%) and men in Ermera (98%) are the most likely among those who have heard of TB to know that TB spreads through the air when coughing or sneezing.

19.2 Reporting and Seeking Treatment

19.2.1 Reporting a Family Member's Diagnosis

Respondents who have heard of TB were asked if they would keep a family member's TB diagnosis secret. Thirteen percent of women and 4% of men reported that if a family member got tuberculosis they would want it to remain a secret (**Tables 19.3.1** and **19.3.2**).

Trends: The proportion of respondents who would want a family member's TB kept secret is on par with levels reported in 2009-10, when 11% of women and 2% of men who have heard of TB would want the diagnosis of a family member's TB to remain secret.

19.2.2 Treatment Seeking for Tuberculosis Symptoms

Respondents were asked if they would seek treatment for a cough lasting more than 2 weeks, and where they would seek this treatment. Eighty-nine percent of women and 84% of men who have heard of TB said they would seek treatment for persistent cough. Most women (95%) and men (98%) would seek treatment at a government health facility, followed by a pharmacy (6% of women and 13% of men), or a private health facility/NGO (5% of women and 12% of men).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women are more likely than men to want a family member's TB diagnosis to remain secret (13% of women and 4% of men).
- The percentage of men who would seek treatment for a cough of more than 2 weeks falls with decreasing education and wealth, while holding steady across education and wealth levels among women.
- Women in Covalima (77%) and men in Viqueque (45%) are less likely than those in other municipalities to seek treatment for a cough lasting more than 2 weeks.

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- **Table 19.2.1 Beliefs about tuberculosis transmission: Women**
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- **Table 19.3.1 Treatment and attitudes towards tuberculosis: Women**
- **Table 19.3.2 Treatment and attitudes towards tuberculosis: Men**

Table 19.1.1 Tuberculosis knowledge: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB); among women who have heard of TB, the source of their knowledge and the symptoms they associate with TB, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who heard of TB from the following source:								Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who associate the following symptoms with TB:							Number heard of TB
			Family/ friend	School/ workplace	Health care provider	Internet	Television	Radio	News-paper	Other	Cough 2+ weeks	Chest pain	Loss of appetite	Loss of weight	Fever night sweats	Coughing up blood	Don't know	
Age																		
15-19	61.6	2,985	49.4	50.1	35.0	2.7	10.5	5.0	1.3	0.0	59.5	22.8	16.5	27.1	13.7	51.0	11.4	1,839
20-24	66.2	2,165	56.6	30.4	45.3	5.8	15.3	9.9	2.9	0.2	62.8	22.9	17.8	34.1	17.4	51.0	9.1	1,432
25-29	63.9	2,011	60.1	18.0	52.8	4.7	13.2	7.7	1.5	0.1	63.5	24.0	19.1	30.5	13.2	51.2	10.4	1,284
30-34	64.8	1,772	64.3	12.8	53.4	5.1	14.6	8.5	2.4	0.2	65.8	23.4	19.5	30.7	17.3	53.9	8.3	1,149
35-39	62.9	1,141	64.5	8.8	53.5	3.2	15.6	8.2	2.5	0.1	67.4	26.3	18.9	28.8	15.7	51.6	9.1	718
40-44	58.8	1,438	71.9	8.9	48.4	1.9	11.2	5.6	0.3	0.0	64.8	25.0	19.3	28.3	15.1	55.7	7.2	846
45-49	59.4	1,096	68.3	6.4	54.8	1.6	13.8	7.1	1.3	0.0	63.9	24.9	16.6	26.7	14.5	52.0	11.4	651
Residence																		
Urban	77.5	4,182	57.5	25.9	37.4	6.5	22.8	9.7	3.5	0.1	62.4	22.4	16.3	35.3	13.9	43.3	9.6	3,242
Rural	55.5	8,425	61.7	23.0	53.9	1.9	6.5	5.7	0.6	0.1	63.9	24.8	19.4	25.8	16.1	58.2	9.8	4,676
Municipality																		
Aileu	77.1	524	51.8	29.8	75.4	3.2	4.7	4.8	0.3	0.2	74.2	32.8	27.1	32.0	22.3	52.1	5.4	403
Ainaro	41.3	515	62.8	24.3	41.3	3.6	5.4	5.8	0.8	0.4	69.5	24.1	19.5	28.1	23.4	46.2	10.6	213
Baucau	42.1	1,288	43.5	34.0	53.9	4.7	12.6	5.9	1.9	0.0	62.6	16.2	18.3	28.3	16.6	66.2	6.1	542
Bobonaro	70.2	946	75.0	19.0	23.0	2.1	8.4	10.1	0.5	0.0	62.6	29.1	15.5	25.1	11.9	66.5	8.3	664
Covalima	62.8	750	57.2	23.4	48.6	1.8	5.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	79.6	15.5	11.9	24.9	10.8	51.7	6.9	471
Dili	77.9	3,206	58.9	23.2	33.5	6.2	24.5	10.5	4.0	0.1	58.6	18.0	13.9	38.2	10.0	38.1	11.2	2,496
Ermera	53.0	1,178	72.1	31.6	75.8	1.3	4.1	2.7	0.8	0.0	74.3	33.2	30.1	19.4	14.2	63.2	1.9	624
Lautem	62.3	645	64.1	30.3	49.6	4.7	13.5	4.5	0.4	0.0	77.8	32.8	28.3	24.7	33.5	56.8	6.6	402
Liquiçá	63.9	757	63.9	22.8	50.5	1.6	8.1	7.3	0.3	0.0	63.8	29.0	12.6	17.4	22.1	70.8	2.0	484
Manatuto	49.5	555	39.5	11.4	67.4	1.8	12.3	7.0	1.3	0.0	85.3	33.7	24.1	26.3	29.6	71.6	5.7	275
Manufahi	68.0	676	56.4	36.6	60.1	6.0	8.7	15.3	1.0	0.0	41.6	25.6	21.2	38.4	15.4	94.9	1.0	459
Oecussi	72.0	778	66.9	9.1	56.6	0.6	5.4	3.1	0.9	0.4	47.9	18.6	11.8	23.7	10.7	13.4	40.3	561
Viqueque	41.0	791	52.8	19.5	42.2	1.9	9.8	2.6	0.4	0.0	59.2	32.6	26.3	26.1	16.4	45.8	10.0	325
Education																		
None	45.2	2,741	73.8	2.6	53.9	0.3	4.6	3.5	0.0	0.1	58.7	24.6	14.4	21.1	12.6	55.4	12.7	1,239
Primary	52.2	1,922	67.5	7.7	47.8	0.8	7.0	4.8	0.6	0.0	58.9	22.9	18.8	27.9	12.9	50.4	14.6	1,003
Secondary	68.1	6,561	56.2	30.7	45.8	2.6	12.9	7.3	1.4	0.1	64.0	23.5	17.8	29.3	15.5	53.3	8.3	4,466
More than	87.5	1,383	53.6	36.0	44.7	14.1	28.0	13.8	6.1	0.0	68.9	25.1	22.4	41.4	18.7	45.6	7.8	1,210
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	44.7	2,085	66.2	15.6	50.6	0.7	1.6	3.4	0.2	0.1	59.2	21.0	16.1	23.0	11.2	50.1	18.3	932
Second	52.2	2,287	62.4	20.1	56.1	0.9	3.6	5.1	0.4	0.1	63.5	28.1	19.7	25.7	14.7	56.8	7.8	1,194
Middle	59.1	2,423	59.3	23.0	51.1	2.3	7.5	6.2	0.9	0.2	62.9	23.9	18.2	24.2	15.6	58.5	8.6	1,431
Fourth	69.5	2,771	61.0	25.1	42.9	2.4	14.8	7.0	1.9	0.0	65.9	25.3	19.2	29.4	17.4	53.6	8.4	1,925
Highest	80.1	3,041	55.9	29.4	42.5	8.4	24.5	10.9	3.4	0.0	62.8	21.6	17.2	37.6	15.0	45.6	9.1	2,437
Total 15-49	62.8	12,607	59.9	24.2	47.2	3.8	13.2	7.3	1.8	0.1	63.3	23.8	18.1	29.7	15.2	52.1	9.7	7,919

Table 19.1.2 Tuberculosis knowledge: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB); among men who have heard of TB, the source of their knowledge and the symptoms they associate with TB, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who heard of TB from the following source:							Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who associate the following symptoms with TB:							Number heard of TB
			Family/ friend	School/ workplace	Health care provider	Internet	Television	Radio	Newspaper	Cough 2+ weeks	Chest pain	Loss of appetite	Loss of weight	Fever night sweats	Coughing up blood	Don't know	
Age																	
15-19	60.3	1,001	56.6	53.0	45.2	20.9	12.8	2.4	2.9	68.8	31.3	23.2	24.3	25.4	46.4	10.0	604
20-24	68.1	689	52.0	36.4	44.4	31.7	13.4	3.5	8.8	70.8	27.6	22.1	27.5	26.0	46.6	9.0	469
25-29	71.4	539	62.5	29.6	51.3	29.0	21.0	7.5	7.7	76.3	33.7	23.3	25.5	30.9	53.3	6.0	385
30-34	76.6	557	64.1	24.2	58.3	26.1	18.1	9.9	7.7	79.3	38.7	26.1	26.7	30.1	52.6	4.5	427
35-39	71.1	361	60.4	23.7	62.4	35.7	17.7	5.9	5.7	78.6	38.9	22.9	32.8	32.6	54.7	4.8	256
40-44	64.2	478	62.1	17.1	59.6	34.8	18.6	7.4	3.3	79.1	34.7	21.5	29.2	28.0	53.0	3.9	307
45-49	69.2	450	50.4	16.1	58.1	31.7	19.3	6.2	1.6	76.7	33.8	23.9	27.4	28.2	49.9	7.2	311
Residence																	
Urban	83.6	1,374	46.4	34.5	38.0	37.6	13.8	7.6	8.2	71.4	29.0	19.5	25.7	32.2	37.7	10.6	1,148
Rural	59.6	2,701	66.4	29.5	63.0	22.5	18.7	4.5	3.5	77.1	36.7	26.0	28.0	25.5	59.2	4.3	1,611
Municipality																	
Aileu	83.5	174	56.7	34.0	81.1	20.4	21.6	4.4	3.3	86.5	34.1	27.6	26.0	42.0	78.4	0.2	145
Ainaro	56.9	184	73.6	28.3	35.7	10.2	17.5	0.9	2.5	95.2	25.7	9.7	13.6	26.4	79.3	1.7	105
Baucau	72.1	388	74.2	27.7	67.7	36.2	17.5	8.9	8.6	80.6	58.0	26.2	28.0	21.6	77.9	4.7	280
Bobonaro	55.2	305	71.6	36.1	58.3	28.2	11.9	3.1	4.2	81.0	37.0	36.7	31.6	36.0	53.8	4.0	168
Covalima	83.4	234	40.0	20.0	64.9	4.4	5.8	3.6	2.7	51.1	55.3	21.6	16.0	19.7	15.2	2.4	195
Dili	82.2	1,098	42.6	30.7	30.3	38.1	12.7	5.8	8.0	69.1	22.7	15.4	25.0	31.8	30.8	13.8	902
Ermera	72.7	350	65.7	30.1	80.3	32.9	39.5	6.5	0.2	99.0	4.2	4.3	2.7	2.9	72.9	0.6	254
Lautem	60.0	188	58.0	30.6	63.4	15.9	5.3	1.0	0.3	79.0	46.7	50.1	46.9	54.2	73.7	2.8	113
Liquiçá	70.5	255	62.2	49.1	64.8	30.4	33.2	5.0	8.9	61.6	37.7	43.9	54.6	31.9	49.9	5.0	180
Manatuto	46.1	177	78.7	19.6	39.7	25.1	9.2	6.5	11.2	85.3	20.2	16.6	18.1	17.5	30.6	5.7	81
Manufahi	50.2	225	56.6	49.2	56.4	37.7	23.6	13.3	0.0	76.8	57.6	45.7	45.8	42.2	80.8	0.0	113
Oecussi	65.2	212	79.7	33.9	61.7	15.1	8.7	9.3	5.1	55.0	45.5	36.2	45.3	28.2	54.6	12.7	138
Viqueque	29.4	285	82.9	23.5	40.4	15.8	4.2	2.7	2.0	81.3	42.6	18.1	23.6	22.0	28.2	5.2	84
Education																	
None	50.4	772	67.1	8.4	57.9	15.9	19.2	1.6	0.5	71.8	27.6	14.8	17.8	14.2	58.6	8.9	389
Primary	56.5	736	60.3	12.6	55.4	22.3	16.7	1.5	1.4	71.6	30.7	20.6	22.4	23.0	50.4	8.1	416
Secondary	71.5	2,063	56.3	39.8	51.9	29.6	15.5	5.6	5.2	74.4	34.6	26.0	29.8	30.9	48.6	7.0	1,476
More than secondary	94.9	504	54.1	41.4	48.0	42.5	18.3	13.4	13.9	81.0	37.5	24.5	30.2	36.4	48.5	4.2	478
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	49.8	648	69.7	21.9	61.7	10.8	16.5	1.8	1.5	78.4	36.2	21.3	24.9	21.3	60.4	5.0	323
Second	58.5	823	69.5	28.4	62.8	18.9	22.7	3.9	3.4	80.2	32.1	23.5	22.8	23.9	61.1	4.2	482
Middle	66.6	809	59.6	28.8	62.5	23.8	16.6	5.1	3.0	73.8	38.1	24.4	27.6	26.0	52.6	4.7	539
Fourth	72.7	844	54.2	35.4	48.2	35.7	19.1	8.9	5.5	70.6	34.1	25.4	29.5	31.1	50.1	7.7	614
Highest	84.4	950	48.5	36.3	39.4	40.1	11.4	6.6	10.0	73.9	29.8	21.7	28.3	33.1	38.3	10.3	802
Total 15-49	67.7	4,075	58.1	31.6	52.6	28.8	16.7	5.8	5.5	74.8	33.5	23.3	27.1	28.3	50.3	6.9	2,759
50-59	61.1	547	64.5	17.2	61.7	22.2	19.2	6.6	1.5	72.6	40.5	30.6	25.7	31.4	58.7	9.0	334
Total 15-59	66.9	4,622	58.8	30.0	53.6	28.1	17.0	5.9	5.0	74.5	34.3	24.1	26.9	28.6	51.2	7.2	3,093

Table 19.2.1 Beliefs about tuberculosis transmission: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), percentage who believe TB is transmitted through various means, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Percentage who say an individual can get TB because of:					Percentage who say TB can spread from one person to another through the following means:							
Background characteristic	Infection due to germs	Here-ditary causes	Ghosts and spirits	Evil eye	The air when coughing or sneezing	Sharing utensils	Touching a person with TB	Food	Sexual contact	Mosquito bites	Other	Don't know	Number of women who have heard of TB
Age													
15-19	84.8	66.6	4.7	4.4	69.5	20.6	15.7	48.5	9.0	2.8	0.7	7.6	1,839
20-24	87.8	70.9	4.3	3.9	71.5	22.9	15.6	54.8	12.0	3.3	1.1	5.4	1,432
25-29	85.5	73.5	6.5	5.1	70.8	19.9	13.8	52.7	8.3	2.7	0.1	7.8	1,284
30-34	86.7	73.4	4.5	3.8	74.4	17.8	16.1	50.6	12.4	3.2	1.0	5.5	1,149
35-39	85.7	71.1	2.7	2.8	70.3	17.9	17.4	51.5	12.5	2.3	0.7	8.0	718
40-44	81.2	68.6	5.8	5.8	75.7	18.1	17.8	50.4	10.5	2.5	0.0	6.5	846
45-49	82.5	67.4	5.0	6.0	70.5	16.6	13.8	46.0	11.1	1.7	1.2	10.9	651
Residence													
Urban	87.4	77.0	3.9	3.4	69.8	19.9	13.5	51.9	14.2	3.3	1.5	5.6	3,242
Rural	83.8	65.4	5.6	5.3	72.8	19.5	17.2	50.2	8.1	2.4	0.1	8.2	4,676
Municipality													
Aileu	71.8	58.5	1.4	0.7	75.2	20.2	20.1	55.8	9.7	0.9	0.1	4.0	403
Ainaro	49.8	47.8	2.7	2.6	79.8	12.3	20.0	28.0	11.5	5.1	0.3	11.8	213
Baucau	76.0	53.3	5.1	5.2	68.0	22.7	18.7	58.2	6.3	2.9	0.2	4.6	542
Bobonaro	87.1	50.6	0.7	0.3	70.3	7.9	5.6	60.9	8.3	2.4	0.2	6.5	664
Covalima	84.1	80.7	13.0	8.4	57.8	9.0	24.4	51.6	6.6	2.0	0.0	4.5	471
Dili	90.1	83.2	2.8	2.7	67.0	19.3	9.8	54.2	13.4	3.2	2.0	5.9	2,496
Ermera	86.9	41.4	1.3	1.5	88.1	27.3	28.9	46.1	10.6	3.6	0.0	3.2	624
Lautem	87.3	56.4	0.2	1.0	86.7	35.7	24.7	38.6	21.6	6.1	0.0	7.7	402
Liquiçá	93.4	81.9	12.6	13.1	92.1	13.5	12.9	33.5	1.7	0.7	0.0	1.4	484
Manatuto	84.6	77.9	2.0	3.3	87.5	12.5	10.5	61.5	3.8	2.0	0.0	2.7	275
Manufahi	88.4	85.4	1.5	1.5	70.7	30.6	14.7	78.6	4.2	0.8	0.0	0.6	459
SAR of Oecussi	81.8	72.5	20.5	19.1	43.9	16.6	20.3	30.0	16.1	1.7	0.2	34.1	561
Viqueque	85.0	75.0	4.0	2.4	80.7	31.4	20.7	39.0	11.8	5.1	0.0	8.6	325
Education													
No education	79.4	59.6	4.5	4.3	68.2	15.4	16.5	43.4	9.1	1.8	0.0	13.0	1,239
Primary	80.8	68.1	6.2	6.4	65.4	18.3	15.7	48.3	7.7	2.3	0.7	12.8	1,003
Secondary	86.5	70.8	5.0	4.3	73.3	20.6	15.7	51.6	9.9	2.9	0.5	5.3	4,466
More than secondary	90.4	80.3	3.6	3.7	74.1	21.9	14.9	58.2	16.9	3.8	2.0	3.1	1,210
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	81.5	66.0	6.6	6.9	63.7	16.2	17.1	47.4	7.4	2.2	0.1	16.3	932
Second	80.0	60.0	6.5	5.9	74.7	19.7	16.5	46.8	7.8	1.9	0.1	7.5	1,194
Middle	84.4	65.2	5.4	5.2	74.2	20.7	16.1	46.9	8.4	2.8	0.4	6.6	1,431
Fourth	86.0	70.1	4.3	3.5	71.3	20.4	15.2	53.2	11.6	2.9	0.7	6.4	1,925
Highest	89.1	79.7	3.5	3.2	71.8	19.7	14.8	54.7	13.6	3.3	1.4	4.3	2,437
Total 15-49	85.2	70.2	4.9	4.5	71.6	19.7	15.7	50.9	10.6	2.8	0.7	7.1	7,919

Table 19.2.2 Beliefs about tuberculosis transmission: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), percentage who believe TB is transmitted through various means, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Percentage who say an individual can get TB because of:				Percentage who say TB can spread from one person to another through the following means:								
Background characteristic	Infection due to germs	Hereditary causes	Ghosts and spirits	Evil eye	The air when coughing or sneezing	Sharing utensils	Touching a person with TB	Food	Sexual contact	Mosquito bites	Other	Don't know	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age													
15-19	82.3	51.6	4.2	3.8	63.6	28.4	27.4	46.1	21.7	16.0	0.0	8.5	604
20-24	82.4	55.3	2.3	2.2	66.6	27.1	23.1	50.3	21.4	16.8	0.0	7.5	469
25-29	83.8	56.6	3.9	3.2	69.3	27.5	26.5	53.2	28.5	20.1	0.1	3.9	385
30-34	86.7	58.7	5.5	4.8	75.6	26.8	29.9	49.0	31.8	15.8	0.7	3.2	427
35-39	83.1	61.8	6.9	8.7	78.4	30.3	31.2	53.9	24.0	15.3	0.0	2.5	256
40-44	85.4	58.6	3.0	3.7	78.0	27.4	29.3	50.1	23.7	16.6	0.0	4.5	307
45-49	86.7	51.2	5.4	5.5	72.0	24.0	23.7	48.2	26.3	15.4	0.3	5.6	311
Residence													
Urban	83.5	57.9	2.0	1.9	66.6	23.8	12.3	50.0	24.1	13.6	0.0	7.9	1,148
Rural	84.6	54.2	5.9	5.9	73.6	29.9	37.6	49.4	25.8	18.8	0.2	3.8	1,611
Municipality													
Aileu	85.1	74.3	1.3	0.9	88.1	39.1	62.1	49.1	46.6	45.6	0.0	0.2	145
Ainaro	82.8	70.8	14.0	12.2	94.4	15.0	26.4	11.4	29.3	6.6	0.0	2.5	105
Baucau	72.8	63.4	6.8	7.7	42.2	33.6	50.7	81.0	30.9	22.4	0.0	2.3	280
Bobonaro	92.1	36.7	5.3	6.4	80.5	19.4	25.9	60.6	31.5	50.5	1.0	4.4	168
Covalima	72.1	31.7	4.9	5.8	53.7	41.4	7.3	6.7	22.5	2.3	0.0	0.9	195
Dili	86.4	58.6	1.2	1.2	65.5	22.6	6.5	51.1	21.9	13.0	0.0	10.3	902
Ermera	96.6	54.4	1.5	0.5	98.2	36.9	59.9	59.5	1.6	0.6	0.0	1.6	254
Lautem	66.2	63.4	1.7	1.7	72.0	26.0	51.0	54.3	45.9	7.0	0.8	5.2	113
Liquiçá	93.6	52.4	3.7	5.0	60.0	28.2	32.7	68.6	25.0	29.6	0.3	4.3	180
Manatuto	82.3	78.6	5.1	5.7	80.1	20.4	17.4	28.3	11.3	16.3	0.0	5.1	81
Manufahi	88.6	19.3	0.6	0.6	87.7	29.3	34.1	41.6	37.1	27.1	0.0	0.0	113
SAR of Oecussi	82.4	85.5	22.8	20.2	76.6	10.5	20.5	35.6	35.0	6.0	1.0	12.1	138
Viqueque	73.5	20.9	5.7	3.4	77.4	39.3	24.9	34.5	15.8	1.8	0.0	4.0	84
Education													
No education	83.1	49.4	6.0	6.1	69.5	22.2	36.5	44.4	19.0	13.7	0.8	9.2	389
Primary	76.8	49.9	5.9	4.8	68.5	21.8	25.7	40.8	21.9	21.0	0.0	7.7	416
Secondary	83.5	57.1	3.9	3.8	70.0	29.4	27.6	51.3	25.3	16.5	0.1	4.7	1,476
More than secondary	93.4	61.6	2.6	3.7	75.7	30.0	18.9	56.7	32.2	15.6	0.1	3.2	478
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	82.9	54.4	6.9	7.4	79.5	16.5	37.4	44.6	26.1	18.5	1.0	3.3	323
Second	82.3	60.1	6.7	5.2	72.7	28.4	41.3	51.9	24.9	15.2	0.0	5.3	482
Middle	82.2	48.0	6.4	5.2	70.2	32.7	32.1	46.5	22.5	18.3	0.0	4.3	539
Fourth	84.5	53.7	3.5	3.8	64.5	28.5	22.4	51.2	26.7	19.6	0.0	5.8	614
Highest	86.7	60.4	1.0	2.1	71.0	26.7	14.6	51.3	25.4	13.4	0.2	7.2	802
Total 15-49	84.1	55.7	4.3	4.2	70.7	27.4	27.1	49.7	25.1	16.6	0.2	5.5	2,759
50-59	82.7	63.6	4.4	4.9	69.3	26.1	32.4	58.2	33.4	19.6	0.7	5.2	334
Total 15-59	84.0	56.6	4.3	4.3	70.5	27.2	27.6	50.6	26.0	17.0	0.2	5.5	3,093

Table 19.3.1 Treatment and attitudes towards tuberculosis: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), percentage who would keep secret a family member's TB diagnosis and percentage who would seek treatment for a two-week cough; among those who would seek treatment for a cough, percentage who would seek treatment from specific sources, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who would keep secret a family member's TB diagnosis	Percentage who would seek treatment for a cough of more than 2 weeks	Number of women who have heard of TB	Among those who would seek treatment for a cough of more than 2 weeks, the percentage who would seek treatment from the following sources:						
				Govern-ment health facility	Private practitioner	Private health facility/ NGO	Pharmacy	Traditional healer	Home remedy/ self-treatment	Number of women who have heard of TB and would seek treatment
Age										
15-19	15.1	86.1	1,839	95.9	3.6	4.1	7.2	0.9	2.7	1,582
20-24	11.9	89.2	1,432	93.8	4.7	6.0	6.8	0.2	2.2	1,277
25-29	11.5	90.0	1,284	95.3	5.2	5.4	6.1	1.3	1.9	1,156
30-34	11.1	87.6	1,149	95.5	5.9	5.0	6.3	1.0	1.8	1,007
35-39	10.8	90.4	718	94.6	6.0	5.2	6.3	1.3	4.1	649
40-44	13.4	90.0	846	96.4	5.7	4.0	4.1	1.6	3.8	761
45-49	13.0	89.7	651	96.8	6.5	4.7	4.5	0.8	3.0	584
Residence										
Urban	10.9	86.4	3,242	93.7	6.7	5.6	6.8	0.4	1.4	2,800
Rural	13.8	90.2	4,676	96.5	4.0	4.5	5.8	1.3	3.4	4,216
Municipality										
Aileu	18.3	90.1	403	97.4	5.1	3.8	1.6	0.0	0.8	364
Ainaro	1.7	87.7	213	95.0	8.0	8.2	3.4	1.5	1.8	187
Baucau	2.6	86.6	542	99.5	5.9	4.2	3.0	0.0	2.8	470
Bobonaro	1.5	95.4	664	96.1	0.0	3.2	3.0	0.0	2.4	633
Covalima	34.2	77.3	471	97.3	2.8	1.8	2.5	0.9	7.9	364
Dili	10.2	85.0	2,496	92.3	7.8	5.7	6.3	0.4	0.8	2,123
Ermera	32.9	96.4	624	97.6	12.2	14.6	14.1	1.3	1.5	602
Lautem	8.4	85.9	402	97.4	0.9	0.8	10.8	0.5	8.8	345
Liquiçá	17.6	93.2	484	97.4	4.4	8.5	15.4	0.0	0.4	451
Manatuto	6.7	92.5	275	99.0	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	254
Manufahi	8.4	87.1	459	83.7	4.4	4.3	7.8	0.2	14.5	400
SAR of Oecussi	12.8	97.1	561	99.5	1.0	0.4	3.6	7.7	0.0	544
Viqueque	8.2	86.5	325	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	281
Education										
No education	13.6	89.0	1,239	95.3	4.0	4.5	5.9	2.2	3.2	1,102
Primary	12.5	87.0	1,003	96.0	3.4	3.2	6.9	2.7	2.8	873
Secondary	13.3	88.4	4,466	95.8	4.9	4.9	5.9	0.4	2.5	3,947
More than secondary	9.0	90.5	1,210	93.4	8.3	6.9	6.9	0.2	2.3	1,095
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	12.4	90.5	932	95.8	3.1	3.2	4.8	3.8	2.7	843
Second	16.6	89.3	1,194	96.0	5.1	5.5	6.8	0.7	3.2	1,067
Middle	15.5	89.5	1,431	96.1	2.8	4.1	6.3	1.2	4.1	1,280
Fourth	11.7	86.4	1,925	94.9	4.4	5.2	6.3	0.5	2.2	1,663
Highest	9.7	88.8	2,437	94.8	7.7	5.6	6.2	0.2	1.8	2,164
Total 15-49	12.6	88.6	7,919	95.4	5.1	4.9	6.2	1.0	2.6	7,016

Table 19.3.2 Treatment and attitudes towards tuberculosis: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), percentage who would keep secret a family member's TB diagnosis and percentage who would seek treatment for a two-week cough; among those who would seek treatment for a cough, percentage who would seek treatment from specific sources, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who would keep secret a family member's TB diagnosis	Percentage who would seek treatment for a cough of more than 2 weeks	Number of men who have heard of TB	Among those who would seek treatment for a cough of more than 2 weeks, the percentage who would seek treatment from the following sources:						Number of men who have heard of TB and would seek treatment
				Govern-ment health facility	Private practitioner	Private health facility/NGO	Pharmacy	Traditional healer	Home remedy/ self-treatment	
Age										
15-19	5.6	82.4	604	98.8	4.2	7.8	15.2	0.6	1.9	497
20-24	3.2	80.9	469	96.3	7.6	11.8	10.1	0.1	2.5	379
25-29	3.8	84.2	385	97.7	11.8	15.9	11.2	0.3	3.7	324
30-34	3.7	85.6	427	98.4	9.1	13.8	11.3	0.1	5.0	365
35-39	4.6	87.3	256	99.2	11.8	16.3	17.0	0.3	3.6	224
40-44	4.5	85.0	307	96.6	11.1	13.7	14.6	0.6	6.8	261
45-49	4.4	84.6	311	98.7	9.7	7.5	12.6	0.1	4.6	263
Residence										
Urban	2.3	89.3	1,148	97.3	13.2	23.4	10.1	0.3	0.9	1,025
Rural	5.7	80.0	1,611	98.5	5.2	2.9	15.3	0.4	6.0	1,289
Municipality										
Aileu	4.0	63.9	145	96.3	4.6	6.8	29.4	0.0	14.3	93
Ainaro	0.7	59.1	105	98.6	4.3	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.3	62
Baucau	4.1	78.3	280	98.9	4.6	2.1	10.6	0.3	12.1	219
Bobonaro	1.4	97.3	168	98.6	1.0	0.7	5.3	0.0	9.6	164
Covalima	1.8	78.3	195	92.8	3.3	3.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	153
Dili	0.7	90.6	902	97.6	14.9	27.5	10.6	0.0	0.0	818
Ermera	21.8	93.1	254	100.0	1.3	2.5	56.0	2.7	0.9	237
Lautem	14.0	87.7	113	96.4	40.5	19.5	2.8	0.0	1.1	99
Liquiçá	1.5	98.3	180	98.3	3.9	2.2	2.9	0.0	9.4	177
Manatuto	1.7	56.9	81	99.1	1.8	1.5	17.3	0.0	14.5	46
Manufahi	0.0	87.5	113	99.6	2.3	2.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	99
SAR of Oecussi	2.9	80.0	138	100.0	2.1	0.6	3.5	0.0	1.1	111
Viqueque	10.8	44.8	84	98.8	3.3	4.4	0.5	0.0	3.4	38
Education										
No education	5.1	80.6	389	97.6	3.4	3.1	22.3	0.6	6.4	314
Primary	4.5	78.7	416	98.3	7.6	7.0	9.9	0.3	6.2	327
Secondary	4.6	84.1	1,476	98.2	7.1	12.1	13.2	0.3	3.1	1,241
More than secondary	2.4	90.4	478	97.2	18.2	22.0	8.1	0.1	1.8	432
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	6.4	76.7	323	98.5	5.4	1.3	13.7	0.0	10.3	248
Second	7.4	80.7	482	99.2	6.1	5.9	22.8	0.9	6.5	389
Middle	4.7	84.4	539	97.8	4.1	5.4	9.9	0.5	3.4	454
Fourth	2.9	82.5	614	97.8	7.8	10.8	12.6	0.2	3.1	506
Highest	2.4	89.4	802	97.2	14.9	24.0	9.7	0.0	0.7	717
Total 15-49	4.3	83.9	2,759	98.0	8.7	12.0	13.0	0.3	3.8	2,314
50-59	3.6	82.0	334	98.4	5.9	7.6	15.1	2.0	6.2	274
Total 15-59	4.2	83.7	3,093	98.0	8.4	11.5	13.2	0.5	4.0	2,588

YOUTH 20

Key Findings

- ***Free time:*** Young women and men age 15-24 primarily spend their time reading and hanging out with friends. Young men also spend free time playing sports.
- ***Source for help:*** Young people cite their parents and friends as their major sources for advice and help.
- ***Reproductive health information:*** 23% of young women and 26% of young men have received information on reproductive health.
- ***Linha Foinsa'e:*** 31% of both young women and young men have heard of Linha Foinsa'e.
- ***Source of reproductive health information:*** Health facilities and schools are the most common sources of reproductive health information among young people.

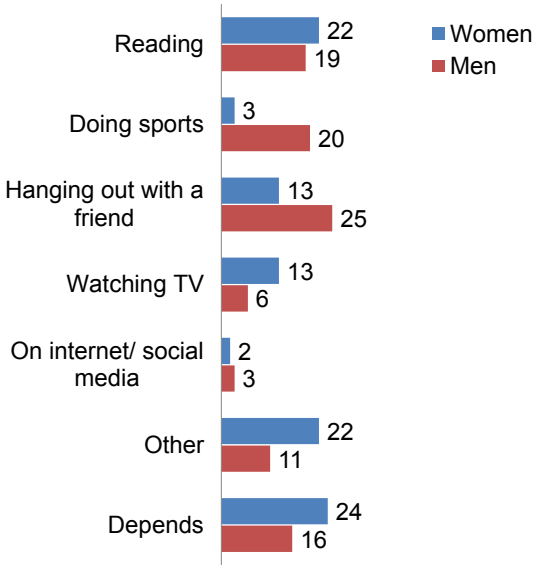
The knowledge and behaviors of youth age 15-24 provide important insights into how they spend their time and how they access information about reproductive health. The 2016 TLDHS asked young women and men questions about the time they spend with friends, from whom they seek advice, and where they get information about reproductive health. This information may help inform communication programs aimed at youth.

20.1 FREE TIME

Nationally, young women report that they spend most of their free time reading (22%), hanging out with a friend (13%), and watching TV (13%) (**Table 20.1.1** and **Figure 20.1**). Young men report that they spend most of their free time hanging out with a friend (25%), playing sports (20%), or reading (20%) (**Table 20.1.2**). Young men are less likely to report watching TV (6%) than young women (13%). Only about 3% of young women and young men report that they spend their free time on the internet or social media. A sizable proportion of youth report that they spend their time doing "other" activities or that "it depends".

Figure 20.1 **Use of free time**

Percent distribution of youth age 15-24 by how they mostly spend their free time



Patterns by background characteristics

- TV watching is most common among young women and young men in the wealthiest households.
- Younger women and men are more likely to spend their time reading than older youth.

- Reading, doing sports, watching TV, and internet/social media are more common past-times among young women and men with higher levels of education than among those with no or only primary education.

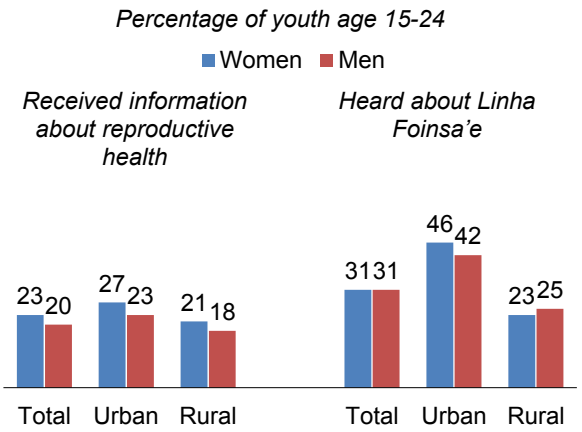
Young people report spending very little time with friends during a typical week. Fifty-five percent of young women and 77% of young men report that they spend time with friends during a typical week (**Table 20.2**). Young women report spending less than an hour (median of 0.3 hours) with friends while young men spend just over an hour (median of 1.2 hours). Young women report that they spend time with their friends at their own home (31%) or at a friend's home (43%). Young men also report their homes (16%) and friends' homes (42%) as locations for spending time with friends, but also report spending time at sport facilities (17%) (**Tables 20.3.1** and **20.3.2**).

20.2 Source of Advice and Reproductive Health Information

Young women and men age 15-24 were asked who they go to for advice or help when they are in trouble or dealing with a problem. Fifty-nine percent of young women report that their mothers are their source for advice or help, followed by friends (22%). Young men report they seek advice or help from both mothers (27%) and fathers (29%), as well as friends (25%) (**Tables 20.4.1** and **20.4.2**).

Twenty-three percent of young women and 20% of young men have received information on reproductive health. Thirty-one percent of both young women and young men have heard of Linha Foinsa'e (**Table 20.5** and **Figure 20.2**).

***Figure 20.2* Information about reproductive health by residence**



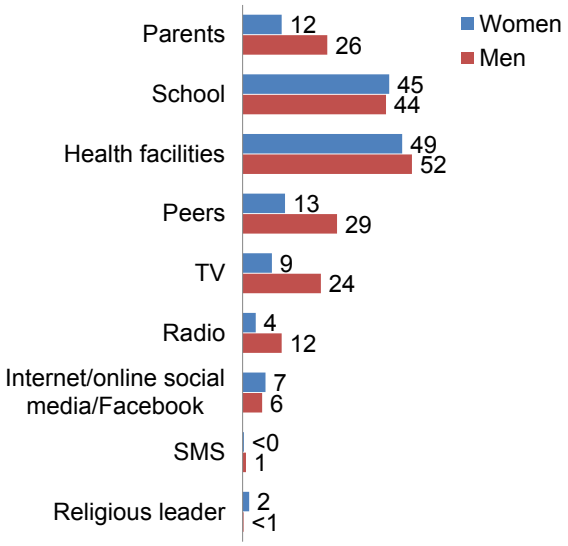
Patterns by background characteristics

- Awareness of Linha Foinsa'e is much higher among youth in urban areas (over 40% for both young women and men) than in rural areas (25% or less).
- Access to reproductive health information and awareness of Linha Foinsa'e increases with education among both young women and young men. Fifty-eight percent of young women 59% of young men with secondary or higher education have heard of Linha Foinsa'e compared with less than 20% of young women and men with no education.
- Awareness of Linha Foinsa'e varies widely by municipality. Half of young women living in Lautem (50%) and Dili (49%) have heard of Linha Foinsa'e, while only 15% of young women in Ainaro and Baucau have heard of the hotline. Among young men, knowledge of Linha Foinsa'e is highest in Covalima (72%) and lowest in Manufahi (9%).

Among young women who have ever received information on reproductive health, most received this information from health facilities (49%) and schools (45%). Another 13% of young women say they get health information from peers, and 12% cite parents as their source for this information (**Table 20.6.1** and **Figure 20.3**). Health facilities and schools are also the most common sources of reproductive health information for young men (52% and 44%, respectively), but young men are more likely to cite peers (29%), parents (26%), and TV (24%) as sources (**Table 20.6.2**).

***Figure 20.3* Source of reproductive health information**

Among youth age 15-24 who ever received information on reproductive health, percentage who received information from each source



20.3 Delivery of Reproductive Health Information

The TLDHS asked young women and men their preferred means of receiving reproductive health information. Television and health centers were the preferred methods for receiving this information among young women (34% and 33%, respectively) and young men (46% and 26%, respectively) (**Tables 20.7.1** and **20.7.2**). Linha Foinsa'e was cited as a preferred source by less than 1% of young women and men. The internet, peers, and school were also commonly cited preferred methods for receiving reproductive health information among both young women and young men.

20.4 Advice for Beginning Relationships

Young women in Timor-Leste report that their peers are the most common source of advice on beginning romantic relationships (64%) (**Table 20.8.1**). Fifteen percent of young women report that they had not received any advice from anyone on this topic, while 9% reported that they got advice from one of their parents. A similar pattern is seen among young men: 53% reported that they got advice from peers, 18% from no one, and 8% from parents (**Table 20.8.2**). TV is a notable source among men (8%) but not for young women (less than 1%).

List of Tables

For more information on youth, see the following tables:

- **Table 20.1.1 Main use of free time: Women**
- **Table 20.1.2 Main use of free time: Men**
- **Table 20.2 Time spent with friends**
- **Table 20.3.1 Location of time spent with friends: Women**
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- **Table 20.4.1 Source of advice: Women**
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- **Table 20.5 Information on reproductive health**
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- **Table 20.7.1 Delivery of information on reproductive health: Women**
- **Table 20.7.2 Delivery of information on reproductive health: Men**
- **Table 20.8.1 Advice for beginning relationships: Women**
- **Table 20.8.2 Advice for beginning relationships: Men**

Table 20.1.1 Main use of free time: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-24 by how they mostly spend free time, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Reading	Doing sports	Hanging out with a friend	Watching TV	On internet/ social media	Other	Depends	Total	Number of women
Age									
15-19	28.0	3.7	14.6	13.4	2.0	18.1	20.3	100.0	2,001
15-17	30.2	3.8	15.3	13.9	1.7	16.9	18.3	100.0	1,311
18-19	23.8	3.6	13.2	12.4	2.6	20.3	24.0	100.0	690
20-24	14.0	1.5	11.4	12.8	2.9	27.5	29.8	100.0	1,383
20-22	15.4	1.7	12.0	11.9	3.0	26.1	30.0	100.0	875
23-24	11.7	1.3	10.4	14.4	2.8	30.0	29.4	100.0	508
Marital status									
Never married	27.7	3.6	16.4	13.1	2.8	16.9	19.5	100.0	2,515
Married or living together	6.7	0.5	4.2	13.4	1.2	36.4	37.7	100.0	849
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Residence									
Urban	19.3	4.3	15.7	18.3	4.0	19.7	18.7	100.0	1,232
Rural	24.0	2.0	11.9	10.3	1.4	23.2	27.3	100.0	2,152
Municipality									
Aileu	19.5	2.1	19.7	6.7	1.8	23.6	26.6	100.0	154
Ainaro	13.3	0.5	10.8	4.5	3.5	32.7	34.7	100.0	126
Baucau	15.9	2.6	12.8	13.8	1.3	19.3	34.2	100.0	378
Bobonaro	21.2	0.6	11.7	17.9	3.2	42.4	3.0	100.0	215
Covalima	32.8	1.0	13.4	22.5	2.0	10.4	18.0	100.0	182
Dili	18.3	4.8	14.9	18.1	3.4	19.6	20.9	100.0	943
Ermera	32.3	1.1	18.6	5.3	1.3	21.4	20.0	100.0	313
Lautem	14.3	5.3	11.8	13.7	7.5	12.6	34.8	100.0	164
Liquiçá	30.0	0.7	9.1	11.7	0.2	32.7	15.4	100.0	201
Manatuto	30.9	3.1	12.6	10.9	1.1	17.6	23.7	100.0	134
Manufahi	19.2	4.1	12.5	13.7	3.2	17.2	30.0	100.0	205
SAR of Oecussi	29.3	1.7	9.7	5.6	0.0	33.6	20.1	100.0	184
Viqueque	26.7	1.9	5.9	6.5	0.2	12.3	46.4	100.0	185
Education									
No education	3.1	1.0	17.5	3.9	1.1	39.4	33.9	100.0	266
Primary	16.8	1.2	12.9	9.7	0.1	30.1	29.2	100.0	368
Secondary	24.8	3.1	12.6	15.2	2.1	19.0	23.1	100.0	2,427
More than secondary	25.1	4.2	15.3	9.6	8.0	19.9	18.0	100.0	323
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	21.4	1.4	10.3	1.8	0.3	29.4	35.4	100.0	487
Second	24.4	1.7	14.1	4.9	1.6	28.1	25.1	100.0	561
Middle	26.7	1.3	15.3	9.8	1.9	20.3	24.7	100.0	635
Fourth	20.1	4.0	12.7	19.5	2.0	18.2	23.5	100.0	813
Highest	20.2	4.3	13.5	21.2	4.6	18.6	17.7	100.0	888
Total	22.3	2.8	13.3	13.2	2.4	21.9	24.2	100.0	3,384

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20.1.2 Main use of free time: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-24 by how they mostly spend free time, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Reading	Doing sports	Hanging out with a friend	Watching TV	On internet/ social media	Other	Depends	Total	Number of men
Age									
15-19	22.4	22.0	24.6	5.5	2.5	8.6	14.5	100.0	1,001
15-17	22.5	22.1	24.2	6.3	1.6	8.5	14.8	100.0	634
18-19	22.2	21.7	25.1	4.2	4.0	8.8	13.9	100.0	367
20-24	14.1	16.9	25.1	6.8	3.9	14.5	18.8	100.0	689
20-22	15.4	17.8	25.7	8.6	3.2	11.8	17.4	100.0	440
23-24	11.6	15.5	23.9	3.4	5.1	19.2	21.2	100.0	249
Marital status									
Never married	20.1	20.7	25.7	5.7	2.9	10.0	14.9	100.0	1,561
Married or living together	6.4	8.0	13.8	11.4	4.1	24.7	31.6	100.0	117
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Residence									
Urban	14.0	21.0	28.0	9.0	5.8	8.8	13.4	100.0	609
Rural	21.8	19.3	22.9	4.4	1.5	12.2	17.8	100.0	1,081
Municipality									
Aileu	7.7	18.8	28.5	3.0	0.9	8.1	33.1	100.0	74
Ainaro	20.8	15.6	38.7	4.2	0.0	7.0	13.7	100.0	66
Baucau	25.9	16.7	28.3	3.2	6.4	13.7	5.8	100.0	176
Bobonaro	19.6	14.0	24.8	1.4	2.4	19.0	18.9	100.0	139
Covalima	10.0	44.3	20.4	0.8	2.7	2.7	19.1	100.0	91
Dili	12.9	17.8	27.9	10.6	6.6	12.3	11.8	100.0	474
Ermera	28.4	3.2	16.6	13.8	0.4	14.6	23.0	100.0	131
Lautem	16.1	18.7	37.6	5.9	0.0	13.7	8.0	100.0	74
Liquiçá	6.4	29.8	38.0	3.9	0.0	7.5	14.4	100.0	113
Manatuto	9.5	46.5	16.8	7.6	0.8	9.9	8.9	100.0	70
Manufahi	39.3	12.0	7.6	0.8	0.3	5.4	34.6	100.0	102
SAR of Oecussi	17.9	17.7	15.5	2.0	0.0	15.7	31.2	100.0	62
Viqueque	37.8	26.5	12.8	3.5	1.2	3.2	15.0	100.0	117
Education									
No education	3.6	6.1	32.2	2.8	0.8	23.0	31.5	100.0	175
Primary	8.1	19.4	31.8	4.8	1.3	15.5	19.1	100.0	234
Secondary	22.7	21.9	23.2	6.3	2.9	8.8	14.2	100.0	1,172
More than secondary	27.5	21.9	14.1	10.8	12.6	5.3	7.7	100.0	109
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	23.5	10.6	22.3	0.4	0.0	17.0	26.2	100.0	234
Second	21.6	17.3	23.4	3.6	1.7	13.2	19.2	100.0	346
Middle	16.4	22.3	28.7	5.4	2.3	11.4	13.7	100.0	328
Fourth	17.6	23.3	22.2	8.0	2.8	9.1	17.0	100.0	374
Highest	17.6	22.5	26.5	10.0	6.8	7.2	9.3	100.0	408
Total	19.0	19.9	24.8	6.0	3.1	11.0	16.2	100.0	1,690

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20.2 Time spent with friends

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who spend time with friends and median number of hours spent per week with friends, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage who spend time with friends	Median hours spent with friends	Number of women	Percentage who spend time with friends	Median hours spent with friends	Number of men
Age						
15-19	57.7	0.4	2,001	77.2	1.2	1,001
15-17	59.8	0.5	1,311	75.8	1.1	634
18-19	53.7	0.2	690	79.5	1.3	367
20-24	50.5	0.0	1,383	76.1	1.2	689
20-22	52.0	0.1	875	77.7	1.2	440
23-24	48.0	-	508	73.3	1.1	249
Marital status						
Never married	62.6	0.7	2,515	77.7	1.2	1,561
Married or living together	31.7	-	849	64.6	0.6	117
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	20	*	*	12
Residence						
Urban	66.5	1.1	1,232	85.8	1.5	609
Rural	48.0	-	2,152	71.6	0.9	1,081
Municipality						
Aileu	44.1	-	154	92.2	1.0	74
Ainaro	29.2	-	126	85.7	3.2	66
Baucau	39.9	-	378	92.1	1.0	176
Bobonaro	51.5	0.1	215	73.9	1.5	139
Covalima	65.8	0.8	182	80.0	0.4	91
Dili	67.6	1.3	943	85.3	1.5	474
Ermera	45.3	-	313	60.5	1.0	131
Lautem	56.5	0.3	164	85.1	2.4	74
Liquiçá	68.4	0.4	201	95.3	1.8	113
Manatuto	76.5	0.9	134	63.6	0.3	70
Manufahi	61.0	0.8	205	51.3	0.1	102
SAR of Oecussi	43.2	-	184	88.4	0.9	62
Viqueque	27.2	-	185	23.9	-	117
Education						
No education	37.0	-	266	65.9	1.0	175
Primary	46.0	-	368	76.5	1.2	234
Secondary	55.1	0.3	2,427	77.4	1.1	1,172
More than secondary	76.4	1.5	323	87.6	1.4	109
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	41.1	-	487	54.2	0.3	234
Second	44.8	-	561	76.8	1.0	346
Middle	50.8	0.0	635	81.9	1.0	328
Fourth	61.2	0.6	813	78.7	1.4	374
Highest	65.4	1.1	888	83.7	1.4	408
Total	54.7	0.3	3,384	76.8	1.2	1,690

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20.3.1 Location of time spent with friends: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-24 by location in which they mostly spend time with friends, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	At home	At friend's house	In the street/ malls/park	In bar/ restaurant	At sport facility	At youth center/ commu-nity center/ youth club	Beach	Other	Depends	Total	Number of women
Age											
15-19	29.5	46.0	5.4	0.3	3.5	2.7	4.9	3.9	3.8	100.0	1,154
15-17	29.7	47.3	4.6	0.1	3.1	2.4	5.4	3.6	4.0	100.0	784
18-19	29.1	43.2	7.3	0.8	4.4	3.5	3.9	4.7	3.1	100.0	370
20-24	33.4	37.6	9.3	0.3	2.4	2.5	7.9	2.6	3.9	100.0	698
20-22	30.9	39.9	7.5	0.1	2.7	1.4	10.1	2.7	4.6	100.0	455
23-24	38.2	33.1	12.9	0.7	1.9	4.4	3.8	2.5	2.5	100.0	243
Marital status											
Never married	26.5	45.3	7.9	0.2	3.4	3.0	6.4	3.7	3.6	100.0	1,576
Married or living together	56.5	28.8	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.2	4.0	1.9	4.8	100.0	269
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Residence											
Urban	22.3	40.6	11.8	0.7	2.8	3.5	9.2	5.9	3.2	100.0	819
Rural	37.9	44.5	3.0	0.0	3.3	1.9	3.5	1.5	4.3	100.0	1,033
Municipality											
Aileu	28.8	55.4	4.1	0.0	6.9	2.3	0.0	1.8	0.7	100.0	68
Ainaro	48.7	42.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	37
Baucau	39.5	29.2	6.1	0.0	4.8	9.3	1.9	1.5	7.7	100.0	151
Bobonaro	19.5	71.4	2.4	0.0	1.1	2.8	1.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	110
Covalima	34.8	52.1	4.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	5.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	119
Dili	16.9	41.0	14.0	0.7	2.1	3.2	12.2	7.2	2.8	100.0	637
Ermera	41.1	53.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	3.5	100.0	142
Lautem	37.4	29.4	0.0	0.0	6.4	3.6	4.0	1.6	17.5	100.0	93
Liquiçá	47.5	46.3	1.2	0.3	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	137
Manatuto	44.7	48.5	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.8	1.6	0.6	100.0	102
Manufahi	38.4	19.4	9.2	0.6	12.4	3.3	7.1	2.9	6.8	100.0	125
SAR of Oecussi	51.6	35.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	8.9	0.0	1.6	100.0	80
Viqueque	25.0	47.0	5.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.2	4.0	14.0	100.0	51
Education											
No education	43.5	44.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	2.4	3.4	100.0	98
Primary	45.0	39.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.1	3.5	6.4	100.0	169
Secondary	31.3	44.7	5.9	0.3	4.1	2.9	4.7	2.4	3.8	100.0	1,338
More than secondary	14.7	34.2	18.2	0.9	1.4	3.6	15.3	9.5	2.2	100.0	247
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	39.6	45.4	3.7	0.0	2.9	1.3	1.8	0.0	5.4	100.0	200
Second	38.7	47.1	3.3	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.5	1.1	5.9	100.0	252
Middle	39.2	45.5	4.0	0.1	2.4	0.7	4.0	1.3	2.8	100.0	323
Fourth	30.6	39.9	5.9	0.0	4.6	1.8	9.0	4.5	3.7	100.0	498
Highest	20.3	41.0	12.0	1.0	3.0	5.2	8.5	5.9	3.0	100.0	580
Total	31.0	42.8	6.9	0.3	3.1	2.6	6.0	3.4	3.8	100.0	1,852

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20.3.2 Location of time spent with friends: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-24 by location in which they mostly spend time with friends, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	At home	At friend's house	In the street/ malls/ park	In bar/ restau-rant	At sport facility	At youth center/ commu-nity center/ youth club	Beach	Other	Depends	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age												
15-19	14.8	42.6	10.1	0.1	19.9	2.8	3.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	773
15-17	14.4	42.0	8.9	0.1	21.5	3.0	3.2	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	481
18-19	15.4	43.7	12.0	0.0	17.3	2.5	3.9	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	292
20-24	16.9	41.6	13.1	0.7	11.5	2.0	6.3	0.2	7.6	0.0	100.0	525
20-22	16.6	42.9	12.7	0.0	12.5	1.7	6.7	0.3	6.6	0.0	100.0	342
23-24	17.5	39.2	13.9	1.9	9.7	2.6	5.6	0.0	9.5	0.0	100.0	183
Marital status												
Never married	14.5	42.4	11.3	0.3	17.5	2.6	4.6	0.1	6.7	0.0	100.0	1,213
Married or living together	36.1	34.1	12.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	5.5	0.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	76
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Residence												
Urban	11.5	43.8	13.7	0.8	17.7	2.8	5.8	0.1	3.8	0.0	100.0	523
Rural	18.4	41.1	9.7	0.0	15.7	2.2	3.8	0.1	8.8	0.0	100.0	775
Municipality												
Aileu	25.1	50.3	7.2	0.0	6.9	2.7	0.0	1.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	68
Ainaro	25.6	39.7	16.0	0.0	9.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	57
Baucau	13.0	52.0	9.7	0.0	14.8	3.5	3.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	162
Bobonaro	10.6	42.3	10.9	0.0	21.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	100.0	103
Covalima	14.1	27.2	0.8	0.0	26.6	0.0	19.2	0.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	73
Dili	9.8	45.1	18.1	0.7	14.6	3.0	7.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	404
Ermera	21.2	52.6	2.1	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	100.0	79
Lautem	21.0	46.2	2.5	0.0	25.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	63
Liquiçá	13.6	34.7	13.8	0.5	26.1	1.5	2.1	0.0	7.7	0.0	100.0	108
Manatuto	47.3	26.5	14.6	0.0	7.1	0.0	2.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	45
Manufahi	11.7	20.7	2.4	0.0	30.9	1.4	10.0	0.0	22.8	0.0	100.0	52
SAR of Oecussi	27.0	30.5	10.5	0.0	10.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	100.0	55
Viqueque	(9.6)	(46.9)	(1.8)	(2.1)	(22.9)	(10.6)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Education												
No education	22.9	36.3	11.7	0.0	3.9	2.6	6.7	0.6	15.3	0.0	100.0	116
Primary	17.0	43.5	12.1	0.0	16.0	1.0	2.6	0.0	7.7	0.0	100.0	179
Secondary	14.6	42.7	10.6	0.4	18.5	2.8	4.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	907
More than secondary	13.8	42.0	15.8	0.0	13.9	2.1	9.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	96
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	26.0	39.1	11.4	0.0	6.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	100.0	127
Second	18.1	43.2	7.2	0.0	16.9	1.9	2.5	0.0	10.1	0.0	100.0	266
Middle	13.4	45.9	8.6	0.0	16.4	1.9	6.2	0.3	7.2	0.0	100.0	269
Fourth	15.5	37.4	13.7	0.2	21.2	4.0	3.8	0.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	294
Highest	11.8	43.8	14.6	1.0	16.0	3.0	7.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	342
Total	15.6	42.2	11.3	0.3	16.5	2.5	4.6	0.1	6.8	0.0	100.0	1,298

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20.4.1 Source of advice: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-24 by source from which they mostly seek advice / help if they have a problem or are in trouble, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Mother	Father	Sibling	Other relatives	Friends	Internet	Teacher/ health profes-sional/ youth center staff	Religious leader	Other	Don't know/ depends	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	59.5	5.0	4.9	2.6	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.7	100.0	2,001
15-17	61.6	5.2	3.6	1.8	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.2	100.0	1,311
18-19	55.7	4.6	7.4	4.2	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	690
20-24	59.2	4.6	7.2	5.6	18.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.7	100.0	1,383
20-22	58.3	4.1	6.7	6.3	19.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.6	100.0	875
23-24	60.6	5.6	7.9	4.2	16.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	508
Marital status												
Never married	58.4	4.9	6.2	2.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.8	100.0	2,515
Married or living together	62.6	4.8	4.9	9.3	10.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	7.4	100.0	849
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Residence												
Urban	56.1	3.3	7.8	2.9	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.4	100.0	1,232
Rural	61.3	5.7	4.7	4.3	19.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.5	100.0	2,152
Municipality												
Aileu	53.1	7.4	11.0	2.9	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	154
Ainaro	67.3	1.3	2.3	2.7	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	100.0	126
Baucau	49.4	2.1	5.1	6.2	29.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	378
Bobonaro	53.5	5.0	3.0	1.4	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	215
Covalima	52.9	20.8	3.8	2.1	14.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	182
Dili	55.7	2.3	9.7	3.1	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.5	100.0	943
Ermera	72.6	4.7	4.3	5.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	313
Lautem	65.1	6.5	6.1	1.8	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	164
Liquiçá	70.2	3.1	5.1	3.4	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	201
Manatuto	63.2	12.5	4.7	2.7	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	134
Manufahi	65.7	3.2	4.2	2.1	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	205
SAR of Oecussi	59.7	5.1	1.9	9.6	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	8.7	100.0	184
Viqueque	62.6	4.9	0.2	4.5	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.5	100.0	185
Education												
No education	59.2	4.6	9.3	6.4	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.0	266
Primary	63.7	7.8	3.1	5.3	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	368
Secondary	58.6	4.7	5.1	3.4	23.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.5	100.0	2,427
More than secondary	60.5	3.0	11.2	3.5	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	323
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	64.1	5.7	3.4	4.6	16.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.4	100.0	487
Second	58.6	5.7	4.1	4.7	22.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.2	100.0	561
Middle	64.0	5.5	3.9	5.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	635
Fourth	55.3	4.7	6.7	2.7	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	100.0	813
Highest	57.7	3.5	8.9	3.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	4.2	100.0	888
Total	59.4	4.9	5.8	3.8	21.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.1	100.0	3,384

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20.4.2 Source of advice: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-24 by source from which they mostly seek advice / help if they have a problem or are in trouble, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Mother	Father	Sibling	Other relatives	Friends	Internet	Teacher/ health profes-sional/ youth center staff	Religious leader	Other	Don't know/ depends	Total	Number of men
Age												
15-19	27.6	32.6	7.6	1.5	24.3	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	773
15-17	27.4	36.8	7.2	1.2	21.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	481
18-19	27.9	25.7	8.1	1.9	28.4	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	292
20-24	25.3	24.2	13.6	2.8	26.4	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	5.0	100.0	525
20-22	27.6	26.2	10.6	2.2	25.8	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	4.6	100.0	342
23-24	20.9	20.3	19.1	3.9	27.6	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.7	100.0	183
Marital status												
Never married	27.2	28.9	10.0	1.6	25.4	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	4.3	100.0	1,213
Married or living together	20.8	31.7	10.6	8.9	18.9	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.9	100.0	76
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Residence												
Urban	18.6	22.6	19.1	1.5	29.0	3.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	4.6	100.0	523
Rural	32.1	33.6	3.8	2.4	22.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	100.0	775
Municipality												
Aileu	33.0	39.9	10.3	1.8	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	68
Ainaro	7.1	36.0	3.1	0.0	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	57
Baucau	42.7	12.2	2.4	3.8	38.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	162
Bobonaro	24.9	28.2	6.7	0.0	24.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	100.0	103
Covalima	8.7	51.2	1.7	1.4	22.5	5.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	100.0	73
Dili	14.8	21.6	23.6	1.1	29.0	4.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	4.0	100.0	404
Ermera	62.5	9.5	3.4	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79
Lautem	70.4	3.6	0.9	3.4	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	63
Liquiçá	20.1	56.5	4.7	7.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	100.0	108
Manatuto	21.5	53.7	6.3	1.0	14.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	45
Manufahi	26.7	49.6	1.8	2.0	4.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	14.0	100.0	52
SAR of Oecussi	25.3	54.6	1.3	1.9	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	100.0	55
Viqueque	(18.4)	(24.5)	(2.3)	(2.7)	(52.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Education												
No education	28.2	28.3	9.3	1.2	28.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	116
Primary	29.0	29.4	11.9	3.4	20.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	179
Secondary	25.9	30.4	9.0	2.1	24.7	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	907
More than secondary	26.9	18.3	16.2	0.0	34.2	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	96
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	27.1	37.0	4.0	5.0	21.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	100.0	127
Second	31.4	29.4	8.2	2.0	23.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.8	100.0	266
Middle	30.0	33.4	2.6	1.3	26.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	269
Fourth	25.9	28.7	8.7	1.8	27.7	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	294
Highest	20.8	23.3	20.5	1.7	24.7	5.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	2.7	100.0	342
Total	26.6	29.2	10.0	2.0	25.2	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	4.5	100.0	1,298

Note: Table excludes 23% of young men for whom data are missing
Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20.5 Information on reproductive health

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who have received information about reproductive health and percentage who have heard of Linha Foinsa'e according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage who have received information about reproductive health	Percentage who have heard about Linha Foinsa'e	Number of women	Percentage who have received information about reproductive health	Percentage who have heard about Linha Foinsa'e	Number of men
Age						
15-19	19.6	31.0	2,001	19.2	30.1	1,001
15-17	17.5	28.7	1,311	18.6	29.5	634
18-19	23.6	35.5	690	20.2	31.1	367
20-24	28.7	31.5	1,383	21.1	33.4	689
20-22	26.5	31.6	875	21.5	30.9	440
23-24	32.6	31.5	508	20.5	37.8	249
Marital status						
Never married	21.3	34.2	2,515	20.2	31.7	1,561
Married or living together	29.2	22.8	849	17.1	29.2	117
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	20	*	*	12
Residence						
Urban	27.4	45.9	1,232	23.3	42.3	609
Rural	21.0	22.9	2,152	18.1	25.3	1,081
Municipality						
Aileu	22.6	16.6	154	37.3	33.3	74
Ainaro	15.5	14.8	126	5.8	16.8	66
Baucau	14.3	14.6	378	2.2	21.9	176
Bobonaro	14.6	19.6	215	13.4	16.1	139
Covalima	13.8	31.5	182	57.5	72.4	91
Dili	26.1	48.8	943	19.5	42.2	474
Ermera	34.6	20.1	313	44.7	24.1	131
Lautem	48.4	50.1	164	8.3	23.2	74
Liquiçá	21.4	31.0	201	10.9	33.6	113
Manatuto	16.0	20.4	134	29.7	34.5	70
Manufahi	36.9	37.9	205	4.2	9.0	102
SAR of Oecussi	15.6	16.2	184	39.2	51.9	62
Viqueque	11.9	30.6	185	10.8	13.5	117
Education						
No education	13.6	7.3	266	16.0	12.5	175
Primary	17.7	12.8	368	12.7	16.4	234
Secondary	22.9	33.0	2,427	20.6	34.7	1,172
More than secondary	40.9	58.4	323	36.1	59.2	109
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	16.9	15.6	487	13.4	17.8	234
Second	22.6	18.0	561	21.6	21.5	346
Middle	20.6	25.5	635	20.4	35.1	328
Fourth	24.3	35.4	813	19.0	35.6	374
Highest	28.3	48.5	888	23.0	40.8	408
Total	23.3	31.2	3,384	20.0	31.4	1,690

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20.6.1 Source of information on reproductive health: Women

Among women age 15-24 who ever received information on reproductive health, percentage who received information from each source, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Parents	School	Health facilities	Peers	TV	Radio	Internet/ online social media/ Face-book	SMS	Religious leader	Other	Number of women
Age											
15-19	9.8	59.2	37.7	15.3	7.8	2.6	3.7	0.8	2.6	0.1	392
15-17	10.9	60.8	36.5	14.5	9.6	1.9	4.3	0.7	2.9	0.2	230
18-19	8.2	56.9	39.4	16.4	5.4	3.6	2.9	1.0	2.1	0.0	163
20-24	13.1	31.0	60.3	10.9	9.1	4.5	9.8	0.0	1.4	0.2	397
20-22	11.8	35.6	58.5	9.4	6.3	5.1	9.9	0.0	1.7	0.3	232
23-24	15.0	24.5	62.9	12.9	13.0	3.7	9.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	165
Marital status											
Never married	9.2	58.3	40.2	15.3	9.2	4.0	8.9	0.6	2.4	0.1	535
Married or living together	16.6	16.5	67.6	8.3	7.2	2.7	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.3	248
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Residence											
Urban	8.8	47.9	39.4	12.3	10.8	3.8	12.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	337
Rural	13.5	42.9	56.3	13.6	6.8	3.4	2.9	0.6	3.5	0.1	452
Municipality											
Aileu	8.5	47.7	72.5	13.2	2.2	3.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35
Ainaro	(13.8)	(50.2)	(46.8)	(33.7)	(5.6)	(6.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
Baucau	(10.2)	(41.7)	(52.7)	(3.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	54
Bobonaro	(12.7)	(22.9)	(53.6)	(11.5)	(7.9)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
Covalima	(6.1)	(37.0)	(49.1)	(9.4)	(24.2)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
Dili	5.7	45.3	37.8	10.5	9.4	3.3	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	246
Ermera	11.1	41.9	80.5	19.0	3.2	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	108
Lautem	35.2	55.5	36.9	34.1	12.4	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	80
Liquiçá	12.6	39.4	59.1	10.2	4.1	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	43
Manatuto	(8.9)	(31.0)	(64.0)	(7.3)	(14.5)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	21
Manufahi	9.4	48.7	35.7	6.5	10.5	12.3	5.9	2.7	20.9	0.9	76
SAR of Oecussi	(5.5)	(54.5)	(51.8)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
Viqueque	(17.2)	(58.6)	(21.5)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Education											
No education	(9.7)	(6.4)	(79.0)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	36
Primary	15.3	16.3	70.4	19.3	5.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	65
Secondary	12.1	49.4	45.1	12.0	8.7	3.0	5.2	0.6	2.5	0.2	556
More than secondary	7.6	51.4	46.9	14.2	11.2	7.2	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	132
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	13.4	35.3	52.4	11.4	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.0	4.4	0.0	82
Second	13.1	43.9	71.0	17.7	5.1	2.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	127
Middle	19.7	42.1	59.1	9.8	9.7	5.6	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.5	131
Fourth	9.8	48.5	40.8	13.5	10.5	2.4	9.9	1.0	3.3	0.3	198
Highest	7.1	47.6	38.1	12.6	10.2	4.7	11.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	251
Total	11.5	45.0	49.1	13.1	8.5	3.6	6.8	0.4	2.0	0.2	789

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20.6.2 Source of information on reproductive health: Men

Among men age 15-24 who ever received information on reproductive health, percentage who received information from each source, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Parents	School	Health facilities	Peers	TV	Radio	Internet/ online social media/ Face-book	SMS	Religious leader	Other	Number of men
Age											
15-19	30.9	52.7	53.9	32.4	20.8	14.7	5.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	192
15-17	38.2	58.8	53.1	33.2	20.7	15.0	4.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	118
18-19	19.3	42.9	55.2	31.1	21.1	14.0	6.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	74
20-24	20.1	32.9	50.0	24.7	27.3	9.2	6.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	146
20-22	19.1	43.0	50.5	23.8	20.9	7.4	7.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	95
23-24	22.0	14.3	49.1	26.3	39.2	12.5	5.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	51
Marital status											
Never married	27.4	46.4	51.6	30.1	23.0	13.0	6.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	316
Married or living together	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Residence											
Urban	12.0	41.0	35.8	17.0	27.3	2.7	7.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	142
Rural	36.6	46.5	64.1	37.8	21.0	19.2	4.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	196
Municipality											
Aileu	19.5	29.7	68.4	37.7	21.9	23.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	28
Ainaro	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Baucau	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Bobonaro	(0.0)	(82.2)	(9.9)	(16.2)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
Covalima	30.5	37.3	70.5	17.5	2.1	1.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
Dili	(3.0)	(26.7)	(33.9)	(9.8)	(34.8)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	92
Ermera	(65.9)	(59.3)	(82.9)	(70.5)	(39.2)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	58
Lautem	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Liquiçá	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Manatuto	(18.6)	(38.8)	(34.2)	(10.4)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
Manufahi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
SAR of Oecussi	(59.6)	(63.3)	(56.3)	(53.4)	(29.0)	(11.5)	(25.7)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	24
Viqueque	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Education											
No education	(38.8)	(4.1)	(79.3)	(51.4)	(15.2)	(37.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28
Primary	(32.7)	(18.9)	(69.7)	(31.9)	(14.9)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
Secondary	27.6	56.7	50.0	28.7	20.9	10.8	8.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	241
More than secondary	(4.4)	(15.3)	(33.0)	(13.6)	(52.8)	(1.1)	(2.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	(48.2)	(48.3)	(54.9)	(40.2)	(11.2)	(31.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
Second	48.4	53.1	82.4	43.1	25.2	20.6	7.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	75
Middle	24.2	36.1	53.7	26.0	18.9	5.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	67
Fourth	19.2	44.1	45.6	27.8	36.1	14.3	6.1	2.3	1.3	0.0	71
Highest	8.1	41.6	31.2	17.2	20.5	3.1	8.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	94
Total	26.3	44.2	52.2	29.1	23.6	12.3	6.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	338

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20.7.1 Delivery of information on reproductive health: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-24 who ever received information on reproductive health by preferred method to receive reproductive health information according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	TV	SMS/ Mobile phone	Hotline (Linha Foinsa'e)	Internet/ online social media/ Face-book	IEC materials (booklet/ leaflet/ poster)	At health center	From peers	At school/ univer-sity	At commu-nity/ youth center	Through religious leader/ organi-zation	Other	Don't know/ depends	Total	Number of women
Age														
15-19	32.1	0.8	0.2	7.2	0.0	26.9	12.4	14.7	3.3	0.0	0.6	1.6	100.0	392
15-17	31.4	0.5	0.1	5.6	0.0	26.5	11.8	16.6	5.6	0.1	0.8	1.0	100.0	230
18-19	33.2	1.3	0.4	9.5	0.0	27.6	13.3	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.5	100.0	163
20-24	35.3	1.2	0.6	11.9	0.0	37.9	5.9	6.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	397
20-22	32.7	1.2	1.0	14.7	0.0	37.9	3.7	7.2	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	232
23-24	39.0	1.4	0.0	8.0	0.0	37.9	9.0	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	165
Marital status														
Never married	32.3	1.1	0.3	10.5	0.0	27.3	10.7	14.3	2.2	0.0	0.4	1.1	100.0	535
Married or living together	37.7	1.0	0.7	7.8	0.0	42.9	6.0	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	248
Divorced/separated/ widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Residence														
Urban	35.7	0.9	0.3	17.1	0.0	20.9	9.1	14.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	100.0	337
Rural	32.3	1.1	0.5	4.0	0.0	41.1	9.2	7.3	3.2	0.0	0.4	0.9	100.0	452
Municipality														
Aileu	22.7	2.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	59.2	5.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	35
Ainaro	(14.4)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(15.3)	(0.0)	(37.3)	(11.7)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.4)	100.0	19
Baucau	(29.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(56.2)	(2.3)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	54
Bobonaro	(54.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(26.6)	(3.5)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	100.0	31
Covalima	(35.3)	(25.4)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Dili	37.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	20.3	7.2	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	246
Ermera	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.9	3.8	4.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	108
Lautem	36.7	0.0	0.8	4.4	0.0	8.3	30.6	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80
Liquiçá	51.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	9.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	43
Manatuto	(52.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(42.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Manufahi	41.1	1.2	3.1	9.3	0.0	23.5	5.1	14.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76
SAR of Oecussi	(46.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.0)	(9.7)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(4.6)	100.0	29
Viqueque	(43.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(27.9)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(6.3)	100.0	22
Education														
No education	(11.4)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Primary	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	13.1	7.9	1.9	0.0	2.0	2.2	100.0	65
Secondary	36.1	1.4	0.6	8.8	0.0	29.7	10.3	10.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	556
More than secondary	35.4	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	23.1	4.1	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	100.0	132
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	14.3	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	40.0	19.7	15.3	4.9	0.0	1.6	2.7	100.0	82
Second	13.2	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	63.4	10.5	4.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	127
Middle	41.2	1.2	1.8	2.7	0.0	36.1	6.5	8.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	131
Fourth	46.4	0.9	0.3	11.0	0.0	23.2	8.6	7.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.8	100.0	198
Highest	36.5	0.9	0.1	19.3	0.0	19.8	6.8	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	100.0	251
Total	33.7	1.0	0.4	9.6	0.0	32.5	9.2	10.3	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	100.0	789

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20.7.2 Delivery of information on reproductive health: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-24 who ever received information on reproductive health by preferred method to receive reproductive health information according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	TV	SMS/ Mobile phone	Hotline (Linha Foinsa'e)	Internet/ online social media/ Face-book	IEC materials (booklet/ leaflet/ poster)	At health center	From peers	At school/ univer-sity	At commu-nity/ youth center	Through religious leader/ organi-zation	Other	Don't know/ depends	Total	Number of men
Age														
15-19	40.5	2.3	0.8	6.9	0.0	30.0	6.9	6.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	192
15-17	35.5	3.8	1.2	6.3	0.0	31.7	6.4	6.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	118
18-19	48.4	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	27.3	7.8	5.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	74
20-24	52.7	0.3	0.5	7.8	0.0	20.5	7.1	7.9	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	146
20-22	50.6	0.5	0.8	9.1	0.0	16.2	6.4	12.2	1.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	95
23-24	56.7	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	28.6	8.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51
Marital status														
Never married	44.8	1.6	0.7	7.5	0.0	26.4	7.1	6.6	3.8	0.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	316
Married or living together	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Divorced/separated/ widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Residence														
Urban	49.6	2.5	0.5	9.3	0.0	13.0	7.9	9.9	4.6	1.6	0.0	1.1	100.0	142
Rural	42.9	0.7	0.8	5.8	0.0	35.3	6.3	4.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	196
Municipality														
Aileu	24.7	3.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	55.2	9.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Ainaro	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Baucau	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Bobonaro	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(18.5)	(62.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Covalima	42.4	0.4	1.4	5.4	0.0	35.4	9.8	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	53
Dili	(63.4)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(5.0)	(9.0)	(3.5)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	92
Ermera	(24.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(57.2)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	58
Lautem	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Liquiçá	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Manatuto	(84.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Manufahi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
SAR of Oecussi	(47.6)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(19.9)	(6.6)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	100.0	24
Viqueque	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Education														
No education	(27.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(55.0)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Primary	(60.0)	(1.9)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.4)	(5.5)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Secondary	43.9	1.6	0.5	9.3	0.0	24.7	6.1	8.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	241
More than secondary	(59.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(11.6)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	(21.8)	(0.5)	(2.4)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(47.9)	(13.9)	(3.5)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	100.0	31
Second	37.8	0.3	0.0	7.8	0.0	46.0	2.7	3.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
Middle	52.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.0	18.7	10.8	9.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67
Fourth	35.6	0.9	1.0	10.8	0.0	26.7	8.3	7.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	71
Highest	63.0	2.9	0.0	9.4	0.0	7.1	4.4	8.6	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
Total	45.7	1.5	0.7	7.3	0.0	25.9	7.0	7.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	338

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20.8.1 Advice for beginning relationships: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-24 by their source of advice on beginning romantic relationships, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Nobody/ nothing	Parents	Peers	Church	TV	Internet/ online social media/ Facebook	Books/ maga-zines	Other	Don't know/ depends	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	14.4	6.7	64.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.7	10.9	0.2	100.0	2,001
15-17	15.4	6.2	63.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.9	11.1	0.2	100.0	1,311
18-19	12.5	7.7	65.5	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.1	1.4	10.6	0.1	100.0	690
20-24	15.1	11.4	62.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	9.0	0.3	100.0	1,383
20-22	13.5	9.3	65.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	9.3	0.4	100.0	875
23-24	17.8	14.9	56.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	8.3	0.2	100.0	508
Marital status												
Never married	12.6	6.2	67.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.6	10.4	0.2	100.0	2,515
Married or living together	20.9	16.0	51.8	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	9.0	0.3	100.0	849
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Residence												
Urban	12.3	6.3	66.5	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.5	11.4	0.2	100.0	1,232
Rural	16.0	10.0	61.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.1	9.4	0.2	100.0	2,152
Municipality												
Aileu	18.6	7.8	65.0	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	154
Ainaro	13.8	5.1	54.8	5.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.4	17.6	0.6	100.0	126
Baucau	4.7	19.5	66.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.2	100.0	378
Bobonaro	10.7	6.1	72.2	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	7.3	0.3	100.0	215
Covalima	22.4	6.0	62.6	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	182
Dili	11.9	6.2	66.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.7	12.7	0.0	100.0	943
Ermera	14.8	6.6	69.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	100.0	313
Lautem	8.3	18.2	64.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	6.0	1.0	100.0	164
Liquiçá	3.3	6.8	81.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.1	0.2	100.0	201
Manatuto	32.4	5.4	52.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.5	7.1	0.0	100.0	134
Manufahi	13.2	2.9	69.2	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.4	4.2	7.0	1.5	100.0	205
SAR of Oecussi	28.2	15.1	35.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	4.4	14.3	0.0	100.0	184
Viqueque	36.5	6.9	37.7	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.9	15.1	0.0	100.0	185
Education												
No education	20.1	8.2	54.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	16.2	0.3	100.0	266
Primary	21.7	13.1	49.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	13.0	0.0	100.0	368
Secondary	13.3	8.5	65.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.1	9.8	0.3	100.0	2,427
More than secondary	12.1	5.0	74.5	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	2.5	4.3	0.0	100.0	323
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	15.3	13.4	49.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.4	18.9	0.1	100.0	487
Second	16.3	7.7	66.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.1	7.3	0.0	100.0	561
Middle	15.3	9.8	65.6	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	5.7	0.6	100.0	635
Fourth	14.2	9.5	66.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.0	7.7	0.2	100.0	813
Highest	13.2	5.0	65.8	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.9	12.4	0.1	100.0	888
Total	14.7	8.6	63.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.3	10.1	0.2	100.0	3,384

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20.8.2 Advice for beginning relationships: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-24 by their source of advice on beginning romantic relationships, according to background characteristics, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Nobody/ nothing	Parents	Peers	Church	TV	Internet/ online social media/ Facebook	Books/ maga-zines	Don't know/ depends	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age											
15-19	16.9	7.6	54.4	1.2	8.4	2.6	0.1	8.5	0.1	100.0	1,001
15-17	15.3	7.5	55.5	0.8	8.2	2.3	0.2	10.0	0.2	100.0	634
18-19	19.7	7.9	52.5	1.9	8.8	3.1	0.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	367
20-24	19.5	8.1	51.3	2.2	7.7	2.8	0.0	8.3	0.1	100.0	689
20-22	20.4	6.2	54.3	2.1	5.5	3.7	0.0	7.7	0.2	100.0	440
23-24	18.0	11.6	46.1	2.3	11.4	1.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	100.0	249
Marital status											
Never married	17.5	7.3	53.7	1.6	8.8	2.7	0.1	8.2	0.1	100.0	1,561
Married or living together	25.4	14.7	43.5	1.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	11.8	0.0	100.0	117
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Residence											
Urban	14.6	5.0	53.7	0.5	17.0	3.5	0.0	5.5	0.1	100.0	609
Rural	19.9	9.4	52.9	2.3	3.1	2.2	0.1	10.1	0.1	100.0	1,081
Municipality											
Aileu	7.1	6.3	76.6	1.6	3.4	0.9	0.3	1.8	2.0	100.0	74
Ainaro	8.5	6.7	77.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	66
Baucau	20.7	8.2	60.7	0.0	0.4	3.6	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	176
Bobonaro	17.3	6.1	65.0	0.0	1.3	7.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	139
Covalima	2.9	16.7	39.6	25.3	12.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.8	100.0	91
Dili	13.7	0.0	53.1	0.0	22.8	3.9	0.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	474
Ermera	20.3	2.2	55.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	19.8	0.0	100.0	131
Lautem	21.1	1.2	72.3	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	74
Liquiçá	65.2	7.2	15.7	0.5	3.0	5.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	113
Manatuto	17.2	9.7	63.3	1.7	1.5	2.3	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	70
Manufahi	23.7	5.1	28.8	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	40.8	0.0	100.0	102
SAR of Oecussi	3.2	15.4	67.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	100.0	62
Viqueque	9.3	44.2	39.1	0.0	2.8	0.7	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	117
Education											
No education	22.4	7.1	44.7	2.9	4.2	0.9	0.0	17.7	0.0	100.0	175
Primary	19.5	8.7	52.2	2.8	6.3	0.3	0.0	9.7	0.4	100.0	234
Secondary	16.8	8.1	55.0	1.3	7.7	3.6	0.1	7.3	0.1	100.0	1,172
More than secondary	20.5	4.1	48.6	0.5	22.5	1.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	109
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	23.2	11.6	46.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.3	100.0	234
Second	17.1	10.1	59.8	0.4	3.3	0.8	0.0	8.5	0.0	100.0	346
Middle	19.3	7.8	53.1	4.3	6.6	2.3	0.0	6.3	0.2	100.0	328
Fourth	14.4	8.3	54.0	2.0	7.1	4.6	0.0	9.4	0.2	100.0	374
Highest	18.1	3.3	50.9	0.4	17.8	4.4	0.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	408
Total	18.0	7.8	53.2	1.6	8.1	2.7	0.1	8.4	0.1	100.0	1,690

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT 21

Key Findings

- ***Early childhood education:*** 14% of children age 36-47 months are attending an organized early childhood education program.
- ***Early childhood learning:*** 83% of children were engaged by adult household members in 4 or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days before the survey.
- ***Learning materials:*** Only 4% of children under age 4 have 3 or more children's books present in the household.
- ***Child care arrangements:*** 29% of young children were left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week preceding the survey.

This chapter provides key data on early child development.[1] These data will help the government, civil society, communities, and other stakeholders design and implement programs and policies that help young children reach their full potential by supporting families and communities and increasing access to quality early childhood care and education.

21.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early childhood education programs are important in preparing children for formal schooling. In Timor-Leste, the official pre-school age is 3-5 years of age (3, 4, and 5 year olds) and 6 years of age is the official entry age for Grade 1. The TLDHS data show that 14% of children age 36-47 months attend an organized early childhood education program **(Table 21.1)**.

[1] The early childhood education module asks questions pertaining to learning materials and care about children under 4 years of age (0-47 months) and questions pertaining to attendance in early childhood education programs, support for learning, and development among 3 year-olds (36-47 months). Four-year olds were mistakenly not captured during data collection.

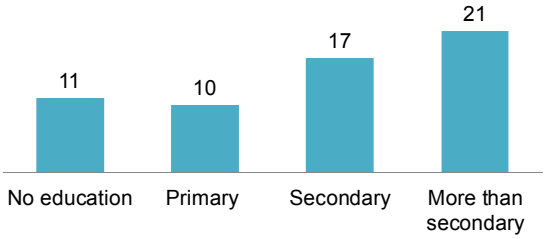
Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children who attend early childhood education programs varies considerably across municipalities, from a low of 5% in Manufahi and SAR of Oecussi to a high of 28% in Bobonaro.

- Early education differences are observed by mothers' education. Eleven percent of children whose mothers have no education and 10% of children whose mothers have attended primary school attends early childhood education programs, as compared with 17% and 21% of children whose mothers have attended secondary or higher education (**Figure 21.1**).

Figure 21.1 **Early childhood education**

Percentage of children age 36-47 months attending early childhood education programs



- Urban and rural children are about equally likely to be attending an early education program, 16% of urban children and 14% of rural children age 36-47 months are attending an early education program.

21.2 CHILDHOOD LEARNING

21.2.1 Support for Learning

It is recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life and that quality of home care is the major determinant of a child's development during this period. In this context, adults spending "quality time" with children, the presence of children's books in the home, opportunities for play to stimulate the imagination, and conditions of care are all important indicators of quality of home care. Children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent, and ready to learn.

Support for early learning

Percentage of children with whom any adult household member (age 15+) has (within the previous 3 days) engaged in four or more of the following activities to promote learning and school readiness: reading books or looking at picture books; telling stories; singing songs; taking the children outside the home, compound, or yard; playing with the children; and spending time with the children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Sample: Children age 3 (36-47 months)

Father's and mother's support for early learning

Percentage of children with whom the natural father or natural mother has engaged in 4 or more support-for-early-learning activities to promote learning and school readiness.

Sample: Children age 3 (36-47 months)

Eighty-three percent of children age 36-47 months were engaged by adult household members in 4 or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days prior to the survey. However, fathers (16%) were much less likely than mothers (58%) to have engaged with their child in 4 or more learning activities. Fathers also engaged with their young child in fewer activities, 1.4 learning activities on average, compared with mothers having engaged in an average of 3.8 learning activities with their child. The mean number of activities in which any adult household member engaged with children was even higher, at 6.2 activities on average **(Table 21.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty percent of rural children and 90% of urban children had an adult household member engage in 4 or more learning activities with them in the 3 days prior to the survey.
- While in most municipalities fewer than 20% of young children had their father engage in learning activities with them, the percentages exceeded 20% in Ermera (24%), Lautem (22%), and Liquiçá (53%).
- The percentage of children whose mothers engaged with them in learning activities ranged from a low of 38% in SAR of Oecussi to a high of 78% in Liquiçá.
- The percentage of children living in households in which an adult member of the household engaged with them in 4 or more learning activities generally increases with increasing education of the parents and increasing wealth.

21.2.2 Children's Books and Playthings

Exposure to books in the early years not only provides children with a greater understanding of the nature of print but the presence of books in a household may give them opportunities to see others reading, for example, older siblings doing school work. The presence of books may influence a child's later school performance. Play also contributes to brain development, by stimulating the imagination. Mothers of children under age 4 were asked how many children's books or picture books they have. Mothers were also asked what items children play with, including homemade toys, toys purchased from a shop, and other household objects or objects found around the home, such as bowls, pots, sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves.

Most children under age 4 do not have access to books in the household. Only 4% of children under age 4 have 3 or more children's or picture books in the household, and only 1% have 10 or more such books. Thirty-seven percent of children under age 4 play with homemade toys (including dolls and cars). Forty percent of children play with 2 or more types of playthings, including homemade toys, toys purchased from a store, household objects (such as pots and bowls), and objects found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animals, shells, and leaves) **(Table 21.3)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children under age 4 who are in households with 3 or more children's or picture books is highest in Bobonaro (11%).
- The percentage of children in households with 3 or more children's or picture books does not vary by mother's education until the mother has more than secondary schooling, when the percent rises to 11%.
- The percentage of children in households with 3 or more children's or picture books rises slowly with increasing wealth, from 2 to 9%.
- Sixty percent of urban children play with 2 or more types of playthings, while 32% of rural children do so. Urban children are more likely to play with toys whether they are manufactured and purchased from a shop or homemade toys.
- Both urban and rural children are more likely to play with manufactured toys from a shop than homemade toys or objects found around the home or outside.
- The percentage of children who play with toys rises steadily with increasing education of the mother and the steady increase is seen for both purchased and homemade toys.

- The percentage of children who play with toys, whether purchased or homemade, rises steadily with increasing wealth.

21.3 Adequate Care for Young Children

Leaving children alone or only in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents, abuse, and neglect. Mothers were asked two questions: whether their youngest child under age 4 had been left alone during the week preceding the interview for 1 hour or more, and whether the child was left in the care of other children under age 10 for 1 hour or more.

Inadequate care

Number of children under age 4 left alone or in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour at least once in the last week.

Sample: De jure children under age 4

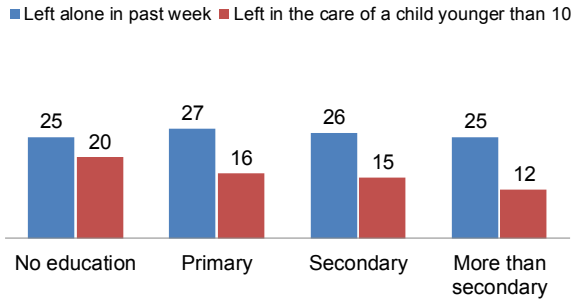
In Timor-Leste, 26% of children under age 4 were left alone and 16% were left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week before the survey. Twenty-nine percent of children were left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the previous week **(Table 21.4)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Male and female children were equally likely to be left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week before the survey.
- The percentage of children with inadequate care in the week prior to the survey varies considerably across municipalities, from a low 15-16% in Viqueque and Liquiçá, to a high of 52% in SAR of Oecussi.
- Twenty-six percent of children were left alone in the previous week and this was true regardless of the mother's level of education. However, the percentage of children left in the care of another child younger than age 10 decreases from 20% to 12% with increasing level of the mother's education **(Figure 21.2)**.

Figure 21.2 **Inadequate care by mother's education**

Percentage of children under age 4 left alone or with a child under age 10



21.4 Developmentally On Track

Mothers were asked a series of questions to ascertain whether their 3 year-old child is developmentally on track in four domains of development: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning. This is to assess whether children are being appropriately prepared to enter formal schooling. An early child development index is created by combining all 4 domains.

Eighty-six percent of 3 year-olds are on track for their age in their physical development. Forty-two percent of 3 year-olds are on track in the literacy-numeracy domain, and 41% are on track in the social-emotional domain. Fifty percent of 3 year-olds are on track in the learning domain. Forty-four percent of 3 year-olds are on track in their development as measured in the 4 developmental domains **(Table 21.5)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban and rural children are on par in the percent who are on track physically and socially/ emotionally. However, urban children are more likely than rural children to be on track in the literacy-numeracy domain (57% compared with 36%), and more likely than rural children to be on track in the learning domain (60% compared with 46%).
- The differentials across background characteristics in the early child development score is caused more by the variation in the literacy-numeracy domains than in the physical and social-emotional domain.
- The percentage of children on track in the literacy-numeracy domain rises steadily with increases in mother's education and with increasing wealth of the household, doubling from the lowest to highest levels of education and wealth. The percentage developmentally on track in the social-emotional domain remains steady with increasing household wealth **(Figure 21.3)**.
- The early childhood development index for children age 36-47 months is shown by household wealth in **Figure 21.4** and by municipality in **Figure 21.5**.

Figure 21.3 **Developmentally on track by household wealth**

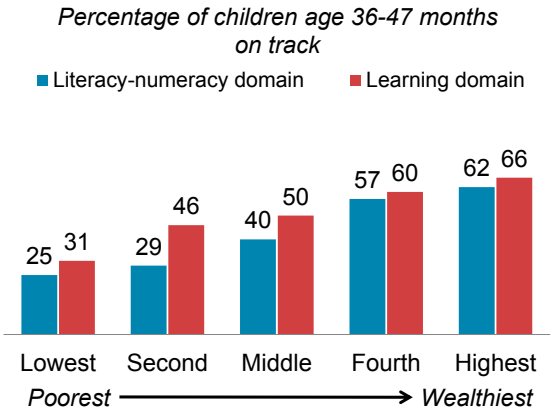


Figure 21.4 **Early childhood development index by household wealth**

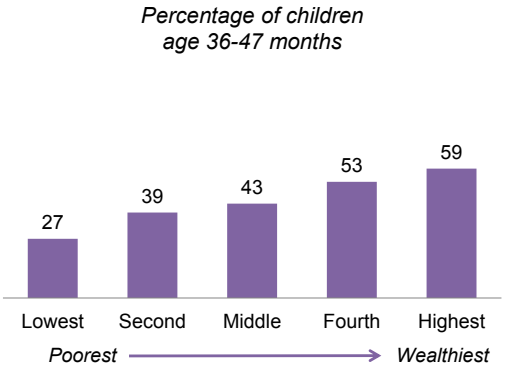
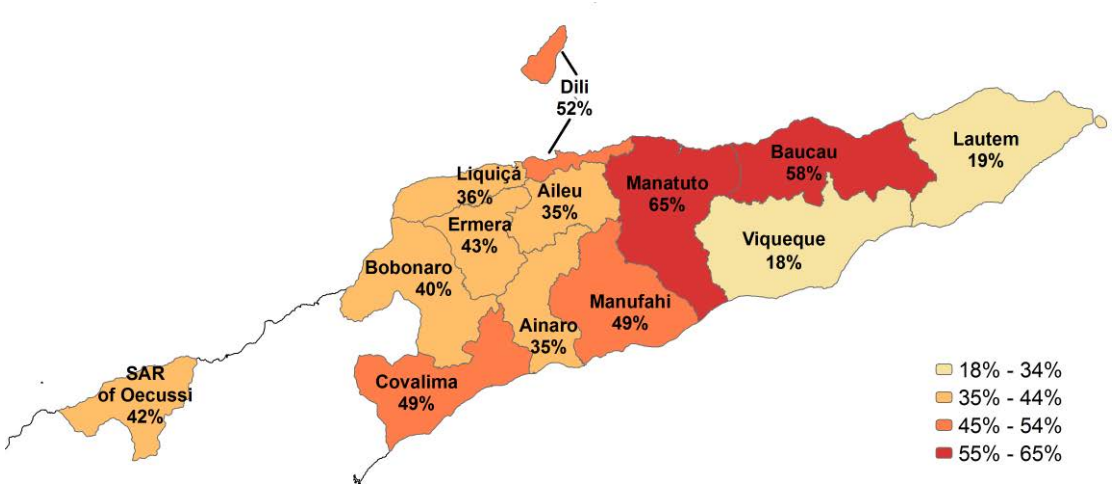


Figure 21.5 **Early childhood development index by municipality**

Percentage of children age 36-47 months



List of Tables

For more information on early child development, see the following tables:

- **Table 21.1 Early childhood education**
- **Table 21.2 Support for learning**
- **Table 21.3 Learning materials**
- **Table 21.4 Inadequate care**
- **Table 21.5 Early child development index**

Table 21.1 Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-47 months living with the mother who are attending an organized early childhood education program, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of children 36-47 months attending early childhood education	Number of children
Child's sex		
Male	12.9	451
Female	15.7	438
Residence		
Urban	16.1	259
Rural	13.6	630
Municipality		
Aileu	17.0	36
Ainaro	14.8	38
Baucau	8.5	79
Bobonaro	27.9	89
Covalima	20.2	51
Dili	14.0	204
Ermera	14.7	89
Lautem	9.6	52
Liquiçá	18.6	49
Manatuto	10.8	45
Manufahi	5.1	41
SAR of Oecussi	5.1	68
Viqueque	15.9	48
Mother's education		
No education	10.6	219
Primary	10.0	177
Secondary	17.1	435
More than secondary	20.9	58
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	9.3	176
Second	12.7	193
Middle	14.0	177
Fourth	20.3	155
Highest	16.0	188
Total	14.3	889

Note: Total includes 24 unweighted cases for which data are missing

Table 21.2 Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-47 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their biological father	Percentage of children living with their biological mother	Number of children age 36-47 months	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities	Mean number of activities with fathers	Number of children age 36-47 months living with their fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 36-47 months living with mothers
Child's sex											
Male	84.8	6.4	88.8	100.0	451	17.9	1.5	401	57.7	3.8	451
Female	80.9	6.1	90.6	100.0	438	14.6	1.4	396	58.9	3.8	438
Residence											
Urban	89.7	6.7	86.9	100.0	259	15.5	1.4	225	62.5	4.0	259
Rural	80.1	6.0	90.8	100.0	630	16.5	1.4	572	56.6	3.7	630
Municipality											
Aileu	90.6	6.2	87.7	100.0	36	10.5	1.1	31	76.5	4.7	36
Ainaro	72.8	5.1	93.1	100.0	38	4.4	0.7	36	54.1	3.6	38
Baucau	64.0	4.9	(80.2)	(100.0)	79	13.7	1.3	63	42.5	3.0	79
Bobonaro	79.5	5.8	93.0	100.0	89	17.0	1.4	82	49.6	3.4	89
Covalima	86.9	6.1	(96.0)	(100.0)	51	14.5	1.4	49	61.0	3.9	51
Dili	90.2	6.6	86.5	100.0	204	12.0	1.3	177	59.9	3.8	204
Ermera	87.4	6.8	96.6	100.0	89	23.5	2.3	86	64.5	4.1	89
Lautem	92.1	7.2	85.1	100.0	52	22.4	1.7	44	74.6	4.7	52
Liquiçá	88.5	8.6	87.8	100.0	49	52.8	3.1	43	77.6	4.9	49
Manatuto	59.6	4.6	89.9	100.0	45	8.1	0.7	40	44.9	3.2	45
Manufahi	88.0	6.6	91.7	100.0	41	15.5	1.5	38	54.0	3.3	41
SAR of Oecussi	79.9	6.3	94.1	100.0	68	15.8	1.4	64	37.9	2.8	68
Viqueque	85.1	5.3	90.1	100.0	48	3.7	0.4	43	76.8	4.8	48
Mother's education											
No education	77.9	5.6	90.1	100.0	219	13.2	1.3	197	49.8	3.3	219
Primary	78.7	6.1	96.6	100.0	177	15.6	1.2	171	56.4	3.7	177
Secondary	85.6	6.4	86.9	100.0	435	17.6	1.5	378	61.2	4.0	435
More than secondary	94.4	7.5	(88.1)	(100.0)	58	19.6	1.7	51	74.4	4.6	58
Father's education											
No education	75.5	5.9	100.0	100.0	154	14.0	1.5	154	49.4	3.3	154
Primary	81.7	6.1	100.0	100.0	205	11.8	1.3	205	57.9	3.8	205
Secondary+	86.8	6.6	100.0	100.0	438	19.1	1.5	438	60.3	3.9	438
Not collected/ not living with father	79.6	5.5	*	*	92	-	-	0	64.4	4.0	92
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	73.9	5.4	90.1	100.0	176	11.2	1.2	159	49.9	3.2	176
Second	81.4	6.2	94.5	100.0	193	16.8	1.5	182	57.2	3.8	193
Middle	80.4	5.9	85.6	100.0	177	17.7	1.5	151	56.1	3.8	177
Fourth	90.0	6.6	89.6	100.0	155	15.3	1.4	139	66.1	4.2	155
Highest	89.4	7.1	88.2	100.0	188	19.9	1.7	166	63.0	4.0	188
Total	82.9	6.2	89.7	100.0	889	16.2	1.4	797	58.3	3.8	889

Note: Total includes 24 unweighted cases for which data are missing. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 21.3 Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 4 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	Three or more children's or picture books	Ten or more children's or picture books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside such as bowls, pots, sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves	Two or more types of playthings	Number of children under age 4
Age group							
0-23	2.5	0.4	31.4	39.8	27.4	33.0	1,790
24-47	7.4	1.0	47.6	59.8	43.2	51.4	1,009
Child's sex							
Male	4.4	0.9	36.1	46.1	29.8	37.8	1,407
Female	4.1	0.3	38.5	48.0	36.4	41.4	1,392
Residence							
Urban	7.0	1.4	56.8	67.6	36.3	59.9	798
Rural	3.2	0.3	29.5	38.8	31.9	31.5	2,002
Municipality							
Aileu	3.0	0.4	23.5	25.1	18.1	22.9	121
Ainaro	2.2	0.0	35.3	26.4	40.2	34.2	121
Baucau	1.3	0.0	23.0	45.5	32.0	30.2	309
Bobonaro	10.7	1.7	36.3	55.5	36.5	38.2	251
Covalima	6.7	0.2	53.3	63.0	39.8	56.0	175
Dili	6.9	1.3	55.2	67.2	36.2	58.4	608
Ermera	2.4	0.0	20.5	31.5	36.1	25.9	252
Lautem	5.7	0.0	42.9	43.9	29.8	40.7	149
Liquiçá	4.7	1.8	40.9	52.7	30.9	45.6	175
Manatuto	1.3	0.0	22.5	28.8	22.3	25.5	135
Manufahi	1.4	0.0	43.8	47.9	45.2	43.2	149
SAR of Oecussi	0.3	0.0	37.3	41.6	33.7	37.6	190
Viqueque	1.1	0.0	16.6	17.4	15.3	13.4	163
Mother's education							
No education	3.2	0.0	26.9	30.3	34.9	28.6	661
Primary	3.3	0.2	33.0	40.0	32.6	34.3	494
Secondary	3.9	0.7	39.2	52.1	31.4	41.9	1,393
More than secondary	10.8	2.5	61.9	76.8	38.8	66.3	252
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	2.1	0.0	22.4	24.7	30.1	22.1	540
Second	2.7	0.2	26.3	34.0	29.3	27.4	569
Middle	2.8	0.3	32.2	42.8	32.9	35.7	575
Fourth	5.1	0.9	48.0	61.7	35.2	51.4	547
Highest	8.5	1.6	57.1	71.4	38.1	61.2	569
Total	4.3	0.6	37.3	47.0	33.1	39.6	2,800

Note: Total includes 10 unweighted cases for which data are missing

Table 21.4 Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 4 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of children under age 4: Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week	Number of children under age 4
Age group				
0-23	21.0	12.7	24.3	1,790
24-47	33.7	21.5	38.0	1,009
Child's sex				
Male	25.5	14.9	28.5	1,407
Female	25.7	16.8	30.0	1,392
Residence				
Urban	25.2	11.2	27.8	798
Rural	25.8	17.7	29.9	2,002
Municipality				
Aileu	29.2	17.6	32.8	121
Ainaro	22.9	16.6	27.9	121
Baucau	28.9	9.0	32.4	309
Bobonaro	20.2	13.5	21.3	251
Covalima	37.7	26.5	40.9	175
Dili	22.3	6.8	23.4	608
Ermera	25.6	25.2	35.1	252
Lautem	26.5	21.4	31.2	149
Liquiçá	15.2	13.7	15.9	175
Manatuto	23.1	15.3	29.3	135
Manufahi	32.9	26.4	35.9	149
SAR of Oecussi	43.2	31.2	51.5	190
Viqueque	11.9	8.6	14.8	163
Mother's education				
No education	25.2	19.5	29.4	661
Primary	26.6	15.9	30.5	494
Secondary	25.5	14.9	28.7	1,393
More than secondary	25.4	11.5	29.2	252
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	28.5	17.4	33.0	540
Second	24.4	18.2	28.7	569
Middle	24.1	15.2	27.9	575
Fourth	27.7	17.9	31.4	547
Highest	23.5	10.7	25.6	569
Total	25.6	15.9	29.3	2,800

Note: Total includes 10 unweighted cases for which data are missing

Table 21.5 Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-47 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 36-47 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score	Number of children age 36-47 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Child's sex						
Male	37.9	85.4	41.9	49.1	42.7	451
Female	46.3	85.6	40.8	51.5	45.2	438
Residence						
Urban	57.1	82.4	38.9	60.4	51.1	259
Rural	35.9	86.8	42.3	46.1	41.0	630
Municipality						
Aileu	34.6	88.0	30.1	34.3	35.3	36
Ainaro	23.6	89.8	40.6	45.1	34.5	38
Baucau	53.5	81.7	36.8	68.1	58.1	79
Bobonaro	34.7	89.8	29.9	54.8	39.7	89
Covalima	54.1	89.9	60.1	37.2	49.3	51
Dili	59.9	81.3	36.5	61.6	52.0	204
Ermera	32.6	85.0	57.7	41.0	43.4	89
Lautem	25.4	87.8	19.5	23.2	18.8	52
Liquiçá	28.2	88.0	42.4	52.0	36.1	49
Manatuto	64.9	94.2	57.1	69.1	65.4	45
Manufahi	31.8	89.2	47.9	53.5	48.0	41
SAR of Oecussi	28.7	74.0	64.1	42.8	41.8	68
Viqueque	24.4	93.3	18.4	29.2	17.7	48
Mother's education						
No education	28.5	82.2	38.6	38.3	32.8	219
Primary	32.5	85.1	36.2	41.4	33.2	177
Secondary	50.6	86.5	44.5	56.4	51.4	435
More than secondary	57.9	91.7	43.8	76.6	62.0	58
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	24.8	80.8	40.1	30.8	26.8	176
Second	28.5	88.7	41.6	45.7	39.0	193
Middle	40.1	84.8	41.5	49.8	42.5	177
Fourth	56.9	90.5	43.6	59.7	52.5	155
Highest	61.7	83.3	40.2	65.9	59.3	188
Total	42.0	85.5	41.3	50.3	43.9	889

Note: Total includes 24 unweighted cases for which data are missing

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SAMPLE DESIGN

Appendix A

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2016 Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey (TLDHS 2016) is the third one of its kind following the one conducted in 2003, and 2009-10. TLDHS 2016 used a nationally representative sample of 11,830 residential households. All women age 15-49 who are usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey are eligible for the survey. The survey was expected to yield about 12,830 completed interviews of women age 15-49. As with the prior surveys , the main objectives of the TLDHS 2016 survey are to provide up-to-date information on fertility and childhood mortality levels; fertility preferences; awareness, approval, and use of family planning methods; maternal and child health; knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STI); women's status, and domestic violence against women. The survey is designed to produce representative results for the country as a whole, for the urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 13 municipalities.

Apart from the women survey, a male survey was also conducted in one-third of the households selected for the female survey. All men age 15 to 59 who are usual residents of the selected households or who stayed in the household the night before the survey are eligible for the individual interview, which was expected to yield about 4,100 completed interviews of men age 15-59. The survey collected information on their basic demographic status; on their use of family planning methods; and on their knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STI). In this sub-sample, an anemia test was conducted on all women who are eligible for the survey and on all their young children aged 6-59 months.

A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the TLDHS 2016 survey is the 2015 Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census (TLPHC 2015), provided by the General Directorate of Statistics. The sampling frame is a complete list of 2320 non-empty Enumeration Areas (EAs) created for the 2015 population census. An EA is a geographic area made up of a convenient number of dwelling units which served as counting units for the census, with an average size of 89 households per EA. The sampling frame contains information about the administrative unit, the type of residence, the number of residential households and the number of male and female population for each of the EAs. Among the 2320 EAs, 413 are urban residence and 1907 are rural residence.

Table A.1 Number of EAs and average EA size according to municipality and by type of residence (TLPHC 2015)

	Number of EA			Average EA size in number of households		
Municipality	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Aileu	4	109	113	102	68	69
Ainaro	13	117	130	84	85	85
Baucau	20	245	265	137	83	88
Bobonaro	19	218	237	107	74	77
Covalima	16	135	151	105	86	88
Dili	251	60	311	136	86	126
Ermera	14	250	264	94	79	80
Lautem	19	133	152	106	75	79
Liquiçá	6	105	111	124	115	115
Manatuto	6	92	98	103	78	80
Manufahi	11	103	114	110	78	81
SAR of Oecussi	22	167	189	99	78	80
Viqueque	12	173	185	95	83	84
Timor-Leste	413	1,907	2,320	124	81	89

There are five geographical regions in Timor-Leste. The regions are subdivided into 13 municipalities. Each municipality is further subdivided into administrative posts and administrative posts into Sucos, and Sucos into EAs. There are in total 65 municipalities and 442 Sucos. Table A.1 above shows the number of EAs and their average size in number of residential households, by municipality, and by type of residence. Table A.2 and Table A.3 show the distributions of residential households, household population and their percentage share by municipality and by type of residence. In Timor-Leste, 28.1% of the household population lives in urban areas, and they occupy 24.9% of the residential households.

Table A.2 Number of residential households and percentage share according to municipality and by type of residence (TLPHC 2015)

	Number of residential households			Percentage share	
Municipality	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Municipality
Aileu	406	7,426	7,832	5.2	3.8
Ainaro	1,093	9,965	11,058	9.9	5.4
Baucau	2,743	20,452	23,195	11.8	11.2
Bobonaro	2,027	16,165	18,192	11.1	8.8
Covalima	1,685	11,600	13,285	12.7	6.4
Dili	34,170	5,140	39,310	86.9	19.0
Ermera	1,318	19,751	21,069	6.3	10.2
Lautem	2,007	9,962	11,969	16.8	5.8
Liquiçá	741	12,059	12,800	5.8	6.2
Manatuto	620	7,176	7,796	8.0	3.8
Manufahi	1,212	8,045	9,257	13.1	4.5
SAR of Oecussi	2,176	12,955	15,131	14.4	7.3
Viqueque	1,145	14,444	15,589	7.3	7.5
Timor-Leste	51,343	155,140	206,483	24.9	100.0

Table A.3 Distribution of household population and percentage share according to municipality and by type of residence (TLPHC 2015)

	Household population			Percent share	
Municipality	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Municipality
Aileu	2,788	45,766	48,554	5.7	4.2
Ainaro	6,646	59,751	66,397	10.0	5.7
Baucau	17,545	106,516	124,061	14.1	10.6
Bobonaro	12,220	86,712	98,932	12.4	8.5
Covalima	9,866	54,684	64,550	15.3	5.5
Dili	222,323	30,561	252,884	87.9	21.7
Ermera	8,907	118,376	127,283	7.0	10.9
Lautem	12,665	51,470	64,135	19.7	5.5
Liquiçá	5,005	68,022	73,027	6.9	6.3
Manatuto	3,692	41,849	45,541	8.1	3.9
Manufahi	7,413	44,833	52,246	14.2	4.5
SAR of Oecussi	12,352	59,878	72,230	17.1	6.2
Viqueque	6,859	70,543	77,402	8.9	6.6
Timor-Leste	328,281	838,961	1,167,242	28.1	100.0

A.3 SAMPLING PROCEDURE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

The sample for TLDHS 2016 was a stratified sample selected in two stages from the TLPHC 2015. Stratification ass achieved by separating each of the 13 municipalities into urban and rural areas. In total 26 sampling strata had been created. Samples were selected independently in every stratum, through a two-stage selection process. Implicit stratifications had been achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame before sample selection, according to administrative units and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling. The implicit stratification would allocate the sample points proportionally at each of the lower administrative levels.

In the first stage, 455 EAs were selected with probability proportional to the EA size according to the sample allocation given in table A.3. The EA size was the number of households residing in the EA at the time of the census. It was decided to not doing a household listing because the census information was still fresh. Households were randomly selected from the census listing. In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 26 households were randomly selected in every cluster by an equal probability systematic sampling procedure. The survey interviewer were asked to interview only the pre-selected households. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementing stages in order to prevent bias since non-response of households and individuals had already been taken into consideration in the sample design and sample calculation. Interviewers were trained on ways to optimize their effort to identify selected households and ensure that individuals cooperate to minimize non-response.

Table A.4 below shows the sample allocation of clusters/EAs and households according to municipality and by type of residence. The best approach would be allocating the target sample size proportionally to each sampling stratum. But with the great variations in the municipality size, a proportional allocation will allocate

too few samples to small municipalities such as Aileu and Manatuto. Therefore an equal size allocation with adjustment was adopted. Table A.4 below shows the sample allocation of clusters and households by municipality and according to residence type. Table A.5 below shows the sample allocation of expected number completed women and men interviews by municipality and by type of residence.

Table A.4 Sample allocation of clusters and households according to municipality and by type of residence (TLDHS 2016)

	Allocation of EA			Allocation of households		
Municipality	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Aileu	4	28	32	104	728	832
Ainaro	7	27	34	182	702	884
Baucau	9	27	36	234	702	936
Bobonaro	8	27	35	208	702	910
Covalima	9	24	33	234	624	858
Dili	41	6	47	1,066	156	1,222
Ermera	6	30	36	156	780	936
Lautem	11	23	34	286	598	884
Liquiçá	5	29	34	130	754	884
Manatuto	5	27	32	130	702	832
Manufahi	8	26	34	208	676	884
SAR of Oecussi	10	24	34	260	624	884
Viqueque	6	28	34	156	728	884
Timor-Leste	129	326	455	3,354	8,476	11,830

Table A.5 Sample allocation of expected number of completed women and men interviews according to municipality and by type of residence (TLDHS 2016)

	Women 15-49			Men 15-49*		
Municipality	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Aileu	112	793	905	37	251	288
Ainaro	195	765	960	64	241	305
Baucau	251	765	1,016	83	241	324
Bobonaro	222	765	987	74	241	315
Covalima	251	680	931	83	214	297
Dili	1,144	169	1,313	375	54	429
Ermera	167	850	1,017	55	268	323
Lautem	308	652	960	100	206	306
Liquiçá	139	822	961	46	260	306
Manatuto	139	765	904	46	241	287
Manufahi	222	736	958	74	233	307
SAR of Oecussi	279	680	959	91	214	305
Viqueque	167	793	960	55	251	306
Timor-Leste	3,596	9,235	12,831	1,183	2,915	4,098

* Male survey was conducted in 1/3 of households selected for female survey

The above sample allocation of expected numbers were calculated based on the facts obtained from the TLDHS 2009: the average number of women 15-49 per household were 1.32 in urban areas and 1.17 in rural areas; the average number of men 15-49 per household were 1.30 in urban areas and 1.11 in rural areas. The household response rates were 91.1% in urban areas and 95.6% in rural areas. The female individual response rates were 89.2% in urban areas and 97.4% in rural areas. The male response rates were 85.8% in urban areas and 94.5% in rural.

A.4 SAMPLING PROBABILITY AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different municipalities and to their urban-rural areas, sampling weights will be required for any analysis using TLDHS 2016 data to ensure the actual representativeness of the sample at the national level as well as municipality levels. Since the TLDHS 2016 sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. We use the following notations:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h
P_{2hi}: second -stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (households)

Let a_h be the number of clusters selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} cluster, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} cluster in the TLDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h \ M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{M_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the production of the selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household non-response and as well as for individual non-response to get the sampling weights, for women and men surveys respectively. The differences of the household sampling weights and the individual sampling weights are introduced by individual non-response. The final sampling weights were normalized in order to get the total number of un-weighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at national level, for both household weights and individual weights, respectively. The normalized weights are relative weights which are valid for estimating means, proportions and ratios, but not valid for estimating population totals and for pooled data. There are four sets of weights calculated:

- one set for all households selected for the survey
- one set for women individual survey
- one set for households selected for the male survey
- one set for male individual survey

It is important to note that the normalized weights are relative weights which are valid for estimating means, proportions and ratios, but not valid for estimating population totals and for pooled data. Also the number of weighted case by using the normalized weight has no direct relation with the survey precision because it is relative, especially for oversampled areas, the number of weighted cases will be much smaller than the number of un-weighted cases, the later one is directly related to survey precision.

Sampling errors were calculated for selected indicators for the national sample, for the urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the thirteen municipalities.

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Appendix B

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: non-sampling errors and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the TLDHS 2016 to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the TLDHS 2016 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the TLDHS 2016 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the TLDHS 2016 is a SAS program. This program used the Taylor linearization method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means, proportions or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}\text{, and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H,
m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* clusters in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the TLDHS 2016, there were 455 non-empty clusters. Hence, 455 replications were created. The variance of a rate *r* is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 455 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 454 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is calculated, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The relative standard error and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the TLDHS 2016 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the thirteen geographical/administrative districts. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table B.1. Tables B.2 to B.17 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of un-weighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±2SE), for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of un-weighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known un-weighted value for woman-years of exposure to child-bearing.

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *children ever born to women aged 40-49*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 5.018 and its standard error is 0.080. Therefore, to obtain the 95 percent confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., 5.018±2×0.080. There is a high probability (95 percent) that the *true* average number of children ever born to all women aged 40 to 49 is between 4.858 and 5.178.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables, is 1.509. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.509 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Estimate	Base population
	WOMEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	All women 15-49
No education	Proportion	All women 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	All women 15-49
Never married/in union	Proportion	All women 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	All women 15-49
Married before age 20	Proportion	All women 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	All women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Children ever born	Mean	All women 15-49
Children surviving	Mean	All women 15-49
Children ever born to women age 40-49	Mean	All women 40-49
Knows any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Knows a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Using public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All women 15-49
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last five years
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last five years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last five years
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	Proportion	Children under 5
Treated with ORS packets	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in last 2 weeks
Sought medical treatment	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in last 2 weeks
Child having health card	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all vaccinations	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Height-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
BMI < 18.5	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were measured
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	Proportion	All children 6-59 months who were tested
Prevalence of anemia (women 14-49)	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were tested
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	Proportion	All women 15-49
Ever experienced any sexual violence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	Proportion	All ever-married women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence in last 12 months	Proportion	All ever-married women 15-49
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Women-years of exposure to childbearing
Neonatal mortality rate [1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Post-neonatal mortality rate [1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate [1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate [1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under five mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Adult mortality rate[2]	Rate	Woman-years of exposure
Adult mortality probability[2]	Probability	All women 15-49
Maternal mortality rate[2]	Rate	Woman-years of exposure
Maternal mortality ratio MMR)[2]	Ratio	Woman-years of exposure
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR)[2]	Ratio	Woman-years of exposure
	MEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	All men 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	All men 15-49
No education	Proportion	All men 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	All men 15-49
Never married/in union	Proportion	All men 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	All men 15-49
Knows any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Knows a modern method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All men 15-49
Adult mortality rate[2]	Rate	Man-years of exposure
Adult mortality probability[2]	Probability	Man-years of exposure

[1] The 5 infant/child mortality rates are calculated for 5 years and 10 years before the survey for the national sample and regional samples, respectively.
[2] The adult/maternal/pregnancy-related mortality rates and probabilities are calculated for the 7 years before the survey for the national sample (Table B.18).

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.332	0.012	12,607	12,607	2.975	0.038	0.307	0.357
Literacy	0.761	0.007	12,607	12,607	1.967	0.010	0.746	0.776
No education	0.217	0.007	12,607	12,607	1.877	0.032	0.204	0.231
Secondary or higher education	0.630	0.009	12,607	12,607	1.991	0.014	0.613	0.647
Never married (never in union)	0.366	0.006	12,607	12,607	1.473	0.017	0.353	0.379
Currently married (in union)	0.611	0.006	12,607	12,607	1.460	0.010	0.598	0.623
Married before age 20	0.354	0.008	9,481	9,622	1.580	0.022	0.338	0.369
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.238	0.007	9,481	9,622	1.568	0.029	0.224	0.252
Currently pregnant	0.055	0.003	12,607	12,607	1.382	0.051	0.049	0.060
Children ever born	2.267	0.030	12,607	12,607	1.308	0.013	2.207	2.327
Children surviving	2.130	0.028	12,607	12,607	1.295	0.013	2.075	2.185
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.018	0.080	2,545	2,534	1.493	0.016	4.858	5.178
Know any contraceptive method	0.826	0.009	7,628	7,697	2.068	0.011	0.808	0.844
Know a modern method	0.813	0.009	7,628	7,697	2.022	0.011	0.795	0.831
Currently using any method	0.260	0.008	7,628	7,697	1.656	0.032	0.243	0.277
Currently using a modern method	0.241	0.007	7,628	7,697	1.484	0.030	0.226	0.255
Currently using pill	0.022	0.002	7,628	7,697	1.387	0.105	0.017	0.027
Currently using IUD	0.020	0.002	7,628	7,697	1.481	0.119	0.015	0.025
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	7,628	7,697	1.342	0.874	0.000	0.001
Currently using injectables	0.117	0.005	7,628	7,697	1.441	0.045	0.106	0.128
Currently using implants	0.062	0.004	7,628	7,697	1.604	0.072	0.053	0.071
Currently using female sterilization	0.014	0.002	7,628	7,697	1.363	0.133	0.010	0.017
Using public sector source	0.920	0.011	1,852	1,844	1.662	0.011	0.898	0.941
Want no more children	0.285	0.007	7,628	7,697	1.404	0.025	0.271	0.300
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.189	0.006	7,628	7,697	1.337	0.032	0.177	0.201
Ideal number of children	3.744	0.042	11,155	10,789	1.861	0.011	3.659	3.829
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.844	0.009	4,923	5,000	1.751	0.011	0.826	0.862
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.720	0.010	4,923	5,000	1.636	0.014	0.699	0.741
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.567	0.013	7,221	7,341	1.803	0.023	0.541	0.593
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.108	0.006	6,917	7,028	1.537	0.058	0.095	0.120
Treated with ORS	0.699	0.024	700	756	1.359	0.034	0.651	0.747
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.650	0.025	700	756	1.324	0.038	0.601	0.699
Vaccination card seen	0.516	0.017	1,443	1,469	1.279	0.033	0.482	0.550
Received BCG vaccination	0.806	0.014	1,443	1,469	1.300	0.017	0.779	0.834
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.619	0.017	1,443	1,469	1.321	0.027	0.585	0.653
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.546	0.017	1,443	1,469	1.280	0.031	0.513	0.580
Received measles vaccination	0.693	0.016	1,443	1,469	1.324	0.023	0.661	0.725
Received all vaccinations	0.489	0.017	1,443	1,469	1.284	0.035	0.455	0.523
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.456	0.008	6,661	6,714	1.249	0.018	0.440	0.472
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.240	0.008	6,446	6,476	1.329	0.031	0.225	0.255
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.404	0.008	7,180	7,206	1.255	0.019	0.388	0.419
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.403	0.016	2,030	2,016	1.347	0.039	0.371	0.434
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.227	0.008	4,268	4,201	1.278	0.036	0.211	0.244
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.266	0.006	11,569	1,1523	1.423	0.022	0.254	0.277
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.327	0.011	5,122	5,122	1.702	0.034	0.305	0.350
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.047	0.005	5,122	5,122	1.762	0.110	0.037	0.058
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.381	0.012	3,694	3,312	1.545	0.032	0.356	0.405
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.346	0.012	3,694	3,312	1.480	0.033	0.323	0.369
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.207	0.084	34,693	34,806	1.448	0.020	4.038	4.375
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	18.513	1.980	7,216	7,343	1.153	0.107	14.553	22.473
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	11.458	1.475	7,210	7,334	1.137	0.129	8.508	14.407
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	29.970	2.355	7,219	7,345	1.097	0.079	25.261	34.680
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	11.758	1.958	6,979	7,132	1.397	0.167	7.841	15.674
Under-five mortality (last 0-4 years)	41.376	3.142	7,243	7,372	1.199	0.076	35.092	47.659
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.337	0.015	4,059	4,075	1.977	0.044	0.308	0.366
Literacy	0.816	0.010	4,059	4,075	1.610	0.012	0.796	0.835
No education	0.190	0.010	4,059	4,075	1.594	0.052	0.170	0.209
With secondary education or higher	0.630	0.012	4,059	4,075	1.617	0.019	0.605	0.654
Never married/in union	0.501	0.011	4,059	4,075	1.398	0.022	0.479	0.523
Currently married/in union	0.491	0.011	4,059	4,075	1.385	0.022	0.470	0.513
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.854	0.011	1,994	2,003	1.368	0.013	0.833	0.876
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.830	0.011	1,994	2,003	1.347	0.014	0.807	0.853
Want no more children	0.261	0.014	1,994	2,003	1.446	0.054	0.233	0.290
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.135	0.013	1,994	2,003	1.748	0.099	0.108	0.162
Ideal number of children	3.299	0.105	3,666	3,609	2.310	0.032	3.090	3.509

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	4,337	4,182	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.916	0.010	4,337	4,182	2.275	0.010	0.897	0.935
No education	0.071	0.007	4,337	4,182	1.863	0.103	0.056	0.085
Secondary or higher education	0.853	0.012	4,337	4,182	2.198	0.014	0.830	0.877
Never married (never in union)	0.444	0.012	4,337	4,182	1.528	0.026	0.421	0.467
Currently married (in union)	0.539	0.012	4,337	4,182	1.567	0.022	0.515	0.562
Married before age 20	0.270	0.016	3,187	3,171	2.063	0.060	0.237	0.302
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.167	0.013	3,187	3,171	1.980	0.078	0.141	0.194
Currently pregnant	0.060	0.006	4,337	4,182	1.675	0.101	0.048	0.072
Children ever born	1.800	0.049	4,337	4,182	1.384	0.027	1.701	1.898
Children surviving	1.710	0.046	4,337	4,182	1.361	0.027	1.619	1.802
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.699	0.178	715	628	1.751	0.038	4.344	5.054
Know any contraceptive method	0.884	0.012	2,362	2,252	1.849	0.014	0.860	0.909
Know a modern method	0.880	0.012	2,362	2,252	1.779	0.014	0.856	0.904
Currently using any method	0.268	0.017	2,362	2,252	1.877	0.064	0.234	0.302
Currently using a modern method	0.230	0.012	2,362	2,252	1.413	0.053	0.205	0.254
Currently using pill	0.027	0.005	2,362	2,252	1.370	0.169	0.018	0.036
Currently using IUD	0.023	0.004	2,362	2,252	1.200	0.160	0.016	0.031
Currently using condoms	0.001	0.001	2,362	2,252	1.384	0.877	0.000	0.003
Currently using injectables	0.064	0.006	2,362	2,252	1.278	0.101	0.051	0.077
Currently using implants	0.074	0.008	2,362	2,252	1.446	0.105	0.058	0.089
Currently using female sterilization	0.026	0.005	2,362	2,252	1.487	0.189	0.016	0.035
Using public sector source	0.790	0.032	556	509	1.869	0.041	0.725	0.855
Want no more children	0.303	0.014	2,362	2,252	1.521	0.047	0.274	0.332
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.219	0.012	2,362	2,252	1.393	0.054	0.196	0.243
Ideal number of children	3.455	0.075	3,738	3,309	2.171	0.022	3.304	3.606
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.922	0.012	1,509	1,478	1.780	0.013	0.898	0.947
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.772	0.021	1,509	1,478	1.983	0.027	0.730	0.814
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.864	0.015	2,137	2,104	1.754	0.017	0.834	0.895
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.147	0.016	2,065	2,031	1.932	0.109	0.115	0.180
Treated with ORS	0.691	0.044	258	299	1.595	0.064	0.603	0.779
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.715	0.038	258	299	1.427	0.054	0.638	0.792
Vaccination card seen	0.535	0.033	412	403	1.334	0.061	0.470	0.600
Received BCG vaccination	0.873	0.023	412	403	1.453	0.027	0.826	0.920
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.663	0.029	412	403	1.277	0.044	0.604	0.722
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.570	0.029	412	403	1.190	0.050	0.512	0.627
Received measles vaccination	0.742	0.026	412	403	1.223	0.035	0.689	0.795
Received all vaccinations	0.510	0.028	412	403	1.154	0.055	0.453	0.566
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.408	0.018	1,934	1,771	1.522	0.044	0.373	0.444
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.206	0.013	1,896	1,750	1.398	0.064	0.180	0.233
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.344	0.016	2,084	1,903	1.467	0.046	0.312	0.376
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.410	0.032	550	488	1.513	0.078	0.346	0.474
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.248	0.016	1,472	1,373	1.377	0.064	0.216	0.279
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.242	0.011	3,970	3,778	1.641	0.046	0.219	0.264
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.224	0.018	1,544	1,602	1.657	0.079	0.189	0.259
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.054	0.014	1,544	1,602	2.406	0.258	0.026	0.081
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.286	0.023	1,025	881	1.596	0.079	0.241	0.331
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.267	0.021	1,025	881	1.551	0.080	0.224	0.310
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.546	0.137	11,955	11,588	1.570	0.039	3.272	3.821
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.132	2.908	4,176	3,964	1.236	0.170	11.317	22.947
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.396	1.921	4,178	3,957	1.350	0.229	4.554	12.237
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.527	3.207	4,179	3,969	1.158	0.126	19.114	31.941
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.174	1.995	4,190	3,960	1.391	0.244	4.184	12.165
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	33.493	3.917	4,185	3,979	1.251	0.117	25.660	41.326
			MEN					
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	1,355	1,374	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.935	0.014	1,355	1,374	2.125	0.015	0.907	0.964
No education	0.057	0.010	1,355	1,374	1.627	0.181	0.036	0.077
With secondary education or higher	0.827	0.017	1,355	1,374	1.620	0.020	0.794	0.861
Never married/in union	0.550	0.024	1,355	1,374	1.767	0.044	0.502	0.597
Currently married/in union	0.439	0.024	1,355	1,374	1.747	0.054	0.391	0.486
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.984	0.005	600	603	0.951	0.005	0.975	0.994
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.981	0.005	600	603	0.912	0.005	0.970	0.991
Want no more children	0.275	0.034	600	603	1.876	0.125	0.206	0.343
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.182	0.035	600	603	2.187	0.190	0.113	0.251
Ideal number of children	3.016	0.200	1,227	1,205	2.911	0.066	2.615	3.416

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	8,270	8,425	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.684	0.010	8,270	8,425	1.927	0.014	0.664	0.704
No education	0.290	0.009	8,270	8,425	1.812	0.031	0.272	0.308
Secondary or higher education	0.519	0.011	8,270	8,425	1.951	0.021	0.498	0.541
Never married (never in union)	0.328	0.007	8,270	8,425	1.393	0.022	0.313	0.342
Currently married (in union)	0.646	0.007	8,270	8,425	1.348	0.011	0.632	0.660
Married before age 20	0.395	0.008	6,294	6,451	1.352	0.021	0.378	0.411
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.273	0.008	6,294	6451	1.428	0.029	0.257	0.289
Currently pregnant	0.052	0.003	8,270	8,425	1.178	0.055	0.046	0.058
Children ever born	2.499	0.035	8,270	8,425	1.215	0.014	2.428	2.569
Children surviving	2.339	0.032	8,270	8,425	1.204	0.014	2.274	2.404
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.123	0.089	1,830	1,906	1.412	0.017	4.945	5.301
Know any contraceptive method	0.802	0.012	5,266	5,445	2.125	0.015	0.778	0.825
Know a modern method	0.785	0.012	5,266	5,445	2.085	0.015	0.761	0.808
Currently using any method	0.257	0.009	5,266	5,445	1.565	0.037	0.238	0.275
Currently using a modern method	0.245	0.009	5,266	5,445	1.500	0.036	0.227	0.263
Currently using pill	0.020	0.003	5,266	5,445	1.404	0.135	0.015	0.026
Currently using IUD	0.019	0.003	5,266	5,445	1.609	0.161	0.013	0.025
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	5,266	5,445	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.139	0.007	5,266	5,445	1.427	0.049	0.125	0.153
Currently using implants	0.057	0.005	5,266	5445	1.673	0.094	0.046	0.067
Currently using female sterilization	0.009	0.002	5,266	5445	1.261	0.187	0.005	0.012
Using public sector source	0.969	0.007	1,296	1,335	1.515	0.008	0.954	0.984
Want no more children	0.278	0.008	5,266	5,445	1.350	0.030	0.261	0.294
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.176	0.007	5,266	5,445	1.313	0.039	0.162	0.190
Ideal number of children	3.872	0.052	7,417	7,480	1.765	0.013	3.769	3.975
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.811	0.011	3,414	3,522	1.680	0.014	0.788	0.833
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.698	0.011	3,414	3,522	1.455	0.016	0.676	0.721
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.448	0.015	5,084	5,238	1.792	0.034	0.417	0.478
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.091	0.006	4,852	4,997	1.235	0.061	0.080	0.102
Treated with ORS	0.704	0.027	442	456	1.195	0.039	0.649	0.759
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.607	0.031	442	456	1.240	0.051	0.546	0.669
Vaccination card seen	0.509	0.020	1,031	1,066	1.255	0.039	0.469	0.548
Received BCG vaccination	0.781	0.016	1,031	1,066	1.207	0.020	0.750	0.813
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.602	0.020	1,031	1,066	1.324	0.034	0.562	0.643
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.537	0.020	1,031	1,066	1.306	0.038	0.497	0.578
Received measles vaccination	0.675	0.019	1,031	1,066	1.325	0.029	0.636	0.714
Received all vaccinations	0.481	0.021	1,031	1,066	1.322	0.043	0.440	0.523
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.473	0.009	4,727	4,943	1.205	0.020	0.454	0.492
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.253	0.009	4,550	4,726	1.310	0.036	0.235	0.271
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.425	0.009	5,096	5,304	1.194	0.021	0.407	0.443
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.400	0.018	1,480	1,527	1.293	0.045	0.364	0.436
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.217	0.010	2,796	2,828	1.225	0.044	0.198	0.236
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.277	0.007	7,599	7,745	1.304	0.024	0.264	0.291
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.374	0.014	3,578	3,520	1.678	0.036	0.347	0.402
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.045	0.004	3,578	3,520	1.246	0.096	0.036	0.053
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.415	0.015	2,669	2,431	1.528	0.035	0.386	0.444
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.375	0.014	2669	2431	1.456	0.036	0.347	0.402
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.572	0.094	22,738	23,218	1.412	0.020	4.384	4.759
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.803	1.647	10,188	10,511	1.188	0.098	13.509	20.097
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.925	1.401	10,210	10,533	1.092	0.094	12.123	17.727
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.728	2.177	10,193	10,516	1.150	0.069	27.375	36.081
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.912	1.509	10,247	10,599	1.289	0.127	8.893	14.931
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	43.262	2.803	10,215	10,540	1.202	0.065	37.656	48.868
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	2,704	2,701	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.755	0.013	2,704	2,701	1.559	0.017	0.729	0.781
No education	0.257	0.013	2,704	2,701	1.595	0.052	0.230	0.284
With secondary education or higher	0.530	0.015	2,704	2,701	1.595	0.029	0.499	0.560
Never married/in union	0.477	0.011	2,704	2,701	1.195	0.024	0.454	0.500
Currently married/in union	0.518	0.011	2,704	2,701	1.193	0.022	0.495	0.541
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.799	0.014	1,394	1,400	1.333	0.018	0.770	0.827
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.765	0.015	1,394	1,400	1.297	0.019	0.736	0.795
Want no more children	0.256	0.014	1,394	1,400	1.215	0.056	0.227	0.284
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.115	0.013	1,394	1,400	1.462	0.109	0.090	0.140
Ideal number of children	3.442	0.122	2,439	2,404	2.092	0.036	3.197	3.687

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Aileu sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.078	0.014	1,047	524	1.723	0.183	0.049	0.106
Literacy	0.759	0.028	1,047	524	2.132	0.037	0.703	0.816
No education	0.244	0.029	1,047	524	2.180	0.119	0.186	0.302
Secondary or higher education	0.568	0.033	1,047	524	2.178	0.059	0.501	0.634
Never married (never in union)	0.432	0.019	1,047	524	1.257	0.045	0.394	0.471
Currently married (in union)	0.559	0.020	1,047	524	1.278	0.035	0.519	0.598
Married before age 20	0.305	0.021	773	394	1.296	0.071	0.262	0.348
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.201	0.017	773	394	1.198	0.086	0.167	0.236
Currently pregnant	0.036	0.007	1,047	524	1.232	0.198	0.022	0.050
Children ever born	2.195	0.102	1,047	524	1.225	0.046	1.992	2.399
Children surviving	2.113	0.097	1,047	524	1.215	0.046	1.918	2.307
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.530	0.223	182	94	1.032	0.040	5.084	5.975
Know any contraceptive method	0.936	0.017	574	292	1.659	0.018	0.902	0.970
Know a modern method	0.929	0.017	574	292	1.575	0.018	0.895	0.963
Currently using any method	0.333	0.028	574	292	1.401	0.083	0.278	0.389
Currently using a modern method	0.328	0.027	574	292	1.382	0.083	0.274	0.382
Currently using pill	0.081	0.018	574	292	1.586	0.224	0.044	0.117
Currently using IUD	0.012	0.005	574	292	0.996	0.376	0.003	0.021
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	574	292	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.190	0.019	574	292	1.148	0.099	0.152	0.227
Currently using implants	0.043	0.012	574	292	1.400	0.276	0.019	0.067
Currently using female sterilization	0.002	0.001	574	292	0.742	0.730	0.000	0.004
Using public sector source	0.993	0.005	189	96	0.870	0.005	0.982	1.004
Want no more children	0.251	0.022	574	292	1.209	0.087	0.208	0.295
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.261	0.024	574	292	1.304	0.092	0.213	0.309
Ideal number of children	3.873	0.150	916	463	1.753	0.039	3.574	4.172
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.893	0.029	369	190	1.812	0.033	0.834	0.951
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.799	0.026	369	190	1.239	0.032	0.748	0.851
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.707	0.035	541	279	1.517	0.049	0.638	0.777
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.111	0.022	521	269	1.484	0.195	0.068	0.155
Treated with ORS	0.714	0.071	59	30	1.203	0.100	0.572	0.856
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.663	0.070	59	30	1.046	0.106	0.522	0.803
Vaccination card seen	0.580	0.048	117	61	1.046	0.083	0.484	0.677
Received BCG vaccination	0.902	0.027	117	61	1.003	0.030	0.847	0.956
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.675	0.044	117	61	0.995	0.065	0.588	0.763
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.613	0.046	117	61	1.000	0.075	0.522	0.704
Received measles vaccination	0.885	0.034	117	61	1.158	0.038	0.817	0.953
Received all vaccinations	0.586	0.049	117	61	1.065	0.084	0.488	0.684
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.460	0.034	483	250	1.372	0.074	0.392	0.527
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.282	0.029	462	239	1.305	0.102	0.224	0.340
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.410	0.026	539	282	1.158	0.064	0.357	0.463
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.309	0.054	133	68	1.337	0.175	0.200	0.417
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.136	0.022	339	166	1.163	0.161	0.092	0.180
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.275	0.018	972	487	1.223	0.064	0.240	0.310
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.264	0.033	390	226	1.488	0.126	0.197	0.330
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.013	0.005	390	226	0.832	0.373	0.003	0.022
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.303	0.042	254	127	1.453	0.139	0.219	0.387
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.303	0.042	254	127	1.453	0.139	0.219	0.387
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.965	0.205	2,890	1,455	1.035	0.052	3.556	4.374
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.246	5.765	1,067	543	1.079	0.334	5.717	28.776
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.340	2.496	1,071	547	0.905	0.299	3.347	13.332
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.586	6.501	1,067	543	1.104	0.254	12.584	38.588
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.331	3.234	1,049	535	0.989	0.313	3.863	16.798
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	35.652	7.188	1,068	543	1.045	0.202	21.275	50.029
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.088	0.015	354	174	0.992	0.170	0.058	0.118
Literacy	0.765	0.038	354	174	1.658	0.049	0.690	0.840
No education	0.263	0.042	354	174	1.781	0.159	0.179	0.347
With secondary education or higher	0.547	0.042	354	174	1.589	0.077	0.462	0.631
Never married/in union	0.551	0.033	354	174	1.229	0.059	0.485	0.616
Currently married/in union	0.440	0.033	354	174	1.229	0.074	0.375	0.505
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.936	0.036	155	76	1.801	0.038	0.864	1.008
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.936	0.036	155	76	1.801	0.038	0.864	1.008
Want no more children	0.254	0.051	155	76	1.444	0.200	0.152	0.355
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.123	0.031	155	76	1.177	0.254	0.060	0.185
Ideal number of children	3.410	0.208	320	157	1.570	0.061	2.993	3.827

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Ainaro sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.128	0.009	768	515	0.779	0.073	0.109	0.147
Literacy	0.655	0.028	768	515	1.641	0.043	0.599	0.712
No education	0.310	0.026	768	515	1.567	0.084	0.258	0.363
Secondary or higher education	0.518	0.032	768	515	1.784	0.062	0.454	0.583
Never married (never in union)	0.331	0.018	768	515	1.060	0.054	0.295	0.367
Currently married (in union)	0.639	0.019	768	515	1.105	0.030	0.601	0.677
Married before age 20	0.408	0.027	573	392	1.293	0.065	0.355	0.461
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.276	0.031	573	392	1.634	0.111	0.215	0.338
Currently pregnant	0.056	0.007	768	515	0.895	0.133	0.041	0.071
Children ever born	2.955	0.102	768	515	0.908	0.034	2.752	3.159
Children surviving	2.657	0.095	768	515	0.946	0.036	2.468	2.846
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.352	0.253	171	114	1.112	0.040	5.847	6.857
Know any contraceptive method	0.674	0.037	476	329	1.735	0.056	0.599	0.748
Know a modern method	0.658	0.039	476	329	1.771	0.059	0.581	0.735
Currently using any method	0.177	0.024	476	329	1.395	0.138	0.128	0.225
Currently using a modern method	0.170	0.025	476	329	1.458	0.148	0.120	0.220
Currently using pill	0.018	0.008	476	329	1.378	0.472	0.001	0.034
Currently using IUD	0.008	0.004	476	329	0.989	0.502	0.000	0.016
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	476	329	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.096	0.018	476	329	1.314	0.186	0.060	0.131
Currently using implants	0.026	0.009	476	329	1.234	0.348	0.008	0.044
Currently using female sterilization	0.021	0.008	476	329	1.161	0.367	0.006	0.036
Using public sector source	0.974	0.018	80	55	1.016	0.019	0.938	1.010
Want no more children	0.219	0.025	476	329	1.300	0.113	0.170	0.269
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.096	0.016	476	329	1.196	0.168	0.064	0.129
Ideal number of children	4.004	0.276	718	478	2.103	0.069	3.452	4.556
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.692	0.048	335	235	1.919	0.070	0.596	0.788
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.545	0.049	335	235	1.816	0.090	0.447	0.643
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.227	0.031	542	381	1.424	0.137	0.165	0.289
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.061	0.016	506	354	1.272	0.265	0.029	0.094
Treated with ORS	0.650	0.087	31	22	0.881	0.134	0.475	0.825
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.661	0.076	31	22	0.816	0.115	0.509	0.814
Vaccination card seen	0.412	0.054	105	75	1.116	0.130	0.305	0.520
Received BCG vaccination	0.756	0.048	105	75	1.165	0.064	0.660	0.853
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.498	0.051	105	75	1.044	0.102	0.397	0.600
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.433	0.050	105	75	1.034	0.115	0.333	0.533
Received measles vaccination	0.650	0.049	105	75	1.056	0.075	0.553	0.747
Received all vaccinations	0.370	0.049	105	75	1.028	0.131	0.273	0.467
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.598	0.022	451	317	0.866	0.036	0.555	0.641
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.203	0.020	452	318	1.013	0.100	0.163	0.244
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.472	0.020	535	377	0.828	0.042	0.432	0.512
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.456	0.052	172	121	1.326	0.115	0.352	0.561
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.160	0.020	281	189	0.928	0.127	0.119	0.200
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.251	0.021	701	469	1.278	0.084	0.209	0.293
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.345	0.035	357	208	1.402	0.102	0.275	0.416
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.083	0.025	357	208	1.681	0.297	0.034	0.132
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.447	0.040	255	136	1.286	0.090	0.366	0.527
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.443	0.041	255	136	1.313	0.093	0.361	0.525
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.737	0.306	2,109	1,416	1.006	0.053	5.126	6.349
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.722	4.528	1,132	788	1.007	0.242	9.666	27.778
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.355	5.345	1,137	790	1.041	0.182	18.664	40.046
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	48.077	6.384	1,132	788	0.943	0.133	35.309	60.846
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.802	2.620	1,147	794	0.918	0.298	3.562	14.043
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	56.456	6.632	1,135	791	0.889	0.117	43.192	69.720
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.121	0.022	273	184	1.125	0.184	0.077	0.166
Literacy	0.604	0.038	273	184	1.274	0.063	0.529	0.680
No education	0.320	0.038	273	184	1.331	0.118	0.244	0.395
With secondary education or higher	0.435	0.031	273	184	1.038	0.072	0.373	0.498
Never married/in union	0.399	0.038	273	184	1.274	0.095	0.324	0.475
Currently married/in union	0.587	0.038	273	184	1.273	0.065	0.511	0.663
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.663	0.051	155	108	1.326	0.076	0.561	0.764
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.645	0.051	155	108	1.313	0.079	0.543	0.746
Want no more children	0.177	0.036	155	108	1.166	0.203	0.105	0.249
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.073	0.026	155	108	1.217	0.351	0.022	0.124
Ideal number of children	3.957	0.380	254	169	1.898	0.096	3.196	4.717

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Baucau sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.183	0.023	896	1,288	1.757	0.124	0.137	0.228
Literacy	0.804	0.014	896	1,288	1.078	0.018	0.775	0.832
No education	0.162	0.015	896	1,288	1.242	0.095	0.131	0.192
Secondary or higher education	0.695	0.018	896	1,288	1.173	0.026	0.659	0.731
Never married (never in union)	0.349	0.018	896	1,288	1.111	0.051	0.313	0.384
Currently married (in union)	0.613	0.019	896	1,288	1.163	0.031	0.575	0.651
Married before age 20	0.356	0.019	652	949	1.038	0.055	0.317	0.395
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.175	0.018	652	949	1.180	0.101	0.140	0.210
Currently pregnant	0.052	0.011	896	1,288	1.422	0.204	0.031	0.073
Children ever born	2.384	0.106	896	1,288	1.233	0.045	2.171	2.597
Children surviving	2.216	0.100	896	1,288	1.253	0.045	2.016	2.415
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.198	0.248	193	279	1.405	0.048	4.702	5.693
Know any contraceptive method	0.773	0.047	541	789	2.602	0.061	0.678	0.867
Know a modern method	0.729	0.047	541	789	2.462	0.065	0.634	0.823
Currently using any method	0.247	0.029	541	789	1.564	0.118	0.189	0.305
Currently using a modern method	0.205	0.020	541	789	1.169	0.099	0.165	0.246
Currently using pill	0.013	0.007	541	789	1.500	0.574	0.000	0.027
Currently using IUD	0.065	0.015	541	789	1.384	0.227	0.035	0.094
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	541	789	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.058	0.014	541	789	1.442	0.251	0.029	0.087
Currently using implants	0.045	0.008	541	789	0.906	0.179	0.029	0.061
Currently using female sterilization	0.018	0.007	541	789	1.226	0.386	0.004	0.033
Using public sector source	0.932	0.035	115	164	1.468	0.037	0.863	1.002
Want no more children	0.302	0.030	541	789	1.539	0.101	0.241	0.363
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.154	0.016	541	789	1.016	0.103	0.122	0.185
Ideal number of children	3.565	0.230	674	961	2.192	0.064	3.105	4.025
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.803	0.030	353	524	1.434	0.038	0.742	0.863
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.691	0.024	353	524	0.981	0.035	0.643	0.739
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.616	0.045	519	762	1.713	0.074	0.525	0.706
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.063	0.009	492	724	0.762	0.139	0.045	0.080
Treated with ORS	0.632	0.098	35	45	1.038	0.155	0.437	0.827
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.501	0.118	35	45	1.246	0.235	0.266	0.737
Vaccination card seen	0.643	0.043	112	166	0.958	0.067	0.557	0.729
Received BCG vaccination	0.877	0.035	112	166	1.127	0.040	0.808	0.947
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.784	0.053	112	166	1.367	0.068	0.678	0.890
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.734	0.055	112	166	1.328	0.075	0.623	0.845
Received measles vaccination	0.793	0.045	112	166	1.190	0.057	0.702	0.884
Received all vaccinations	0.664	0.054	112	166	1.205	0.081	0.557	0.771
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.510	0.022	489	746	0.893	0.043	0.467	0.554
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.129	0.020	474	717	1.272	0.152	0.090	0.168
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.314	0.026	525	798	1.192	0.084	0.261	0.366
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.376	0.055	146	224	1.297	0.147	0.266	0.486
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.299	0.030	283	416	1.103	0.099	0.239	0.358
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.222	0.014	818	1,175	0.974	0.064	0.193	0.250
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.214	0.020	372	541	0.923	0.092	0.175	0.253
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.021	0.008	372	541	1.010	0.355	0.006	0.036
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.230	0.027	277	387	1.056	0.116	0.176	0.283
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.227	0.027	277	387	1.055	0.117	0.174	0.281
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.594	0.223	2,457	3,550	1.209	0.048	4.148	5.039
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.893	5.086	1,030	1,495	0.973	0.320	5.721	26.065
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.270	4.897	1,025	1,485	1.135	0.242	10.476	30.064
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	36.163	6.250	1,030	1,495	0.897	0.173	23.663	48.663
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.812	2.419	1,038	1,512	0.968	0.355	1.974	11.650
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	42.729	6.521	1,032	1,497	0.853	0.153	29.688	55.770
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.154	0.023	267	388	1.047	0.150	0.108	0.200
Literacy	0.876	0.028	267	388	1.369	0.032	0.821	0.932
No education	0.165	0.052	267	388	2.282	0.318	0.060	0.269
With secondary education or higher	0.652	0.058	267	388	1.970	0.089	0.536	0.768
Never married/in union	0.546	0.027	267	388	0.900	0.050	0.491	0.601
Currently married/in union	0.448	0.027	267	388	0.873	0.059	0.395	0.502
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.957	0.031	123	174	1.687	0.033	0.894	1.019
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.810	0.048	123	174	1.347	0.059	0.714	0.906
Want no more children	0.294	0.046	123	174	1.105	0.155	0.203	0.386
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.168	0.042	123	174	1.249	0.252	0.084	0.253
Ideal number of children	5.255	0.230	238	347	1.178	0.044	4.796	5.714

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Bobonaro sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.166	0.016	915	946	1.330	0.099	0.133	0.198
Literacy	0.620	0.032	915	946	1.975	0.051	0.557	0.684
No education	0.359	0.028	915	946	1.773	0.078	0.303	0.415
Secondary or higher education	0.447	0.028	915	946	1.690	0.062	0.391	0.502
Never married (never in union)	0.278	0.022	915	946	1.465	0.078	0.234	0.321
Currently married (in union)	0.685	0.022	915	946	1.432	0.032	0.641	0.729
Married before age 20	0.416	0.021	711	753	1.119	0.050	0.375	0.458
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.255	0.018	711	753	1.101	0.071	0.219	0.291
Currently pregnant	0.051	0.009	915	946	1.260	0.180	0.033	0.069
Children ever born	2.376	0.077	915	946	0.988	0.032	2.222	2.529
Children surviving	2.267	0.081	915	946	1.091	0.036	2.105	2.429
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.650	0.215	170	186	1.122	0.046	4.219	5.081
Know any contraceptive method	0.931	0.015	595	648	1.414	0.016	0.902	0.961
Know a modern method	0.929	0.015	595	648	1.417	0.016	0.899	0.959
Currently using any method	0.320	0.036	595	648	1.886	0.113	0.247	0.392
Currently using a modern method	0.301	0.037	595	648	1.974	0.124	0.227	0.376
Currently using pill	0.010	0.004	595	648	0.927	0.386	0.002	0.017
Currently using IUD	0.011	0.007	595	648	1.737	0.687	0.000	0.025
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	595	648	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.139	0.018	595	648	1.254	0.128	0.103	0.174
Currently using implants	0.118	0.029	595	648	2.151	0.242	0.061	0.176
Currently using female sterilization	0.024	0.007	595	648	1.158	0.305	0.009	0.038
Using public sector source	0.991	0.005	168	197	0.632	0.005	0.981	1.000
Want no more children	0.264	0.022	595	648	1.235	0.085	0.219	0.309
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.273	0.019	595	648	1.029	0.069	0.236	0.311
Ideal number of children	3.755	0.081	867	903	1.102	0.022	3.593	3.917
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.788	0.027	405	436	1.313	0.034	0.735	0.842
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.683	0.020	405	436	0.872	0.030	0.642	0.723
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.486	0.047	584	629	1.820	0.096	0.393	0.579
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.088	0.013	571	614	0.990	0.144	0.063	0.113
Treated with ORS	0.652	0.092	50	54	1.254	0.141	0.468	0.836
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.688	0.097	50	54	1.347	0.141	0.494	0.881
Vaccination card seen	0.480	0.052	115	123	1.072	0.108	0.377	0.583
Received BCG vaccination	0.821	0.035	115	123	0.959	0.042	0.751	0.890
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.644	0.057	115	123	1.260	0.089	0.529	0.759
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.570	0.046	115	123	0.963	0.080	0.479	0.661
Received measles vaccination	0.670	0.048	115	123	1.074	0.072	0.574	0.765
Received all vaccinations	0.490	0.058	115	123	1.203	0.118	0.374	0.605
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.533	0.025	553	587	1.106	0.047	0.483	0.583
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.275	0.026	534	565	1.287	0.096	0.222	0.328
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.528	0.027	587	623	1.222	0.051	0.474	0.582
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.388	0.055	171	180	1.306	0.143	0.277	0.499
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.195	0.022	313	315	0.959	0.112	0.151	0.238
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.309	0.023	846	872	1.455	0.075	0.263	0.355
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.328	0.032	400	386	1.375	0.099	0.263	0.393
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.030	0.011	400	386	1.278	0.361	0.008	0.052
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.381	0.042	317	291	1.519	0.109	0.298	0.465
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.356	0.038	317	291	1.391	0.106	0.281	0.431
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.588	0.206	2,509	2,596	0.923	0.045	4.176	5.000
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.379	6.224	1,145	1,216	1.586	0.358	4.931	29.828
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.218	3.823	1,151	1,225	1.134	0.313	4.573	19.863
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.597	7.941	1,145	1,216	1.425	0.268	13.716	45.478
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.557	2.469	1,151	1,214	1.014	0.377	1.618	11.495
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	35.960	8.601	1,147	1,219	1.391	0.239	18.758	53.162
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.180	0.019	318	305	0.881	0.106	0.142	0.218
Literacy	0.733	0.041	318	305	1.647	0.056	0.651	0.815
No education	0.267	0.037	318	305	1.505	0.140	0.192	0.342
With secondary education or higher	0.502	0.052	318	305	1.832	0.103	0.398	0.605
Never married/in union	0.472	0.043	318	305	1.527	0.091	0.386	0.558
Currently married/in union	0.525	0.043	318	305	1.528	0.082	0.439	0.611
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.796	0.049	149	160	1.463	0.061	0.698	0.893
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.768	0.045	149	160	1.303	0.059	0.677	0.859
Want no more children	0.226	0.045	149	160	1.296	0.197	0.137	0.316
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.130	0.039	149	160	1.424	0.304	0.051	0.209
Ideal number of children	4.477	0.183	279	255	1.460	0.041	4.111	4.842

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Covalima sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.133	0.022	852	750	1.872	0.164	0.090	0.177
Literacy	0.723	0.028	852	750	1.814	0.039	0.667	0.779
No education	0.180	0.020	852	750	1.514	0.111	0.140	0.220
Secondary or higher education	0.611	0.030	852	750	1.816	0.050	0.551	0.672
Never married (never in union)	0.340	0.026	852	750	1.629	0.078	0.287	0.393
Currently married (in union)	0.639	0.023	852	750	1.424	0.037	0.592	0.686
Married before age 20	0.411	0.025	626	562	1.260	0.060	0.361	0.461
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.386	0.027	626	562	1.404	0.071	0.332	0.441
Currently pregnant	0.054	0.008	852	750	1.071	0.154	0.037	0.070
Children ever born	2.211	0.130	852	750	1.688	0.059	1.951	2.471
Children surviving	2.088	0.118	852	750	1.637	0.056	1.852	2.323
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.141	0.384	195	182	2.257	0.093	3.372	4.910
Know any contraceptive method	0.826	0.035	522	479	2.105	0.042	0.756	0.896
Know a modern method	0.826	0.035	522	479	2.105	0.042	0.756	0.896
Currently using any method	0.326	0.039	522	479	1.911	0.121	0.248	0.405
Currently using a modern method	0.318	0.040	522	479	1.938	0.125	0.239	0.398
Currently using pill	0.025	0.010	522	479	1.530	0.422	0.004	0.045
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.002	522	479	1.111	1.000	0.000	0.007
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	522	479	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.251	0.037	522	479	1.927	0.146	0.177	0.324
Currently using implants	0.033	0.014	522	479	1.828	0.431	0.005	0.062
Currently using female sterilization	0.007	0.004	522	479	1.020	0.525	0.000	0.015
Using public sector source	0.996	0.003	184	153	0.653	0.003	0.989	1.002
Want no more children	0.251	0.026	522	479	1.358	0.103	0.199	0.302
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.231	0.026	522	479	1.391	0.111	0.180	0.283
Ideal number of children	3.450	0.091	809	709	1.222	0.026	3.268	3.633
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.851	0.035	319	302	1.790	0.041	0.781	0.922
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.690	0.040	319	302	1.547	0.058	0.610	0.769
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.601	0.054	432	419	1.922	0.091	0.492	0.710
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.125	0.027	417	402	1.643	0.218	0.070	0.179
Treated with ORS	0.789	0.085	44	50	1.516	0.108	0.619	0.959
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.795	0.081	44	50	1.455	0.102	0.633	0.956
Vaccination card seen	0.481	0.100	99	100	2.066	0.207	0.282	0.681
Received BCG vaccination	0.732	0.072	99	100	1.695	0.099	0.587	0.876
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.499	0.088	99	100	1.819	0.176	0.323	0.674
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.452	0.099	99	100	2.057	0.219	0.254	0.649
Received measles vaccination	0.611	0.096	99	100	2.034	0.156	0.420	0.803
Received all vaccinations	0.421	0.102	99	100	2.132	0.241	0.218	0.625
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.475	0.027	420	406	1.102	0.057	0.421	0.530
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.211	0.027	414	395	1.264	0.129	0.157	0.266
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.463	0.040	437	424	1.643	0.087	0.383	0.543
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.461	0.073	131	132	1.724	0.159	0.314	0.607
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.174	0.029	298	262	1.339	0.169	0.115	0.233
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.307	0.026	802	697	1.589	0.085	0.255	0.359
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.489	0.052	357	310	1.967	0.107	0.384	0.593
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.025	0.008	357	310	0.998	0.327	0.009	0.042
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.498	0.060	257	220	1.913	0.121	0.378	0.618
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.488	0.061	257	220	1.936	0.125	0.366	0.610
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.223	0.300	2,324	2,042	1.480	0.071	3.624	4.822
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.763	6.272	803	780	1.482	0.456	1.219	26.307
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.184	3.659	804	780	1.017	0.327	3.866	18.502
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.947	8.421	803	780	1.443	0.338	8.104	41.789
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	4.603	2.556	823	799	1.105	0.555	0.000	9.715
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.435	9.957	803	780	1.590	0.338	9.521	49.349
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.132	0.029	264	234	1.399	0.222	0.073	0.190
Literacy	0.804	0.038	264	234	1.548	0.047	0.728	0.880
No education	0.239	0.027	264	234	1.030	0.113	0.184	0.293
With secondary education or higher	0.588	0.036	264	234	1.200	0.062	0.515	0.661
Never married/in union	0.488	0.055	264	234	1.770	0.112	0.378	0.597
Currently married/in union	0.507	0.054	264	234	1.734	0.106	0.399	0.614
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.861	0.036	139	119	1.227	0.042	0.788	0.933
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.851	0.037	139	119	1.203	0.043	0.778	0.924
Want no more children	0.103	0.032	139	119	1.222	0.308	0.039	0.166
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.003	0.003	139	119	0.667	1.005	0.000	0.010
Ideal number of children	1.366	0.429	257	229	3.107	0.314	0.507	2.224

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Dili sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.917	0.017	1,661	3,206	2.528	0.019	0.882	0.951
Literacy	0.920	0.014	1,661	3,206	2.155	0.016	0.891	0.948
No education	0.066	0.011	1,661	3,206	1.736	0.161	0.045	0.087
Secondary or higher education	0.852	0.018	1,661	3,206	2.049	0.021	0.816	0.888
Never married (never in union)	0.442	0.016	1,661	3,206	1.283	0.035	0.411	0.474
Currently married (in union)	0.540	0.016	1,661	3,206	1.278	0.029	0.509	0.571
Married before age 20	0.264	0.023	1,296	2,492	1.855	0.086	0.219	0.310
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.163	0.017	1,296	2,492	1.689	0.106	0.128	0.198
Currently pregnant	0.067	0.008	1,661	3,206	1.254	0.115	0.052	0.083
Children ever born	1.799	0.075	1,661	3,206	1.275	0.042	1.649	1.949
Children surviving	1.687	0.066	1,661	3,206	1.216	0.039	1.555	1.820
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.970	0.276	249	465	1.506	0.056	4.417	5.523
Know any contraceptive method	0.875	0.017	886	1,732	1.565	0.020	0.841	0.910
Know a modern method	0.871	0.017	886	1,732	1.529	0.020	0.837	0.906
Currently using any method	0.286	0.022	886	1,732	1.460	0.078	0.242	0.330
Currently using a modern method	0.239	0.016	886	1,732	1.097	0.066	0.207	0.270
Currently using pill	0.030	0.007	886	1,732	1.231	0.235	0.016	0.044
Currently using IUD	0.025	0.005	886	1,732	1.003	0.210	0.014	0.036
Currently using condoms	0.001	0.001	886	1,732	1.028	1.004	0.000	0.004
Currently using injectables	0.052	0.007	886	1,732	0.985	0.142	0.037	0.066
Currently using implants	0.082	0.010	886	1,732	1.111	0.125	0.062	0.103
Currently using female sterilization	0.028	0.006	886	1,732	1.116	0.220	0.016	0.041
Using public sector source	0.733	0.042	206	403	1.355	0.057	0.649	0.817
Want no more children	0.309	0.018	886	1,732	1.189	0.060	0.272	0.346
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.251	0.016	886	1,732	1.070	0.062	0.220	0.282
Ideal number of children	3.551	0.114	1,273	2,392	1.990	0.032	3.323	3.780
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.929	0.016	570	1,150	1.523	0.017	0.897	0.962
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.759	0.032	570	1,150	1.795	0.042	0.695	0.823
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.850	0.029	826	1,656	1.914	0.034	0.792	0.908
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.156	0.021	794	1,587	1.476	0.134	0.114	0.197
Treated with ORS	0.720	0.053	116	247	1.254	0.074	0.614	0.826
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.704	0.047	116	247	1.080	0.067	0.610	0.798
Vaccination card seen	0.553	0.040	161	320	1.020	0.073	0.473	0.634
Received BCG vaccination	0.888	0.028	161	320	1.119	0.031	0.832	0.943
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.661	0.037	161	320	0.976	0.055	0.588	0.734
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.573	0.035	161	320	0.891	0.061	0.503	0.643
Received measles vaccination	0.743	0.033	161	320	0.932	0.044	0.678	0.808
Received all vaccinations	0.524	0.034	161	320	0.851	0.064	0.457	0.592
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.422	0.023	736	1,354	1.176	0.054	0.376	0.467
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.199	0.017	724	1,342	1.110	0.086	0.165	0.234
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.350	0.021	788	1,447	1.162	0.060	0.308	0.392
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.415	0.042	192	365	1.189	0.100	0.332	0.499
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.270	0.021	558	1,058	1.086	0.076	0.229	0.311
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.254	0.015	1,499	2,877	1.313	0.058	0.224	0.283
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.200	0.024	568	1,190	1.438	0.121	0.151	0.248
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.062	0.019	568	1,190	1.860	0.304	0.024	0.100
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.265	0.032	365	640	1.380	0.121	0.201	0.328
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.251	0.030	365	640	1.337	0.121	0.190	0.312
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.562	0.191	4,648	8,937	1.291	0.054	3.179	3.945
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.631	3.738	1,527	3,069	1.050	0.201	11.156	26.107
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	4.950	2.098	1,520	3,056	1.285	0.424	0.753	9.146
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.581	3.786	1,529	3,074	0.987	0.161	16.010	31.153
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.528	4.219	1,523	3,056	1.375	0.312	5.089	21.967
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	36.790	6.411	1,532	3,083	1.242	0.174	23.968	49.613
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.897	0.020	536	1,098	1.534	0.022	0.857	0.938
Literacy	0.933	0.020	536	1,098	1.800	0.021	0.894	0.972
No education	0.051	0.014	536	1,098	1.482	0.277	0.023	0.079
With secondary education or higher	0.820	0.024	536	1,098	1.449	0.029	0.772	0.868
Never married/in union	0.556	0.030	536	1,098	1.388	0.054	0.497	0.616
Currently married/in union	0.431	0.030	536	1,098	1.377	0.068	0.372	0.490
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.995	0.005	221	474	1.010	0.005	0.986	1.005
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.995	0.005	221	474	1.010	0.005	0.986	1.005
Want no more children	0.260	0.043	221	474	1.440	0.164	0.174	0.345
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.252	0.050	221	474	1.692	0.197	0.153	0.352
Ideal number of children	2.906	0.275	461	936	2.563	0.095	2.356	3.456

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Ermera sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.069	0.007	943	1,178	0.792	0.095	0.056	0.082
Literacy	0.541	0.038	943	1,178	2.305	0.069	0.466	0.616
No education	0.479	0.035	943	1,178	2.129	0.073	0.409	0.548
Secondary or higher education	0.404	0.030	943	1,178	1.904	0.076	0.343	0.465
Never married (never in union)	0.385	0.017	943	1,178	1.095	0.045	0.350	0.419
Currently married (in union)	0.601	0.017	943	1,178	1.050	0.028	0.567	0.634
Married before age 20	0.405	0.021	703	884	1.139	0.052	0.363	0.447
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.228	0.016	703	884	1.036	0.072	0.195	0.261
Currently pregnant	0.034	0.006	943	1,178	1.095	0.191	0.021	0.047
Children ever born	2.429	0.070	943	1,178	0.783	0.029	2.289	2.570
Children surviving	2.339	0.069	943	1,178	0.801	0.029	2.201	2.476
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.175	0.221	204	268	1.137	0.043	4.733	5.617
Know any contraceptive method	0.810	0.040	553	707	2.378	0.049	0.731	0.890
Know a modern method	0.801	0.041	553	707	2.413	0.051	0.718	0.883
Currently using any method	0.185	0.025	553	707	1.501	0.134	0.135	0.235
Currently using a modern method	0.182	0.025	553	707	1.513	0.137	0.132	0.232
Currently using pill	0.012	0.005	553	707	1.084	0.420	0.002	0.022
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.003	553	707	0.921	0.587	0.000	0.010
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	553	707	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.096	0.012	553	707	0.947	0.124	0.072	0.120
Currently using implants	0.068	0.018	553	707	1.660	0.262	0.033	0.104
Currently using female sterilization	0.001	0.001	553	707	0.537	0.632	0.000	0.003
Using public sector source	0.934	0.041	100	129	1.608	0.043	0.852	1.015
Want no more children	0.254	0.026	553	707	1.407	0.103	0.201	0.306
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.089	0.013	553	707	1.041	0.142	0.064	0.115
Ideal number of children	3.497	0.134	778	980	1.353	0.038	3.228	3.766
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.710	0.053	347	427	2.132	0.074	0.604	0.815
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.602	0.040	347	427	1.500	0.066	0.522	0.682
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.198	0.032	552	689	1.543	0.159	0.135	0.261
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.094	0.016	528	664	1.134	0.174	0.061	0.127
Treated with ORS	0.779	0.074	48	63	1.181	0.095	0.630	0.927
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.526	0.115	48	63	1.431	0.219	0.296	0.756
Vaccination card seen	0.336	0.064	106	129	1.376	0.192	0.207	0.465
Received BCG vaccination	0.584	0.063	106	129	1.293	0.108	0.457	0.710
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.475	0.063	106	129	1.262	0.132	0.350	0.600
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.364	0.064	106	129	1.334	0.175	0.236	0.491
Received measles vaccination	0.523	0.074	106	129	1.490	0.141	0.375	0.671
Received all vaccinations	0.303	0.068	106	129	1.489	0.224	0.167	0.439
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.290	0.029	489	627	1.329	0.102	0.231	0.349
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.436	0.038	449	570	1.505	0.088	0.359	0.513
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.421	0.025	540	687	1.067	0.059	0.372	0.471
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.401	0.062	138	159	1.233	0.154	0.278	0.525
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.182	0.029	299	371	1.311	0.161	0.123	0.241
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.278	0.021	880	1,101	1.418	0.077	0.235	0.321
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.494	0.055	438	503	2.298	0.112	0.383	0.604
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.025	0.007	438	503	0.925	0.276	0.011	0.039
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.560	0.049	312	314	1.749	0.088	0.461	0.658
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.473	0.042	312	314	1.494	0.090	0.388	0.558
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.318	0.337	2,607	3,272	1.744	0.078	3.643	4.992
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.281	5.516	1,164	1,458	1.129	0.302	7.249	29.313
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.353	2.586	1,169	1,465	0.952	0.310	3.182	13.524
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.633	6.352	1,164	1,458	1.134	0.239	13.929	39.338
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.161	2.350	1,210	1,517	0.948	0.328	2.462	11.861
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	33.604	7.164	1,166	1,461	1.107	0.213	19.275	47.933
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.071	0.012	281	350	0.752	0.163	0.048	0.094
Literacy	0.722	0.053	281	350	1.973	0.074	0.615	0.828
No education	0.388	0.049	281	350	1.678	0.126	0.290	0.486
With secondary education or higher	0.455	0.042	281	350	1.423	0.093	0.370	0.540
Never married/in union	0.520	0.034	281	350	1.132	0.065	0.452	0.587
Currently married/in union	0.480	0.034	281	350	1.132	0.070	0.413	0.548
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.758	0.053	141	168	1.462	0.070	0.652	0.864
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.758	0.053	141	168	1.462	0.070	0.652	0.864
Want no more children	0.117	0.025	141	168	0.911	0.211	0.068	0.167
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.007	0.007	141	168	1.027	1.012	0.000	0.022
Ideal number of children	2.402	0.299	221	273	2.030	0.125	1.804	3.001

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Lautem sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.226	0.021	867	645	1.474	0.093	0.184	0.268
Literacy	0.786	0.034	867	645	2.460	0.044	0.718	0.855
No education	0.201	0.029	867	645	2.097	0.143	0.143	0.258
Secondary or higher education	0.623	0.039	867	645	2.340	0.062	0.545	0.700
Never married (never in union)	0.348	0.026	867	645	1.594	0.074	0.297	0.400
Currently married (in union)	0.630	0.024	867	645	1.462	0.038	0.582	0.678
Married before age 20	0.345	0.026	641	486	1.364	0.074	0.294	0.396
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.254	0.029	641	486	1.687	0.114	0.196	0.312
Currently pregnant	0.050	0.009	867	645	1.247	0.185	0.031	0.068
Children ever born	2.733	0.107	867	645	1.097	0.039	2.518	2.948
Children surviving	2.657	0.110	867	645	1.153	0.041	2.438	2.876
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.319	0.210	206	168	1.124	0.040	4.899	5.739
Know any contraceptive method	0.711	0.027	520	406	1.365	0.038	0.656	0.765
Know a modern method	0.691	0.029	520	406	1.426	0.042	0.633	0.749
Currently using any method	0.082	0.014	520	406	1.174	0.173	0.053	0.110
Currently using a modern method	0.082	0.014	520	406	1.174	0.173	0.053	0.110
Currently using pill	0.005	0.003	520	406	1.065	0.695	0.000	0.011
Currently using IUD	0.021	0.007	520	406	1.067	0.322	0.007	0.034
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	520	406	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.007	0.003	520	406	0.913	0.478	0.000	0.014
Currently using implants	0.045	0.010	520	406	1.104	0.223	0.025	0.065
Currently using female sterilization	0.005	0.004	520	406	1.221	0.795	0.000	0.012
Using public sector source	0.818	0.072	42	33	1.193	0.088	0.673	0.962
Want no more children	0.303	0.020	520	406	0.985	0.066	0.263	0.343
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.114	0.021	520	406	1.468	0.180	0.073	0.155
Ideal number of children	4.780	0.120	822	601	1.258	0.025	4.540	5.019
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.838	0.023	332	253	1.125	0.028	0.792	0.884
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.744	0.036	332	253	1.484	0.048	0.672	0.816
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.650	0.039	536	403	1.462	0.060	0.572	0.728
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.106	0.022	523	396	1.430	0.209	0.061	0.150
Treated with ORS	0.577	0.081	53	42	1.244	0.140	0.415	0.738
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.617	0.083	53	42	1.231	0.134	0.452	0.782
Vaccination card seen	0.576	0.073	101	80	1.446	0.127	0.430	0.721
Received BCG vaccination	0.808	0.056	101	80	1.356	0.069	0.696	0.920
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.691	0.057	101	80	1.212	0.083	0.576	0.806
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.657	0.063	101	80	1.307	0.097	0.530	0.784
Received measles vaccination	0.651	0.056	101	80	1.144	0.086	0.539	0.762
Received all vaccinations	0.569	0.059	101	80	1.162	0.103	0.452	0.686
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.405	0.031	517	395	1.356	0.077	0.343	0.467
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.188	0.021	512	390	1.173	0.113	0.146	0.231
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.315	0.029	539	412	1.300	0.091	0.258	0.372
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.379	0.042	154	122	1.095	0.112	0.294	0.463
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.226	0.029	302	219	1.181	0.127	0.169	0.284
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.231	0.016	806	598	1.070	0.069	0.199	0.263
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.325	0.036	394	263	1.535	0.112	0.252	0.397
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.014	0.005	394	263	0.874	0.370	0.004	0.024
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.382	0.037	287	179	1.297	0.098	0.307	0.456
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.364	0.038	287	179	1.349	0.106	0.287	0.440
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.939	0.318	2,382	1,773	1.334	0.064	4.303	5.575
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.594	3.151	1,081	843	1.012	0.367	2.291	14.897
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	9.186	3.186	1,092	849	1.130	0.347	2.814	15.558
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.780	5.065	1,081	843	1.114	0.285	7.651	27.909
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	1.737	1.303	1,068	844	0.924	0.750	0.000	4.344
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.486	5.899	1,082	844	1.249	0.303	7.689	31.284
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.186	0.022	251	188	0.909	0.120	0.141	0.231
Literacy	0.754	0.055	251	188	1.994	0.073	0.644	0.863
No education	0.257	0.055	251	188	1.975	0.213	0.148	0.367
With secondary education or higher	0.593	0.063	251	188	2.023	0.107	0.466	0.719
Never married/in union	0.412	0.034	251	188	1.084	0.082	0.344	0.479
Currently married/in union	0.579	0.034	251	188	1.085	0.059	0.511	0.647
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.888	0.034	139	109	1.249	0.038	0.821	0.955
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.852	0.041	139	109	1.339	0.048	0.771	0.933
Want no more children	0.257	0.045	139	109	1.214	0.176	0.167	0.348
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.045	0.021	139	109	1.200	0.469	0.003	0.088
Ideal number of children	5.315	0.208	249	186	1.146	0.039	4.899	5.730

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Liquiçá sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.088	0.007	944	757	0.778	0.081	0.074	0.103
Literacy	0.739	0.024	944	757	1.659	0.032	0.691	0.786
No education	0.246	0.023	944	757	1.658	0.095	0.199	0.292
Secondary or higher education	0.549	0.028	944	757	1.731	0.051	0.493	0.605
Never married (never in union)	0.356	0.021	944	757	1.336	0.059	0.315	0.398
Currently married (in union)	0.633	0.021	944	757	1.306	0.032	0.592	0.674
Married before age 20	0.357	0.018	713	582	1.004	0.050	0.321	0.393
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.274	0.019	713	582	1.160	0.071	0.235	0.313
Currently pregnant	0.062	0.008	944	757	1.025	0.130	0.046	0.078
Children ever born	2.089	0.070	944	757	0.887	0.034	1.949	2.230
Children surviving	1.998	0.068	944	757	0.908	0.034	1.861	2.135
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.163	0.217	153	127	1.003	0.042	4.730	5.596
Know any contraceptive method	0.843	0.023	580	479	1.517	0.027	0.797	0.888
Know a modern method	0.840	0.023	580	479	1.508	0.027	0.794	0.886
Currently using any method	0.260	0.023	580	479	1.234	0.087	0.215	0.305
Currently using a modern method	0.254	0.022	580	479	1.226	0.087	0.210	0.299
Currently using pill	0.041	0.009	580	479	1.123	0.227	0.022	0.059
Currently using IUD	0.005	0.003	580	479	1.000	0.588	0.000	0.011
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	580	479	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.184	0.020	580	479	1.267	0.111	0.144	0.225
Currently using implants	0.023	0.006	580	479	1.030	0.280	0.010	0.036
Currently using female sterilization	0.001	0.001	580	479	0.840	1.015	0.000	0.004
Using public sector source	0.988	0.008	139	122	0.915	0.008	0.972	1.005
Want no more children	0.224	0.020	580	479	1.160	0.090	0.183	0.264
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.152	0.014	580	479	0.918	0.090	0.125	0.179
Ideal number of children	3.426	0.092	893	729	1.051	0.027	3.241	3.611
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.832	0.027	415	342	1.457	0.032	0.779	0.886
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.888	0.018	415	342	1.180	0.021	0.851	0.924
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.448	0.029	588	483	1.209	0.064	0.390	0.505
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.147	0.022	564	461	1.355	0.148	0.104	0.191
Treated with ORS	0.664	0.064	91	68	1.116	0.097	0.536	0.793
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.383	0.047	91	68	0.805	0.122	0.290	0.477
Vaccination card seen	0.474	0.053	118	95	1.129	0.112	0.368	0.580
Received BCG vaccination	0.784	0.038	118	95	0.964	0.049	0.708	0.861
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.561	0.046	118	95	0.976	0.082	0.469	0.652
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.527	0.048	118	95	1.028	0.092	0.430	0.624
Received measles vaccination	0.679	0.048	118	95	1.077	0.071	0.583	0.775
Received all vaccinations	0.503	0.047	118	95	1.005	0.094	0.408	0.598
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.472	0.028	533	454	1.245	0.060	0.415	0.529
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.329	0.030	482	406	1.288	0.093	0.268	0.389
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.407	0.021	594	499	0.989	0.053	0.364	0.449
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.607	0.052	189	164	1.361	0.086	0.502	0.712
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.159	0.019	343	275	0.958	0.119	0.121	0.197
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.320	0.025	840	676	1.577	0.079	0.270	0.371
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.500	0.034	373	305	1.298	0.067	0.433	0.568
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.046	0.015	373	305	1.395	0.330	0.016	0.076
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.506	0.028	269	209	0.909	0.055	0.451	0.562
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.487	0.027	269	209	0.874	0.055	0.434	0.541
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.351	0.220	2,623	2,111	1.273	0.051	3.911	4.791
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.655	5.694	1,012	828	1.116	0.276	9.267	32.042
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	9.042	2.664	1,005	823	0.843	0.295	3.714	14.371
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.697	5.997	1,014	829	1.011	0.202	17.702	41.692
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.415	2.018	982	804	1.025	0.591	0.000	7.451
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	33.010	6.522	1,015	830	1.043	0.198	19.966	46.055
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.099	0.018	307	255	1.065	0.184	0.063	0.135
Literacy	0.793	0.032	307	255	1.369	0.040	0.730	0.857
No education	0.159	0.026	307	255	1.220	0.161	0.108	0.210
With secondary education or higher	0.576	0.038	307	255	1.333	0.065	0.501	0.651
Never married/in union	0.467	0.029	307	255	1.022	0.062	0.408	0.525
Currently married/in union	0.529	0.029	307	255	1.004	0.054	0.472	0.587
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.964	0.018	158	135	1.231	0.019	0.927	1.001
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.951	0.022	158	135	1.279	0.023	0.907	0.995
Want no more children	0.150	0.032	158	135	1.107	0.210	0.087	0.213
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.043	0.031	158	135	1.875	0.711	0.000	0.104
Ideal number of children	4.687	0.166	276	229	1.441	0.035	4.356	5.018

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Manatuto sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.083	0.016	933	555	1.731	0.188	0.052	0.115
Literacy	0.753	0.046	933	555	3.214	0.061	0.662	0.844
No education	0.207	0.045	933	555	3.385	0.218	0.117	0.298
Secondary or higher education	0.631	0.037	933	555	2.313	0.058	0.557	0.704
Never married (never in union)	0.310	0.022	933	555	1.470	0.072	0.265	0.354
Currently married (in union)	0.673	0.022	933	555	1.439	0.033	0.629	0.717
Married before age 20	0.362	0.027	716	425	1.486	0.074	0.309	0.416
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.298	0.026	716	425	1.505	0.087	0.246	0.349
Currently pregnant	0.066	0.010	933	555	1.270	0.157	0.045	0.086
Children ever born	2.423	0.102	933	555	1.286	0.042	2.219	2.628
Children surviving	2.306	0.097	933	555	1.264	0.042	2.111	2.500
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.734	0.199	205	131	1.146	0.042	4.335	5.133
Know any contraceptive method	0.696	0.046	621	373	2.497	0.067	0.603	0.789
Know a modern method	0.654	0.048	621	373	2.489	0.073	0.559	0.750
Currently using any method	0.219	0.026	621	373	1.565	0.119	0.167	0.271
Currently using a modern method	0.212	0.025	621	373	1.528	0.118	0.162	0.262
Currently using pill	0.012	0.005	621	373	1.041	0.376	0.003	0.021
Currently using IUD	0.026	0.007	621	373	1.038	0.256	0.013	0.039
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	621	373	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.129	0.024	621	373	1.809	0.189	0.080	0.178
Currently using implants	0.032	0.007	621	373	0.948	0.208	0.019	0.046
Currently using female sterilization	0.009	0.004	621	373	0.942	0.401	0.002	0.016
Using public sector source	0.998	0.002	144	79	0.483	0.002	0.995	1.002
Want no more children	0.282	0.023	621	373	1.271	0.081	0.236	0.328
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.220	0.036	621	373	2.134	0.162	0.149	0.291
Ideal number of children	4.106	0.195	876	524	2.888	0.048	3.716	4.496
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.899	0.027	382	235	1.778	0.030	0.845	0.954
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.862	0.024	382	235	1.367	0.028	0.814	0.910
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.658	0.040	557	352	1.602	0.061	0.577	0.738
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.078	0.016	529	332	1.340	0.203	0.046	0.109
Treated with ORS	0.837	0.075	40	26	1.310	0.089	0.687	0.987
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.725	0.066	40	26	0.975	0.091	0.593	0.858
Vaccination card seen	0.674	0.067	97	60	1.416	0.100	0.540	0.809
Received BCG vaccination	0.833	0.045	97	60	1.207	0.054	0.743	0.924
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.790	0.047	97	60	1.151	0.060	0.696	0.885
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.679	0.069	97	60	1.465	0.102	0.540	0.817
Received measles vaccination	0.751	0.050	97	60	1.135	0.066	0.652	0.851
Received all vaccinations	0.630	0.068	97	60	1.386	0.108	0.494	0.765
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.456	0.017	506	330	0.717	0.036	0.423	0.489
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.150	0.017	487	311	1.029	0.111	0.117	0.184
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.365	0.028	535	343	1.311	0.077	0.309	0.421
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.493	0.049	140	89	1.085	0.099	0.396	0.591
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.205	0.030	315	186	1.300	0.145	0.145	0.264
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.278	0.020	829	497	1.260	0.070	0.239	0.317
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.235	0.042	349	246	1.827	0.177	0.152	0.318
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.032	0.010	349	246	1.009	0.296	0.013	0.052
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.286	0.050	269	170	1.809	0.175	0.186	0.387
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.279	0.050	269	170	1.816	0.179	0.179	0.379
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.624	0.507	2,537	1,505	2.050	0.110	3.609	5.638
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.814	4.748	1,117	691	0.999	0.228	11.319	30.310
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.650	5.432	1,113	687	1.267	0.398	2.786	24.514
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	34.464	7.834	1,117	691	1.257	0.227	18.796	50.133
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.619	4.223	1,117	678	1.336	0.490	0.172	17.066
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	42.787	7.863	1,118	691	1.152	0.184	27.060	58.513
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.097	0.026	282	177	1.462	0.267	0.045	0.149
Literacy	0.808	0.023	282	177	0.985	0.029	0.762	0.854
No education	0.142	0.019	282	177	0.888	0.130	0.105	0.179
With secondary education or higher	0.628	0.032	282	177	1.093	0.050	0.565	0.692
Never married/in union	0.471	0.033	282	177	1.116	0.071	0.404	0.537
Currently married/in union	0.525	0.033	282	177	1.117	0.063	0.458	0.591
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.744	0.043	145	93	1.179	0.058	0.658	0.830
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.725	0.040	145	93	1.069	0.055	0.645	0.804
Want no more children	0.246	0.045	145	93	1.262	0.184	0.156	0.337
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.042	0.017	145	93	0.993	0.396	0.009	0.075
Ideal number of children	0.911	0.267	268	170	2.219	0.293	0.376	1.445

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Manufahi sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.131	0.012	1,087	676	1.179	0.092	0.106	0.155
Literacy	0.785	0.022	1,087	676	1.792	0.028	0.740	0.830
No education	0.187	0.020	1,087	676	1.708	0.108	0.146	0.227
Secondary or higher education	0.674	0.028	1,087	676	1.996	0.042	0.617	0.730
Never married (never in union)	0.372	0.023	1,087	676	1.594	0.063	0.325	0.419
Currently married (in union)	0.598	0.023	1,087	676	1.539	0.038	0.552	0.643
Married before age 20	0.399	0.017	784	484	0.970	0.043	0.365	0.433
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.315	0.030	784	484	1.825	0.096	0.254	0.375
Currently pregnant	0.037	0.006	1,087	676	0.966	0.149	0.026	0.048
Children ever born	2.251	0.093	1,087	676	1.211	0.041	2.066	2.437
Children surviving	2.103	0.083	1,087	676	1.185	0.039	1.938	2.269
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.966	0.170	224	135	0.982	0.034	4.625	5.306
Know any contraceptive method	0.914	0.027	649	404	2.463	0.030	0.860	0.969
Know a modern method	0.898	0.027	649	404	2.256	0.030	0.844	0.952
Currently using any method	0.359	0.027	649	404	1.432	0.075	0.305	0.413
Currently using a modern method	0.341	0.027	649	404	1.431	0.078	0.288	0.394
Currently using pill	0.030	0.007	649	404	0.986	0.221	0.017	0.043
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.004	649	404	1.039	0.440	0.001	0.016
Currently using condoms	0.001	0.001	649	404	0.725	1.001	0.000	0.002
Currently using injectables	0.209	0.024	649	404	1.472	0.113	0.162	0.256
Currently using implants	0.081	0.013	649	404	1.168	0.155	0.056	0.106
Currently using female sterilization	0.006	0.002	649	404	0.673	0.353	0.002	0.010
Using public sector source	0.979	0.012	229	136	1.228	0.012	0.956	1.003
Want no more children	0.342	0.029	649	404	1.546	0.084	0.285	0.400
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.231	0.022	649	404	1.356	0.097	0.186	0.276
Ideal number of children	4.253	0.091	968	599	1.426	0.021	4.070	4.435
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.769	0.038	418	266	1.840	0.049	0.694	0.844
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.692	0.045	418	266	2.004	0.065	0.602	0.782
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.471	0.056	582	376	2.283	0.119	0.359	0.584
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.065	0.009	558	359	0.872	0.135	0.048	0.083
Treated with ORS	0.831	0.068	38	23	1.115	0.082	0.695	0.967
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.770	0.111	38	23	1.620	0.144	0.548	0.992
Vaccination card seen	0.326	0.060	124	79	1.402	0.183	0.206	0.445
Received BCG vaccination	0.710	0.053	124	79	1.314	0.075	0.604	0.817
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.519	0.080	124	79	1.783	0.154	0.359	0.679
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.383	0.061	124	79	1.379	0.158	0.262	0.504
Received measles vaccination	0.661	0.064	124	79	1.505	0.096	0.534	0.789
Received all vaccinations	0.335	0.062	124	79	1.449	0.185	0.211	0.459
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.379	0.030	552	364	1.374	0.080	0.318	0.439
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.302	0.021	535	350	1.037	0.071	0.259	0.344
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.372	0.025	590	389	1.236	0.068	0.321	0.423
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.189	0.049	172	116	1.506	0.258	0.092	0.286
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.097	0.018	354	215	1.154	0.189	0.060	0.134
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.219	0.013	1,022	635	0.967	0.057	0.194	0.244
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.345	0.028	451	291	1.253	0.081	0.289	0.401
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.133	0.018	451	291	1.116	0.134	0.097	0.169
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.512	0.034	328	185	1.213	0.066	0.445	0.579
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.497	0.035	328	185	1.257	0.070	0.428	0.567
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.253	0.263	2,970	1,846	1.667	0.062	3.726	4.779
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.637	3.852	1,203	759	1.075	0.263	6.934	22.340
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.072	3.995	1,207	763	1.373	0.397	2.082	18.062
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.709	4.741	1,204	761	0.997	0.192	15.226	34.192
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.818	3.588	1,210	755	0.868	0.227	8.643	22.994
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	40.136	6.943	1,205	761	1.047	0.173	26.250	54.022
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.142	0.022	385	225	1.226	0.154	0.098	0.186
Literacy	0.940	0.013	385	225	1.108	0.014	0.913	0.967
No education	0.139	0.025	385	225	1.418	0.181	0.089	0.189
With secondary education or higher	0.696	0.034	385	225	1.463	0.049	0.627	0.765
Never married/in union	0.522	0.030	385	225	1.165	0.057	0.463	0.582
Currently married/in union	0.478	0.030	385	225	1.165	0.062	0.418	0.537
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.845	0.045	178	108	1.646	0.053	0.755	0.935
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.840	0.046	178	108	1.668	0.055	0.748	0.932
Want no more children	0.244	0.032	178	108	0.999	0.132	0.179	0.308
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.214	0.046	178	108	1.480	0.214	0.122	0.306
Ideal number of children	3.566	0.229	343	202	1.646	0.064	3.108	4.024

Table B.16 Sampling errors: SAR of Oecussi sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.205	0.011	773	778	0.766	0.054	0.182	0.227
Literacy	0.648	0.029	773	778	1.703	0.045	0.590	0.707
No education	0.302	0.028	773	778	1.719	0.094	0.246	0.359
Secondary or higher education	0.410	0.033	773	778	1.882	0.081	0.344	0.477
Never married (never in union)	0.259	0.016	773	778	1.019	0.062	0.226	0.291
Currently married (in union)	0.700	0.018	773	778	1.083	0.026	0.664	0.736
Married before age 20	0.469	0.029	610	617	1.412	0.061	0.412	0.527
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.350	0.029	610	617	1.481	0.082	0.293	0.408
Currently pregnant	0.067	0.009	773	778	1.007	0.135	0.049	0.085
Children ever born	2.694	0.125	773	778	1.382	0.046	2.445	2.943
Children surviving	2.414	0.105	773	778	1.320	0.043	2.205	2.623
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.866	0.307	171	181	1.522	0.063	4.251	5.481
Know any contraceptive method	0.929	0.017	534	545	1.569	0.019	0.894	0.964
Know a modern method	0.927	0.018	534	545	1.602	0.020	0.891	0.963
Currently using any method	0.348	0.028	534	545	1.334	0.079	0.293	0.403
Currently using a modern method	0.346	0.027	534	545	1.308	0.078	0.292	0.400
Currently using pill	0.019	0.007	534	545	1.217	0.377	0.005	0.034
Currently using IUD	0.017	0.006	534	545	1.068	0.356	0.005	0.028
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	534	545	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.225	0.021	534	545	1.154	0.093	0.183	0.267
Currently using implants	0.076	0.018	534	545	1.558	0.235	0.040	0.112
Currently using female sterilization	0.009	0.004	534	545	0.961	0.441	0.001	0.017
Using public sector source	0.977	0.015	169	189	1.289	0.015	0.947	1.007
Want no more children	0.397	0.027	534	545	1.290	0.069	0.343	0.452
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.157	0.021	534	545	1.323	0.133	0.115	0.199
Ideal number of children	3.565	0.097	721	719	1.539	0.027	3.371	3.759
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.888	0.026	330	331	1.493	0.030	0.835	0.940
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.679	0.025	330	331	0.941	0.036	0.630	0.728
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.335	0.036	456	457	1.393	0.106	0.264	0.407
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.135	0.019	435	435	1.102	0.142	0.097	0.173
Treated with ORS	0.627	0.067	58	59	1.024	0.108	0.492	0.762
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.699	0.076	58	59	1.177	0.109	0.546	0.852
Vaccination card seen	0.532	0.061	85	87	1.131	0.116	0.409	0.655
Received BCG vaccination	0.858	0.040	85	87	1.047	0.046	0.779	0.938
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.545	0.076	85	87	1.406	0.140	0.393	0.698
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.487	0.071	85	87	1.295	0.145	0.346	0.628
Received measles vaccination	0.676	0.062	85	87	1.206	0.091	0.553	0.799
Received all vaccinations	0.380	0.069	85	87	1.311	0.183	0.241	0.519
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.511	0.029	418	418	1.124	0.057	0.452	0.569
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.338	0.025	418	418	1.004	0.073	0.288	0.387
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.571	0.028	448	450	1.126	0.050	0.514	0.628
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.410	0.053	117	115	1.104	0.129	0.304	0.516
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.461	0.038	245	244	1.179	0.082	0.386	0.537
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.368	0.022	702	704	1.203	0.060	0.324	0.412
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.555	0.041	289	324	1.405	0.074	0.472	0.637
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.104	0.022	289	324	1.223	0.212	0.060	0.148
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.562	0.042	227	239	1.272	0.075	0.478	0.646
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.327	0.037	227	239	1.178	0.113	0.253	0.400
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.007	0.181	2,123	2,132	0.932	0.045	3.645	4.368
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.566	4.401	1,025	1,057	1.210	0.283	6.764	24.368
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.019	6.170	1,034	1,067	1.088	0.199	18.679	43.360
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	46.586	8.902	1,028	1,059	1.297	0.191	28.781	64.390
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.269	6.564	1,036	1,080	1.132	0.210	18.141	44.398
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	76.398	10.142	1,036	1,069	1.144	0.133	56.113	96.683
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.241	0.025	207	212	0.841	0.104	0.191	0.291
Literacy	0.719	0.043	207	212	1.384	0.060	0.632	0.806
No education	0.312	0.046	207	212	1.407	0.146	0.221	0.403
With secondary education or higher	0.420	0.042	207	212	1.212	0.099	0.337	0.504
Never married/in union	0.349	0.027	207	212	0.818	0.078	0.295	0.403
Currently married/in union	0.651	0.027	207	212	0.818	0.042	0.597	0.705
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.939	0.024	128	138	1.138	0.026	0.890	0.987
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.921	0.025	128	138	1.054	0.027	0.871	0.972
Want no more children	0.468	0.043	128	138	0.969	0.092	0.383	0.554
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.265	0.040	128	138	1.020	0.151	0.185	0.345
Ideal number of children	3.859	0.150	179	179	1.188	0.039	3.559	4.159

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Viqueque sample, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.073	0.016	921	791	1.846	0.217	0.041	0.105
Literacy	0.746	0.019	921	791	1.339	0.026	0.708	0.785
No education	0.258	0.019	921	791	1.335	0.075	0.219	0.296
Secondary or higher education	0.576	0.024	921	791	1.469	0.042	0.529	0.624
Never married (never in union)	0.331	0.024	921	791	1.518	0.071	0.284	0.379
Currently married (in union)	0.649	0.025	921	791	1.618	0.039	0.598	0.700
Married before age 20	0.350	0.030	683	603	1.644	0.086	0.290	0.410
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.237	0.023	683	603	1.419	0.098	0.190	0.283
Currently pregnant	0.050	0.008	921	791	1.052	0.151	0.035	0.065
Children ever born	2.526	0.094	921	791	1.086	0.037	2.337	2.715
Children surviving	2.339	0.094	921	791	1.184	0.040	2.152	2.527
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.824	0.186	222	204	1.011	0.039	4.452	5.197
Know any contraceptive method	0.656	0.028	577	514	1.426	0.043	0.599	0.712
Know a modern method	0.631	0.026	577	514	1.296	0.041	0.579	0.683
Currently using any method	0.170	0.024	577	514	1.527	0.141	0.122	0.218
Currently using a modern method	0.170	0.024	577	514	1.527	0.141	0.122	0.218
Currently using pill	0.008	0.005	577	514	1.199	0.547	0.000	0.017
Currently using IUD	0.018	0.006	577	514	1.134	0.354	0.005	0.030
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	577	514	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.105	0.025	577	514	1.983	0.242	0.054	0.155
Currently using implants	0.038	0.009	577	514	1.196	0.252	0.019	0.057
Currently using female sterilization	0.002	0.001	577	514	0.756	0.727	0.000	0.005
Using public sector source	0.980	0.020	87	87	1.317	0.020	0.940	1.020
Want no more children	0.225	0.019	577	514	1.066	0.083	0.188	0.262
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.111	0.019	577	514	1.437	0.170	0.073	0.148
Ideal number of children	3.925	0.086	840	733	1.033	0.022	3.753	4.097
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.927	0.022	348	312	1.576	0.024	0.883	0.971
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.711	0.025	348	312	1.023	0.035	0.661	0.760
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.588	0.049	506	455	1.840	0.084	0.489	0.686
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.064	0.017	479	431	1.418	0.263	0.030	0.097
Treated with ORS	0.573	0.090	37	27	1.019	0.157	0.393	0.753
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.763	0.075	37	27	0.959	0.099	0.613	0.914
Vaccination card seen	0.568	0.056	103	96	1.179	0.099	0.455	0.680
Received BCG vaccination	0.786	0.032	103	96	0.817	0.041	0.721	0.850
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.579	0.050	103	96	1.044	0.086	0.479	0.678
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.525	0.057	103	96	1.182	0.109	0.411	0.639
Received measles vaccination	0.665	0.045	103	96	0.983	0.067	0.575	0.754
Received all vaccinations	0.478	0.057	103	96	1.183	0.119	0.364	0.592
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.518	0.028	514	466	1.208	0.054	0.462	0.574
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.167	0.021	503	455	1.198	0.127	0.125	0.209
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.388	0.019	523	475	0.835	0.048	0.351	0.425
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.288	0.053	175	162	1.312	0.183	0.183	0.393
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.182	0.033	338	287	1.542	0.179	0.117	0.247
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.190	0.020	852	737	1.507	0.107	0.149	0.230
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.272	0.029	384	330	1.287	0.108	0.213	0.331
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.022	0.012	384	330	1.648	0.560	0.000	0.047
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.253	0.033	277	214	1.244	0.129	0.188	0.319
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.253	0.033	277	214	1.244	0.129	0.188	0.319
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.586	0.294	2,515	2,172	1.277	0.064	3.999	5.174
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.518	3.754	1,058	949	1.005	0.242	8.010	23.025
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.904	4.240	1,060	953	1.114	0.251	8.424	25.384
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.422	6.015	1,058	949	1.160	0.186	20.391	44.453
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.776	3.434	1,083	972	0.959	0.205	9.907	23.645
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	48.654	7.639	1,061	952	1.186	0.157	33.377	63.931
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.071	0.023	334	285	1.640	0.325	0.025	0.118
Literacy	0.705	0.033	334	285	1.328	0.047	0.638	0.771
No education	0.222	0.029	334	285	1.264	0.130	0.165	0.280
With secondary education or higher	0.607	0.037	334	285	1.389	0.061	0.533	0.682
Never married/in union	0.493	0.030	334	285	1.077	0.060	0.434	0.552
Currently married/in union	0.496	0.031	334	285	1.136	0.063	0.433	0.558
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.402	0.062	163	141	1.605	0.154	0.278	0.526
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.366	0.052	163	141	1.362	0.141	0.262	0.469
Want no more children	0.572	0.064	163	141	1.631	0.111	0.444	0.699
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.058	0.029	163	141	1.573	0.500	0.000	0.116
Ideal number of children	1.517	0.372	321	277	2.355	0.245	0.774	2.260

Table B.18 Sampling errors for adult and maternal mortality rates, Timor-Leste DHS 2016, adult mortality probabilities, Timor-Leste DHS 2016 and 2009-10, and pregnancy-related mortality ratios, Timor-Leste DHS 2016 and 2009-10

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	1.477	0.350	27,092	27,944	1.528	0.237	0.778	2.177
20-24	1.584	0.313	28,508	29,486	1.354	0.198	0.958	2.210
25-29	2.185	0.519	23,414	23,993	1.681	0.237	1.148	3.223
30-34	2.883	0.594	17,081	17,583	1.384	0.206	1.695	4.071
35-39	3.451	0.795	12,286	12,350	1.502	0.230	1.861	5.041
40-44	3.039	0.808	9,100	9,122	1.364	0.266	1.422	4.656
45-49	2.768	0.771	5,792	5,783	1.116	0.279	1.226	4.310
15-49 (age-adjusted)	2.275	0.244	123,273	126,261	1.408	0.107	1.788	2.762
Adult mortality probabilities								
$_{35}q_{15}$ [2016 TLDHS]	83	8.9	123,273	126,261	1.984	0.107	65	101
$_{35}q_{15}$ [2009-10 TLDHS]	86	8.0	119,899	121,927	1.372	0.090	70	101
Maternal mortality rates								
15-19	0.189	0.125	27,092	27,944	1.517	0.660	0.000	0.439
20-24	0.270	0.134	28,508	29,486	1.404	0.498	0.001	0.539
25-29	0.177	0.087	23,414	23,993	1.011	0.491	0.003	0.350
30-34	0.346	0.127	17,081	17,583	0.905	0.367	0.092	0.600
35-39	0.517	0.231	12,286	12,350	1.128	0.446	0.055	0.979
40-44	0.339	0.261	9,100	9,122	1.353	0.769	0.000	0.861
45-49	0.000	0.000	5,792	5,783			0.000	0.000
15-49 (age-adjusted)	0.253	0.057	123,273	126,261	1.256	0.225	0.139	0.367
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)								
MMR [2016 TLDHS]	195	44.1	123,273	126,261	1.256	0.226	107	283
Pregnancy-Related Mortality Ratio (PRMR)								
PRMR [2016 TLDHS]	218	46.6	123,273	126,261	1.266	0.213	125	311
PRMR [2009-10 TLDHS]	557	74.5	119,899	121,927	1.192	0.134	408	706
			MEN					
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	1.486	0.340	2,8148	28,416	1.399	0.229	0.806	2.166
20-24	1.551	0.327	29,546	30,229	1.446	0.211	0.898	2.205
25-29	1.916	0.347	25,013	26,080	1.261	0.181	1.222	2.610
30-34	3.348	0.624	17,691	18,161	1.459	0.186	2.099	4.596
35-39	3.746	1.030	12,642	12,993	1.759	0.275	1.686	5.806
40-44	4.843	1.043	8,735	8,907	1.258	0.215	2.757	6.929
45-49	4.889	1.116	5,679	5,713	1.187	0.228	2.658	7.121
15-49 (age-adjusted)	2.711	0.299	127,453	130,499	1.352	0.110	2.114	3.308
Adult mortality probabilities								
$_{35}q_{15}$ [2016 TLDHS]	103	11.9	127,453	130,499	1.918	0.115	79	127
$_{35}q_{15}$ [2009-10 TLDHS]	76	7.0	125,256	126,605	1.235	0.086	63	89

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix C

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Women		Men			Women		Men	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	741	2.5	763	2.5	37	187	0.6	187	0.6
1	732	2.4	789	2.6	38	220	0.7	186	0.6
2	734	2.5	787	2.6	39	198	0.7	201	0.7
3	731	2.4	828	2.8	40	263	0.9	263	0.9
4	720	2.4	779	2.6	41	305	1.0	331	1.1
5	656	2.2	706	2.4	42	338	1.1	343	1.1
6	875	2.9	885	2.9	43	284	0.9	253	0.8
7	736	2.5	847	2.8	44	271	0.9	284	0.9
8	827	2.8	858	2.9	45	261	0.9	258	0.9
9	802	2.7	816	2.7	46	268	0.9	312	1.0
10	946	3.2	1,042	3.5	47	211	0.7	268	0.9
11	774	2.6	858	2.9	48	233	0.8	277	0.9
12	824	2.8	888	3.0	49	145	0.5	191	0.6
13	877	2.9	913	3.0	50	443	1.5	244	0.8
14	954	3.2	915	3.0	51	257	0.9	236	0.8
15	679	2.3	700	2.3	52	251	0.8	197	0.7
16	615	2.1	670	2.2	53	161	0.5	211	0.7
17	700	2.3	787	2.6	54	224	0.7	186	0.6
18	535	1.8	593	2.0	55	169	0.6	151	0.5
19	502	1.7	529	1.8	56	238	0.8	229	0.8
20	521	1.7	515	1.7	57	121	0.4	123	0.4
21	407	1.4	434	1.4	58	153	0.5	139	0.5
22	482	1.6	414	1.4	59	132	0.4	100	0.3
23	409	1.4	370	1.2	60	236	0.8	294	1.0
24	428	1.4	388	1.3	61	123	0.4	168	0.6
25	403	1.3	360	1.2	62	188	0.6	194	0.6
26	421	1.4	335	1.1	63	187	0.6	143	0.5
27	448	1.5	318	1.1	64	147	0.5	156	0.5
28	394	1.3	373	1.2	65	174	0.6	189	0.6
29	398	1.3	334	1.1	66	186	0.6	146	0.5
30	414	1.4	432	1.4	67	148	0.5	136	0.5
31	341	1.1	341	1.1	68	192	0.6	178	0.6
32	396	1.3	395	1.3	69	163	0.5	127	0.4
33	315	1.1	289	1.0	70+	1,077	3.6	950	3.2
34	360	1.2	305	1.0	Don't know/				
35	300	1.0	278	0.9	missing	110	0.4	87	0.3
36	273	0.9	249	0.8	Total	29,938	100.0	30,022	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49; and percent distribution and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	4,376	na	na	na
15-19	3,031	2,949	23.7	97.3
20-24	2,248	2,130	17.2	94.8
25-29	2,063	1,958	15.8	94.9
30-34	1,826	1,765	14.2	96.7
35-39	1,178	1,125	9.1	95.5
40-44	1,461	1,413	11.4	96.7
45-49	1,118	1,080	8.7	96.6
50-54	1,336	na	na	na
15-49	12,924	12,419	100.0	96.1

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-64, interviewed men age 15-59 and percent of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Age group	Household population of men age 10-59	Interviewed men age 15-59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	1,630	na	na	na
15-19	1,045	984	21.9	94.2
20-24	706	650	14.5	92.1
25-29	591	524	11.7	88.7
30-34	587	535	11.9	91.1
35-39	365	344	7.7	94.3
40-44	493	462	10.3	93.7
45-49	432	415	9.2	96.0
50-54	368	356	7.9	97.0
55-59	224	218	4.8	97.4
60-64	350	na	na	na
15-59	4,811	4,490	100.0	93.3

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Month Only (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.81	21,106
Month and Year (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.26	21,106
Age at Death (Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.00	985
Age/date at first union[1] (Ever married women age 15-49)	0.27	7,992
Age/date at first union (Ever married men age 15-59)	0.21	2,543
Respondent's education (All women age 15-49)	0.00	12,607
Respondent's education (All men age 15-59)	0.00	4,622
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks (Living children 0-59 months)	0.59	7,069
Height (Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	8.17	7,664
Weight (Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	5.09	7,664
Height or weight (Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	8.22	7,664
Height (Women age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	4.33	12,924
Weight (Women age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	4.22	12,924
Height or weight (Women age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	4.39	12,924
Height (Men age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	7.76	4,220
Weight (Men age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	7.68	4,220
Height or weight (Men age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	7.78	4,220
Anemia (Living children age 6-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire, sub-sample of households)	15.48	2,383
Anemia (Women age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire, sub-sample of households)	5.29	4,395
Anemia (Men age 15-59 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	8.48	4,810

[1] Both year and age missing

Table C.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living (L), dead (D), and total (T) children (weighted), Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with complete birth date[1]			Sex ratio at birth[2]			Calendar year ratio[3]		
	L	D	T	L	D	T	L	D	T	L	D	T
2016	1,261	41	1,301	100.0	94.0	99.8	102.0	201.3	104.1	na	na	na
2015	1,483	62	1,545	99.6	100.0	99.6	105.2	174.2	107.3	na	na	na
2014	1,388	57	1,445	99.9	96.4	99.8	108.7	134.1	109.6	96.7	112.5	97.2
2013	1,389	39	1,428	99.3	100.0	99.3	112.3	91.9	111.7	100.6	66.1	99.2
2012	1,372	61	1,433	99.6	92.8	99.3	109.0	151.8	110.5	104.1	127.3	104.9
2011	1,248	57	1,305	99.4	98.2	99.4	101.3	112.4	101.8	86.3	95.7	86.7
2010	1,519	58	1,577	99.4	93.7	99.2	107.5	141.0	108.6	118.8	91.0	117.5
2009	1,309	71	1,380	99.0	87.2	98.4	110.7	187.2	113.6	87.7	115.0	88.8
2008	1,467	65	1,531	98.9	94.8	98.8	109.5	89.6	108.6	111.9	101.1	111.4
2007	1,312	57	1,369	99.2	91.7	98.9	105.1	232.3	108.4	89.3	73.6	88.5
2012-2016	6,893	260	7,153	99.7	96.6	99.5	107.4	147.3	108.7	na	na	na
2007-2011	6,854	308	7,162	99.2	92.9	98.9	106.9	142.5	108.2	na	na	na
2002-2006	6,289	409	6,698	99.1	86.5	98.4	107.7	152.3	110.0	na	na	na
1997-2001	3,950	334	4,284	98.9	84.8	97.8	112.4	117.1	112.8	na	na	na
<1997	2,870	410	3,280	97.2	80.5	95.1	109.0	127.3	111.1	na	na	na
All	26,856	1,721	28,578	99.0	87.4	98.3	108.2	136.3	109.7	na	na	na

na = Not applicable
[1] Both year and month of birth given
[2] (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[3] [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under 1 month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
Age at death (days)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	97	65	80	59	302
1	14	23	23	26	87
2	5	4	4	1	13
3	7	3	5	2	17
4	3	2	5	3	12
5	2	1	0	2	4
6	0	3	2	0	5
7	2	4	9	3	17
8	1	0	0	0	1
10	0	1	0	0	1
11	0	0	0	2	2
12	0	0	1	0	1
14	4	2	3	4	12
15	0	0	0	1	1
19	0	1	0	1	1
20	0	1	0	0	1
21	2	0	2	0	3
30	1	0	0	0	1
Total 0-30	137	107	133	104	481
Percentage early neonatal[1]	93.5	92.8	89.1	90.1	91.4

[1] 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table C.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under 2 years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under 1 month, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
Age at death (months)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1[a]	137	107	133	104	481
1	15	23	21	24	82
2	12	9	13	12	45
3	11	7	12	4	34
4	9	5	5	6	25
5	4	9	10	12	35
6	6	12	6	10	33
7	6	6	13	13	39
8	5	5	9	11	30
9	7	11	15	16	49
10	2	7	3	2	14
11	4	3	3	3	13
12	2	10	10	5	28
13	0	1	2	0	3
14	5	2	0	2	9
15	0	4	3	0	7
16	0	0	2	2	4
17	0	1	0	1	2
18	0	1	0	2	3
20	2	0	0	2	4
21	3	0	1	0	3
Total 0-11	217	205	242	217	880
Percentage neonatal[1]	63.3	52.4	54.8	47.9	54.6

[a] Includes deaths under one month reported in days
[1] Under 1 month / under 1 year

Table C.7 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Percentage of children under 5 years (0-59 months) with incomplete or missing height and/or weight measurements and/or date of birth, percentage of children 0-59 months with out-of-range height-for-age and/or weight-for-height, and/or weight-for-age data, and percentage of children 0-59 months with valid data among children age 0-59 months who were eligible for anthropometry, according to background characteristics (**unweighted data**), Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Percentage with data missing or incomplete:			Percentage with data out-of-range[4] for:			Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
Background characteristic	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Age in months[3]	Height-for-age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Weight-for-age[7]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Age in months										
<6	24.8	11.7	0.0	11.7	15.3	1.8	63.4	59.9	86.5	793
6-8	10.2	5.1	0.0	9.4	11.0	1.5	80.4	78.8	93.4	392
9-11	8.4	4.7	0.3	7.0	7.6	0.6	84.3	84.0	94.5	344
12-17	6.0	3.7	0.0	4.6	5.7	0.8	89.4	88.3	95.5	840
18-23	8.3	4.5	0.1	5.2	5.2	0.4	86.3	86.3	94.9	708
24-35	6.7	4.1	0.1	2.9	5.5	0.5	90.3	87.6	95.3	1,502
36-47	4.4	3.4	0.3	1.7	5.4	0.6	93.6	90.1	95.8	1,554
48-59	4.3	3.8	0.2	1.5	6.9	0.1	94.0	88.8	95.9	1,469
Sex										
Male	8.1	4.7	0.2	4.9	8.5	0.7	86.8	83.4	94.4	3,951
Female	7.9	4.9	0.1	3.6	5.7	0.5	88.5	86.3	94.5	3,651
Mother's interview status										
Interviewed	7.0	3.7	0.1	4.4	7.4	0.6	88.5	85.6	95.5	6,667
Not interviewed but in household	26.4	23.1	0.0	3.8	4.3	1.3	69.8	69.3	75.6	398
Not interviewed and not in the household[9]	7.1	4.5	0.0	2.4	6.3	0.2	90.5	86.6	95.3	537
Residence										
Urban	11.2	7.4	0.2	3.4	5.2	0.6	85.2	83.6	91.8	2,269
Rural	6.7	3.7	0.1	4.6	8.0	0.7	88.6	85.3	95.6	5,333
Municipality										
Aileu	9.9	4.1	0.0	4.8	8.3	0.7	85.3	81.6	95.2	566
Ainaro	10.2	3.6	0.2	8.6	8.6	0.2	81.0	81.1	96.1	557
Baucau	7.2	4.5	0.2	4.2	6.9	0.4	88.4	85.7	94.9	553
Bobonaro	7.6	5.0	0.0	3.5	6.6	0.6	88.9	85.9	94.4	622
Covalima	3.3	2.2	0.0	2.9	4.2	0.2	93.8	92.4	97.5	448
Dili	12.3	8.8	0.3	3.0	4.7	0.5	84.4	83.0	90.4	872
Ermera	8.7	6.4	0.0	6.7	13.7	0.2	84.6	77.7	93.4	578
Lautem	6.9	5.6	0.5	2.8	4.2	0.3	89.8	88.9	93.6	576
Liquiçá	11.5	6.5	0.2	6.5	14.4	2.2	81.9	74.0	91.2	651
Manatuto	6.6	3.2	0.0	3.0	6.4	1.3	90.4	87.0	95.5	560
Manufahi	2.6	1.3	0.0	6.0	8.8	1.0	91.4	88.6	97.7	604
SAR of Oecussi	12.2	7.2	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.2	86.2	86.2	92.4	485
Viqueque	1.7	0.9	0.0	1.3	3.4	0.4	97.0	94.9	98.7	530
Mother's education										
No education	7.9	5.4	0.3	5.7	8.7	0.5	86.0	83.2	93.8	1,829
Primary	6.3	3.1	0.1	3.7	7.4	0.8	89.9	86.2	96.1	1,325
Secondary	8.2	4.9	0.1	4.1	6.5	0.8	87.6	85.2	94.2	3,334
More than secondary	11.7	6.1	0.0	3.3	5.9	0.3	85.0	82.4	93.6	575
Missing	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	2
Total	8.0	4.8	0.1	4.2	7.2	0.6	87.6	84.8	94.4	7,602

[1] Child's height in centimeters is missing, child was not present, child refused and "other" result codes.
[2] Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused and "other" result codes.
[3] Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year, or month/year.
[4] Cases with missing or incomplete data are not considered to be out-of-range cases.
[5] Out-of-range cases for height-for-age defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[6] Out-of-range cases for weight-for-height defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[7] Out-of-range cases for weight-for-age defined as more than 6 SD below or 5 SD above the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[8] Neither missing data, incomplete data, nor data out-of-range.
[9] Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table C.8 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	27,280	100.0	28,864	100.0	56,144	100.0
Living	25,252	92.6	26,408	91.5	51,660	92.0
Dead	2,007	7.4	2,432	8.4	4,439	7.9
Survival status unknown	21	0.1	24	0.1	45	0.1
Living siblings	25,252	100.0	26,408	100.0	51,660	100.0
Age reported	24,539	97.2	25,607	97.0	50,146	97.1
Age missing	713	2.8	801	3.0	1,514	2.9
Dead siblings	2,007	100.0	2,432	100.0	4,439	100.0
AD and YSD reported	2,005	99.9	2,432	100.0	4,437	100.0
Missing AD and YSD	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0

Table C.9 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

Age of respondents	Mean sibship size[1]	Sex ratio of siblings at birth[2]
15-19	6.0	110.5
20-24	6.1	107.8
25-29	5.8	104.9
30-34	5.5	103.1
35-39	5.1	97.2
40-44	4.6	104.6
45-49	4.7	107.5
Total	5.5	106.1

[1] Includes the respondent
[2] Excludes the respondent

Table C.10 Pregnancy-related mortality trends

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the 7 years preceding each survey, by 5-year age groups, Timor-Leste DHS 2016

	Pregnancy-related mortality rates[1,2]	
	2016 TLDHS	2009-10 TLDHS
Age	2016-2009	2010-2002
15-19	0.24	0.29
20-24	0.34	0.86
25-29	0.21	1.20
30-34	0.35	1.84
35-39	0.52	0.84
40-44	0.34	1.44
45-49	0.00	1.03
Total 15-49	0.28	0.96
Total fertility rate (TFR)	4.4	6.1
General fertility rate (GFR)[3]	130	172
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR)[4]	218	557
Confidence interval	(125-311)	(408-706)
Lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death[5]	0.010	0.034

[1] Pregnancy-related mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, from any cause including accidents or violence
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[3] Age-adjusted rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49
[4] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[5] Calculated as $1-(1-PRMR)^{TFR}$ where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey
[a] Age-adjusted rate

SURVEY PERSONNEL

Appendix **D**

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Sr. Lourenco was appointed DHS Coordinator on behalf of the DGE. Sr. Lourenco is a self-trained statistician with over 20 years of experience working in the Statistics Department. He has overseen the implementation of four Demographic and Health Surveys.

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QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix **E**

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the General Directorate of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Timor-Leste. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 15 to 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	**IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
01			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		01	01	01
02			1 2	1 2	1 2			02	02	02
03			1 2	1 2	1 2			03	03	03
04			1 2	1 2	1 2			04	04	04
05			1 2	1 2	1 2			05	05	05
06			1 2	1 2	1 2			06	06	06
07			1 2	1 2	1 2			07	07	07
08			1 2	1 2	1 2			08	08	08
09			1 2	1 2	1 2			09	09	09
10			1 2	1 2	1 2			10	10	10

2A)	Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	YES → ADD TO TABLE	NO
2B)	Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?	YES → ADD TO TABLE	NO
2C)	Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?	YES → ADD TO TABLE	NO

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = CO-WIFE
10 = OTHER RELATIVE
11 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
12 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 3-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2016 school year?	During this school year, what level and grade is (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
01	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 18	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	
02	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 18		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
03	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 18		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
04	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 18		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
05	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 18		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
06	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 18		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
07	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 18		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
08	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 18		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
09	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 18		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		
10	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 18		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL
0 = PRE-PRIMARY/PRESCHOOL/ KINDERGARTEN
1 = PRIMARY/ENSINO BASICO FIRST AND SECOND CICLU COMBINED
2 = PRE-SECONDARY/ENSINO BASICO TERCEIRO CICLU
3 = SECONDARY/ENSINO SECONDARIO GENERAL OR TECHNICAL VOCATIONAI
4 = HIGHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

GRADE
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE							
	DISABILITY							
	21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**
	Does (NAME) wear glasses or contacts?	When wearing glasses, does (NAME) have difficulty seeing?	Does (NAME) have any difficulty seeing?	Does (NAME) have any difficulty hearing?	Does (NAME) have any difficulty understanding or being understood?	Does (NAME) have any difficulty remembering or concentrating?	Does (NAME) have any difficulty walking or climbing steps?	Does (NAME) have any difficulty washing all over or dressing?
	Y N	1 =NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFIC. 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CAN'T SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	1 =NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFIC. 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CAN'T SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	1 =NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFIC. 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CAN'T HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	1 =NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFIC. 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CAN'T COMMUN. AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	1 =NO DIFFICULTY CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFIC. 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CAN'T REMEMB. AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	1 =NO DIFFICULTY WALKING 2 = SOME DIFFIC. 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CAN'T WALK AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	1 =NO DIFFICULTY WASHING 2 = SOME DIFFIC. 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CAN'T WASH AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
01	1 2 GO TO 23	☐ GO TO 24	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
02	1 2 GO TO 23	☐ GO TO 24	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
03	1 2 GO TO 23	☐ GO TO 24	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
04	1 2 GO TO 23	☐ GO TO 24	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
05	1 2 GO TO 23	☐ GO TO 24	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
06	1 2 GO TO 23	☐ GO TO 24	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
07	1 2 GO TO 23	☐ GO TO 24	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
08	1 2 GO TO 23	☐ GO TO 24	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
09	1 2 GO TO 23	☐ GO TO 24	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10	1 2 GO TO 23	☐ GO TO 24	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
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11			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		11	11	11
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14			1 2	1 2	1 2			14	14	14
15			1 2	1 2	1 2			15	15	15
16			1 2	1 2	1 2			16	16	16
17			1 2	1 2	1 2			17	17	17
18			1 2	1 2	1 2			18	18	18
19			1 2	1 2	1 2			19	19	19
20			1 2	1 2	1 2			20	20	20

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐

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HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 3-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION
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11	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 GO TO 18	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	
12	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 18		1 2 GO TO 20		
13	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 18		1 2 GO TO 20		
14	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 18		1 2 GO TO 20		
15	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 18		1 2 GO TO 20		
16	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 18		1 2 GO TO 20		
17	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 18		1 2 GO TO 20		
18	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 18		1 2 GO TO 20		
19	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 18		1 2 GO TO 20		
20	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 18		1 2 GO TO 20		

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HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE							
LINE NO.	DISABILITY							
	21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**
	Does (NAME) wear glasses or contacts?	When wearing glasses, does (NAME) have difficulty seeing?	Does (NAME) have any difficulty seeing?	Does (NAME) have any difficulty hearing?	Does (NAME) have any difficulty understanding or being understood?	Does (NAME) have any difficulty remembering or concentrating?	Does (NAME) have any difficulty walking or climbing steps?	Does (NAME) have any difficulty washing all over or dressing?
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11	1 2 GO TO 23	GO TO 24						
12	1 2 GO TO 23	GO TO 24						
13	1 2 GO TO 23	GO TO 24						
14	1 2 GO TO 23	GO TO 24						
15	1 2 GO TO 23	GO TO 24						
16	1 2 GO TO 23	GO TO 24						
17	1 2 GO TO 23	GO TO 24						
18	1 2 GO TO 23	GO TO 24						
19	1 2 GO TO 23	GO TO 24						
20	1 2 GO TO 23	GO TO 24						

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 103 → 103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 105
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
104A	Who usually goes to this source to fetch the water for your household?	ADULT WOMAN . . . . . 1 ADULT MAN . . . . . 2 FEMALE CHILD UNDER 15 YEARS OLD . . . . . 3 MALE CHILD UNDER 15 YEARS OLD . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
105	CHECK 101 AND 102: CODE '14' OR '21' CIRCLED? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐		→ 107

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	In the past two weeks, was the water from this source not available for at least one full day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	**FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET** FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 11 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE . . . . . 12 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE . . . . . 13 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE . . . . . 14 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE . . . . . 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB . . . . . 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT . . . . . 23 COMPOSTING TOILET . . . . . 31 BUCKET TOILET . . . . . 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE . . . . . 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD . . . . . 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 113
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . 0 ☐ 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
113	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 LPG . . . . . 02 NATURAL GAS . . . . . 03 BIOGAS . . . . . 04 KEROSENE . . . . . 05 CHARCOAL . . . . . 06 WOOD . . . . . 07 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 08 AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 09 ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . 10 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 116

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
114	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2 OUTDOORS UNDER COVER . . . . . 3 OUTDOORS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 116
115	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
116	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
116A	How do you usually dispose of your household garbage?	BURNED . . . . . 1 BURIED . . . . . 2 THROWN AWAY . . . . . 3 PUT IN GARBAGE BIN/DUMPSTER AND PICKED UP . . . . . 4 RECYCLED . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
117	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 119
118	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'.		
	a) Buffalo?	a) BUFFALO	
	b) Milk cows or bulls?	b) COWS/BULLS	
	c) Horses, donkeys, or mules?	c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES	
	d) Goats?	d) GOATS	
	e) Sheep?	e) SHEEP	
	f) Pigs?	f) PIGS	
	g) Chickens or other poultry?	g) CHICKENS/POULTRY	
	h) Ducks?	h) DUCKS	
118AA	DOES HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY PIGS? CHECK 118 f): AT LEAST ONE PIG ☐ ↓ NO PIGS ☐ →		118B
118AB	Do you have a fenced area for the pigs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
118B	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF ANIMALS MOVING FREELY INSIDE OR AROUND THE HOUSE. RECORD OBSERVATION	ANIMALS MOVING FREELY . . . . . 1 NO ANIMALS 2	
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121
120	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '99950'.	SQ METERS . . HECTARES . . 95 OR MORE HECTARES . . . . . 99950 DON'T KNOW 99998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
121	Does your household have:	YES NO	
	a) Electricity?	a) ELECTRICITY 1 2	
	b) A radio?	b) RADIO 1 2	
	c) A television?	c) TELEVISION 1 2	
	d) A non-mobile telephone?	d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE . . 1 2	
	e) A computer?	e) COMPUTER 1 2	
	f) A refrigerator?	f) REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
	g) A tape/CD player?	g) TAPE/CD PLAYER 1 2	
	h) A fan?	h) FAN 1 2	
	i) A chair?	i) CHAIR 1 2	
	j) A sofa?	j) SOFA 1 2	
	k) A cupboard?	k) CUPBOARD 1 2	
	l) A bed?	l) BED 1 2	
	m) A sewing machine?	m) SEWING MACHINE 1 2	
	n) An electric iron?	n) ELECTRIC IRON 1 2	
122	Does any member of this household own:	YES NO	
	a) A watch?	a) WATCH 1 2	
	b) A mobile phone?	b) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	c) A bicycle?	c) BICYCLE 1 2	
	d) A motorcycle or motor scooter?	d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 1 2	
	e) An animal-drawn cart?	e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
	f) A car or truck?	f) CAR/TRUCK 1 2	
	g) A boat with a motor?	g) BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
124	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	
127	Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 139
128	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF NETS . . . . . ☐	

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
129	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF MORE THAN 3 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED 2
130	How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98
131	OBSERVE OR ASK BRAND/TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET. IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT.	**LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)** OLYSET NET . . . . . 11 PERMA NET . . . . . 12 MAGNET . . . . . 13 NET PROTECT . . . . . 14 DAWA . . . . . 15 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND . . . . . 16 (SKIP TO 134) OTHER TYPE . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE . . 98	**LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)** OLYSET NET . . . . . 11 PERMA NET . . . . . 12 MAGNET . . . . . 13 NET PROTECT . . . . . 14 DAWA . . . . . 15 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND . . . . . 16 (SKIP TO 134) OTHER TYPE . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE . . 98	**LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)** OLYSET NET . . . . . 11 PERMA NET . . . . . 12 MAGNET . . . . . 13 NET PROTECT . . . . . 14 DAWA . . . . . 15 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND . . . . . 16 (SKIP TO 134) OTHER TYPE . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE . . 98
132	Since you got the net, was it ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to kill or repel mosquitoes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 134) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 134) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 134) NOT SURE 8
133	How many months ago was the net last soaked or dipped? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98
134	Did you get the net through a mass distribution campaign, during an antenatal care visit, or at SISCa?	YES, MASS DISTRIB. CAMPAIGN . . . . . 1 YES, ANC . . . . . 2 YES, SISCa . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 136) NO 4	YES, MASS DISTRIB. CAMPAIGN . . . . . 1 YES, ANC . . . . . 2 YES, SISCa . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 136) NO 4	YES, MASS DISTRIB. CAMPAIGN . . . . . 1 YES, ANC . . . . . 2 YES, SISCa . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 136) NO 4
135	Where did you get the net?	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 02 PHARMACY . . . . . 03 SHOP/MARKET . . . . . 04 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . 05 OTHER . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW 98	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 02 PHARMACY . . . . . 03 SHOP/MARKET . . . . . 04 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . 05 OTHER . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW 98	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 02 PHARMACY . . . . . 03 SHOP/MARKET . . . . . 04 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . 05 OTHER . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW 98

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
136	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 138) ← NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 138) ← NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 138) ← NOT SURE 8
137	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . .
		NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . .
		NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . .
		NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . .
138		GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO TO 129 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
139	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE . . . . . 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE . . . . . 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT . . . . . 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE . . . . . 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	→ 142
140	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
141	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B NONE . . . . . Y	
142	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11 DUNG . . . . . 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD . . . . . 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS . . . . . 32 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 33 CEMENT . . . . . 34 CARPET . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
143	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL ROOFING** NO ROOF . . . . . 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF . . . . . 12 SOD . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 23 CARDBOARD . . . . . 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL/ZINC . . . . . 31 WOOD . . . . . 32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER . . . . . 33 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 34 CEMENT . . . . . 35 ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
144	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL WALLS** NO WALLS . . . . . 11 CANE/PALM/TRUNKS/BAMBOO . . . . . 12 DIRT . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** BAMBOO WITH MUD . . . . . 21 STONE WITH MUD . . . . . 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE . . . . . 23 PLYWOOD . . . . . 24 CARDBOARD . . . . . 25 REUSED WOOD . . . . . 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT . . . . . 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . . 32 BRICKS . . . . . 33 CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . . 34 COVERED ADOBE . . . . . 35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
145	I would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household? TEST SALT FOR IODINE.	IODINE PRESENT . . . . . 1 NO IODINE . . . . . 2 NO SALT IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 3 SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)	
146	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

TIMOR-LESTE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (TLDHS)
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ | | |

CHECK COVER PAGE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:SELECTED FOR HIV , NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)? (1=YES, 2=NO) | |

CHECK COVER PAGE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: SELECTED FOR DV, YOUTH, CHILD DEVELOPMENT? (1=YES, 2=NO) | |

CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE 100A: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY | | MONTH | | YEAR | | | |
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO. | | | |
RESULT*				RESULT* | |
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS | |
TIME				

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** | 0 | 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) | |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH; 02 TETUM; 03 BAHASA; 04 PORTUGUESE; 05 OTHER

SUPERVISOR		FIELD EDITOR		OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER
_____	| | | | |	_____	| | | | |	| |	| |

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the General Directorate of Statistics . We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Timor-Leste. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 105
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	
104	Before you moved here, which municipality did you live in?	AILEU . . . . . 01 AINARO . . . . . 02 BAUCAU . . . . . 03 BOBONARO . . . . . 04 COVALIMA . . . . . 05 DILI . . . . . 06 ERMERA . . . . . 07 LAUTEM . . . . . 08 LIQUICA . . . . . 09 MANATUTO . . . . . 10 MANUFAHI . . . . . 11 OECUSSI . . . . . 12 VIQUEQUE . . . . . 13 OUTSIDE OF TIMOR-LEST 96	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, pre-secondary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY/ENSINO BASICO PRIMERO AND SEGUNDO CICLU . . . . . 1 PRE-SECONDARY/ENSINO BASICO TERCIERO CICLU . . . . . 2 SECONDARY/ENSINO BASICO GENERAL OR TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL . . . . . 3 HIGHER 4	
109	What is the highest grade you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . . ☐☐	
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY, PRE-SECONDARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓ HIGHER ☐ →		113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 118
116A	Is it a smartphone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121A
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121A
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
121A	How would you like to receive information on health, education, and job opportunities?	NEWSPAPER . . . . . 1 RADIO . . . . . 2 TELEVISION . . . . . 3 INTERNET . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
122	What is your religion?	ROMAN CATHOLIC . . . . . 1 MUSLIM . . . . . 2 PROTESTANT . . . . . 3 HINDU . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL BIRTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES ↓ NO → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS ↓ NO BIRTHS →		→ 226

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.

212 What name was given to your (first/ next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	214 Were any of these births twins?	215 On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP-LETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
01	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	
02	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
03	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
04	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
05	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵

212 What name was given to your (first/ next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	214 Were any of these births twins?	215 On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP-LETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
06	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
07	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
08	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
09	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
10	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)?	YES . . . . . 1 → (RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE) NO 2	
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN BIRTH HISTORY NUMBERS ARE SAME ☐ NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT ☐ → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2011-2016	NUMBER OF BIRTHS . . . . . ☐☐ NONE 0	→ 226
225	**C** FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2011-2016, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 230
229	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS ONE OR MORE ☐ → a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? NONE ☐ → b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 239
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
232	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2011-2016 ☐ → 234 LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2010 OR EARLIER ☐ → 239		

LINE NO.	233 In what month and year did the preceding such pregnancy end?	234 How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	235 Since January 2011, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	
01		NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
02	MONTH YEAR	NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
03	MONTH YEAR	NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
04	MONTH YEAR	NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 236

236	**C** FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2011-2016 OR LATER, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE.		
237	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before 2011?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 239
238	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2011 end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
239	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ] IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH . . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	
240	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 242
241	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDE . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
242	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within five days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10A	Billings method. PROBE: A woman relies on observations of cervical mucus to identify days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐↓	PREGNANT ☐ →	→ 312
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 312
304	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J BILLINGS METHOD K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOI . . . . . L RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . M WITHDRAWAL . . . . . N OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 309

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
307	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 SISCa POST . . . . . 15 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 310
309	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
310	CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309 NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).		

311 CHECK 308 AND 309:

YEAR IS 2011-2016

C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.

THEN CONTINUE

YEAR IS 2010 OR EARLIER

C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2011 .

THEN

(SKIP TO 324)

312 I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.

C USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2011. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.

		COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3
312A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR
312B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312I)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312I)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312I)
312C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐
312D	How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95
312E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR
312F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95
312G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR
312H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐
312I		GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ↓ ANY METHOD USED ☐		→ 315
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 326
315	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 BILLINGS METHOD 11 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOI . . . . . 12 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 13 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 14 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 326 → 319 → 327 → 323
316	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 309). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTE . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 SISCa POST . . . . . 15 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 16 DOMICILIARY VISIT . . . . . 17 CONDOM BOX . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) **NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR** MARIES STOPES . . . . . 21 OTHER NGO _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 33 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 34 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP/MARKET . . . . . 41 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 42 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
317	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 BILLINGS METHOD 11 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 323 → 322 → 323
318	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 321 → 320
319	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 321
320	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
322	CHECK 318 AND 319: ANY 'YES' → a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? OTHER → b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 324
323	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
324	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 BILLINGS METHOD 11 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOI . . . . . 12 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 13 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 14 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 327 → 327 → 327

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
325	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTE . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 SISCa POST . . . . . 15 MOBILE CLININ(. . . . . 16 DOMICILIARY VISIT . . . . . 17 CONDOM BOX . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) **NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR** MARIES STOPES . . . . . 21 OTHER NGO _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 33 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 34 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP/MARKET . . . . . 41 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 42 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 327
326	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
327	In the last 12 months, did you have a domiciliary visit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 329
328	Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
329	CHECK 202: LIVING CHILDREN YES ☐ ↓ a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? NO ☐ ↓ b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
330	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2011-2016 ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 2011-2016 ☐ → 648		
402	CHECK 215. RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2011-2016. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
404	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 408) ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 426) ← NO 2
406	CHECK 208: ONLY ONE BIRTH ☐ ↓ a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? MORE THAN ONE BIRTH ☐ ↓ b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 408) ←	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 426) ←
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413C) ←	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . B ASSISTANT NURSE . . . . . C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
410	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . . B **PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . C REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . D COMMUNITY HEALTH CEN . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F SISCa POST . . . . . G **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . H OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
411	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
413	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: a) Was your blood pressure measured? b) Did you give a urine sample? c) Did you give a blood sample? d) Were you counseled on breastfeeding?	YES NO a) BP . . . . . 1 2 b) URINE . . . . . 1 2 c) BLOOD . . . . . 1 2 d) BREASTFEEDING 1 2	
413A	During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told about the signs of pregnancy complications?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413C) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
413B	Were you told where to go if you had any of these complications?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
413C	What are the symptoms during pregnancy indicating the need to seek immediate care? PROBE: Any other? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	VAGINAL BLEEDING . . . . . A SEVERE LOWER ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . B SEVERE HEADACH . . . . . C CONVULSION . . . . . D BLURRED VISION & SWELLING OF HANDS & FACE . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
414	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
415	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
416	CHECK 415:	2 OR MORE TIMES ☐ → (SKIP TO 420) OTHER ☐ ↓	
417	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 420) DON'T KNOW 8	
418	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
419	CHECK 418: ONLY ONE ☐ ↓ a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? MORE THAN ONE ☐ ↓ b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO . . . . . ☐☐	
420	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 422) DON'T KNOW 8	
421	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
422	During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
422A	During the preganancy did you eat less than ususal?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
426	When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
427	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 429) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 429) DON'T KNOW 8
428	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐☐.☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐☐.☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐☐.☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐☐.☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998
429	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . B ASSISTANT NURSE . . . . . C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . D RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . B ASSISTANT NURSE . . . . . C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . D RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y
430	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 → (SKIP TO 433A) OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH CEN . . 23 HEALTH POST . . . . . 24 SISCa POST . . . . . 25 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 433A)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 → (SKIP TO 434) OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH CEN . . 23 HEALTH POST . . . . . 24 SISCa POST . . . . . 25 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
431	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
432	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 434)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 434)
433	When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it before or after your labor pains started?	BEFORE . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 434) AFTER 2	BEFORE . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 434) AFTER 2
433A	Why didn't you deliver in a health facility? PROBE: Any other reason? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COST TOO MUCH . . . . . A FACILITY NOT OPEN . . . . . B TOO FAR . . . . . C NO TRANSPORT . . . . . D DON'T TRUST FACILITY/POOR QUALITY SERVICE . . . . . F NO FEMALE PROVIDER AT FACILITY . . . . . G HUSBAND/FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW . . . . . H NOT NECESSARY . . . . . I NOT CUSTOMARY . . . . . J PLANNED BUT CHILD BORN BEFORE REACHING FACILITY . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434)	
434	Immediately after the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 434B) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 459) DON'T KNOW 8
434A	Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
434B	When (NAME) was born, what instrument was used to cut the umblical cord?	NEW/BOILED BLADE . . . . . 1 USED BLADE . . . . . 2 KNIFE . . . . . 3 SCISSORS . . . . . 4 BAMBOO . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
434C	Was anything placed on the stump after the umblical cord was cut?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434E) DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
434D	What was placed on the stump? PROBE: Any other things? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	OIL . . . . . A ASH . . . . . B OINTMENT/POWDER . . . . C TRADITIONAL MED . . D BETADINE . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . Z	
434E	Was (NAME) dried before the placenta was delivered?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
434F	How long after delivery was (NAME) bathed for the first time? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 ☐☐ DAYS 2 ☐☐ WEEKS 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
434G	After delivery did you sleep close to the fire with (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434I)	
434H	How many days did you sleep close to the fire with (NAME)?	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T REMEMBER 98	
434I	CHECK 430: PLACE OF DELIVERY	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 449) OTHER →	
435	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 438)	
436	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
437	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 ASSISTANT NURSE . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
438	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 441) DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
439	How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
440	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 ASSISTANT NURSE . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
441	Now I want to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 445)	
442	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
443	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 ASSISTANT NURSE . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
444	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTE 23 HEALTH POST . . . . . 24 SISCa POST . . . . . 25 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
445	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
446	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
447	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 ASSISTANT NURSE . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
448	Where did this check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTE 23 HEALTH POST . . . . . 24 SISCa POST . . . . . 25 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 457) ←	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
449	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453)	
450	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
451	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 ASSISTANT NURSE . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
452	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTE 23 HEALTH POST . . . . . 24 SISCa POST . . . . . 25 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
453	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
454	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] DAYS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
455	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 ASSISTANT NURSE . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
456	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTE 23 HEALTH POST . . . . . 24 SISCa POST . . . . . 25 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 SPECIFY	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
457	During the first two days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns? d) Counsel you on breastfeeding and complementary feeding? e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) CORD . . . . . 1 2 8 b) TEMP. . . . . 1 2 8 c) SIGNS . . . . . 1 2 8 d) COUNSEL BREAST-FEED 1 2 8 e) OBSERVE BREAST-FEED 1 2 8	
457A	What are the symptoms of the infant within one month after delivery indicating the need to seek immediate health care? PROBE: Any other? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	POOR SUCKLING . . . . . A FAST BREATHING . . . . . B SEVERE CHEST INDRAWING . . . . . C HYPOTHERMIA . . . . . D FEVER . . . . . E DIFFICULT TO WAKE/ LETHARGIC . . . . . F PUSTULES ON SKIN 1 LARGE OR >10 SMALL ONES . . . . . G SEVERE UMBILICAL CORD INFECTION WITH SMELLY DISCHARGE . . . . . H OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
457B	What are the signs for which a woman should seek immediate medical care during six weeks following childbirth ? PROBE: Any other? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FRESH BLEEDNG (BRIGHT RED) AFTER 5th DAY OF CHILDBIRTH . . . . . A FOUL SMELLING VAGINAL DISCHARGE . . . . . B SHORTNESS OF BREATH/ SHARP CHEST PAIN . . . . . C FITS . . . . . D SEVERE HEADACHE WITH BLURRED VISION . . . . . E HIGH FEVER . . F CALF PAIN WITH REDNESS AND SWELLING . . . . . G SEVERE LOWER ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . H SEVERE DEPRESSION OR SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR . . . . . I OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
458	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 460) NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 461)	
459	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 463)
460	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
461	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT ↓ PREGNANT OR UNSURE → (SKIP TO 463)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
462	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 464)	
463	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
464	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 466) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
465	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ (SKIP TO 470) DEAD ☐ (SKIP TO 471)	
466	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
466A	Did you give the yellow milk to (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
467	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
468	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (SKIP TO 471)	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (SKIP TO 471)
469	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN 2013-2016? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 ☐ NO BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 ☐		→ 601
502A	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2013-2016. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
503A	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐		→ 501B
504A	Do you have a card or LISIO where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY A LISIO . . . . . 2 YES, HAS CARD AND LISIO . . . . . 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO LISIO 4	→ 507A
505A	Did you ever have a vaccination card or LISIO for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 511A
507A	May I see the card or LISIO where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY LISIO SEEN . . . . . 2 YES, CARD AND LISIO SEEN . . . . . 3 NO, NO CARD OR LISIO SEEN 4	→ 511A

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	
508A	COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.		

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
SARAMPO								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

509A	CHECK 508A: 'BCG' TO 'SARAMPO' ALL RECORDED? NO ☐ YES ☐		→ 525A
510A	In addition to what is recorded on (this card/LISIO), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508A THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508A THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT (THEN SKIP TO 525A) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 525A)	

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	
511A	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525A
512A	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514A	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517A
515A	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
516A	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
517A	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection to protect against DPT-HepB-HIB, given in the left thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523A
518A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
523A	Has (NAME) ever received a sarampo vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
525A	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given Mikronutriente Rahun?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
525AA	CHECK 215: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS 6 MONTHS AND OLDER ↓	0-5 MONTHS →	→ 501B
525AB	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given Plumpy'Nut	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
525AC	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given Plumpy'Sup	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
526A	CONTINUE WITH 501B.		

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016? MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 ☐ ↓ NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 ☐ → 601		
502B	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD BORN IN 2013-2016. NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ → 526B		
504B	Do you have a card or LISIO where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY A LISIO . . . . . 2 YES, HAS CARD AND LISIO . . . . . 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO LISIO . . 4	→ 507B
505B	Did you ever have a vaccination card or LISIO for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 511A
507B	May I see the card or LISIO where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY LISIO SEEN . . . . . 2 YES, CARD AND LISIO SEEN . . 3 NO, NO CARD OR LISIO SEEN . . 4	→ 511B

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	
508B	COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.		
509B	CHECK 508B: 'BCG' TO 'SARAMPO' ALL RECORDED?	NO ☐ YES ☐ → 525B	
510B	In addition to what is recorded on (this card/LISIO), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508B THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508B THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT (THEN SKIP TO 525B) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 525B)	

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
SARAMPO								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

511B	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525B
512B	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514B	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517B
515B	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
516B	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
517B	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection to protect against DPT-HepB-HIB, given in the left thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523B
518B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
523B	Has (NAME) ever received a sarampo vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
525B	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given Mikronutriente Rahun?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
525BA	CHECK 215: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS ☐ 6 MONTHS AND OLDER 0-5 MONTHS ☐ → 526B		
525BB	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given Plumpy'Nut	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
525BC	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given Plumpy'Sup	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
526B	CHECK 215 IN BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016? MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 ☐ → (GO TO 502B IN AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE) NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 ☐ → 601		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

601	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2011-2016 ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 2011-2016 ☐ → 648		
602	CHECK 215: RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2011-2016. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
603	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
604	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ → (SKIP TO 646)	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ → (SKIP TO 646)
605	In the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like any of these? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
606	In the last seven days, was (NAME) given iron pills, sprinkles with iron, or iron syrup like any of these? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/SPRINKLES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
607	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
609	CHECK 469: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING? YES ☐ → a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea including breastmilk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less? NO/ NOT ASKED ☐ → b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
610	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 615)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 615)

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . A REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B COMMUNITY HEALTH CENT C HEALTH POST . . . . . D SISCa POST . . . . . E MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **NON-GOV (NGO) SECTOR** _____ H (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . L FIELDWORKER . . . . . M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ N (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . O TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . P MARKET . . . . . Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . A REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B COMMUNITY HEALTH CENT C HEALTH POST . . . . . D SISCa POST . . . . . E MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **NON-GOV (NGO) SECTOR** _____ H (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . L FIELDWORKER . . . . . M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ N (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . O TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . P MARKET . . . . . Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
613	CHECK 612:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 615)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 615)
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
615	Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea: a) A fluid made from a special packet called Oralit? b) A government-recommended homemade fluid (Bée,Masin,Masin Midar)? c) Zinc tablets or syrup?	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORALIT . . 1 2 8 b) HOMEMADE FLUID . . . . . 1 2 8 c) ZINC . . 1 2 8	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORALIT . . 1 2 8 b) HOMEMADE FLUID . . . . . 1 2 8 c) ZINC . . 1 2 8
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' → a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' → b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' → a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' → b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) . . . . . C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . D **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . E NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . G (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . H HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . I OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) . . . . . C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . D **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . E NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . G (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . H HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . I OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 620) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 620) DON'T KNOW 8
619	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) have blood taken from (NAME)'s finger or heel for testing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
620	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
621	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 623) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 623) DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
622	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 624)	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 624)
623	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER?	YES / NO OR DK (SKIP TO 646)	YES / NO OR DK (SKIP TO 646)
624	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 629)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 629)
625	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . A REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B COMMUNITY HEALTH CENT C HEALTH POST . . . . . D SISCa POST . . . . . E SUCO OFFICE . . . . . F MOBILE CLINIC G DOMICILIARY VISIT . . . . . H OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . J PHARMACY . . . . . K PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . M FIELDWORKER . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . P TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . Q MARKET . . . . . R ITINERANT DRUG SELLER . . . . . S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . A REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B COMMUNITY HEALTH CENT C HEALTH POST . . . . . D SISCa POST . . . . . E SUCO OFFICE . . . . . F MOBILE CLINIC G DOMICILIARY VISIT . . . . . H OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . J PHARMACY . . . . . K PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . M FIELDWORKER . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . P TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . Q MARKET . . . . . R ITINERANT DRUG SELLER . . . . . S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
626	CHECK 625:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED / ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED (SKIP TO 628)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED / ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED (SKIP TO 628)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
627	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐
628	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐
629	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 646) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 646) DON'T KNOW 8
630	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS** COARTEM/ACT . . . . . A SP/FANSIDAR . . . . . B CHLOROQUINE . . . . . C AMODIAQUINE . . . . . D QUININE PILLS . . . . . E INJECTION/IV . . . . . F OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ G (SPECIFY) **ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL/SYRUP . . . . . H INJECTION/IV . . . . . I **OTHER DRUGS** ASPIRIN . . . . . J PARACETAMOL . . . . . K ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . L IBUPROFEN . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	**ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS** COARTEM/ACT . . . . . A SP/FANSIDAR . . . . . B CHLOROQUINE . . . . . C AMODIAQUINE . . . . . D QUININE PILLS . . . . . E INJECTION/IV . . . . . F OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ G (SPECIFY) **ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL/SYRUP . . . . . H INJECTION/IV . . . . . I **OTHER DRUGS** ASPIRIN . . . . . J PARACETAMOL . . . . . K ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . L IBUPROFEN . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z
631	CHECK 630: ANY CODE A-G CIRCLED?	YES NO (SKIP TO 646)	YES NO (SKIP TO 646)
632	CHECK 630: COARTEM/ACT ('A') GIVEN	CODE 'A' CIRCLED CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 634)	CODE 'A' CIRCLED CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 634)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
633	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take Coartem?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
634	CHECK 630: SP/FANSIDAR ('B') GIVEN	CODE 'B' CIRCLED CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 636)	CODE 'B' CIRCLED CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 636)
635	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take SP/Fansidar?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
636	CHECK 630: CHLOROQUINE ('C') GIVEN	CODE 'C' CIRCLED CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 638)	CODE 'C' CIRCLED CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 638)
637	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take chloroquine?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
638	CHECK 630: AMODIAQUINE ('D') GIVEN	CODE 'D' CIRCLED CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 640)	CODE 'D' CIRCLED CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 640)

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NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
639	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take amodiaquine?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
640	CHECK 630: QUININE ('E' OR 'F') GIVEN	CODE 'E' OR 'F' CIRCLED CODE 'E' OR 'F' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 644)	CODE 'E' OR 'F' CIRCLED CODE 'E' OR 'F' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 644)
641	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take quinine?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
644	CHECK 630: OTHER ANTIMALARIAL ('G') GIVEN	CODE 'I' CIRCLED CODE 'I' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 646)	CODE 'I' CIRCLED CODE 'I' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 646)
645	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (OTHER ANTIMALARIAL)?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.

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NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
647	CHECK 615(a) AND 615(b), ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR ORALIT ☐ ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR ORALIT ☐ → 649		
648	Have you ever heard of a special product called Oralit you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
648A	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2011-2016 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ → 701		
649	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2014-2016 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT _____ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ONE OR MORE ☐ OTHER ☐ → 654		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES						SKIP
650	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 649)/you had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child and you had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods.		CHILD			MOTHER		
			YES	NO	DK	YES	NO	DK
	a) Plain water?	a)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	b) Juice or juice drinks?	b)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	c) Clear broth?	c)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	d)	1	2	8	1	2	8
		NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK	☐			☐		
	e) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	e)	1	2	8			
		NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK	☐					
	f) Any other liquids?	f)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	g) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	g)	1	2	8	1	2	8
		NUMBER OF TIMES ATE	☐			☐		
	h) Any fortified baby food such as Sun, Milna, Promina?	h)	1	2	8			
	i) Bread, rice, maize, noodles, or other foods made from grains, such as Pautimor, Supermie, Popmie?	i)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	j)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	k) White potatoes, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	k)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	l) Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as mostarda, kanku, aifarina, tahan, lakeru, dikin, marungi?	l)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	m) Ripe mangoes or papayas?	m)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	n) Any other fruits or vegetables?	n)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	o) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	o)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	p) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, dog, chicken, or duck?	p)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	q) Eggs?	q)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	r)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts, such as Tempe Tahu?	s)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	t) Cheese or other food made from milk?	t)	1	2	8	1	2	8
	u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	u)	1	2	8	1	2	8
651	CHECK 650 (CATEGORIES 'g' THROUGH 'u'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' FOR THE CHILD ☐ ↓ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' FOR THE CHILD ☐ → 653							

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
652	Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 650 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 653) NO 2	→ 654
653	How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
654	The last time (NAME FROM 649) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH . . . . . 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE . . . . . 04 BURIED . . . . . 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 704
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 712
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 709
704	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
705	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	
706	Does your (husband/partner) have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 709
707	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . . . DON'T KNOW 98	
708	Are you the first, second, ... wife?	RANK	
709	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
710	CHECK 709: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE → a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE → b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 712
711	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE	
712	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
713	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 731
714	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO 4	→ 716 → 727

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
715	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ]
716	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 718)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 718)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 718)
717	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
718	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)
719	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]
720	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]
721	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98
722	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 → (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 724)	YES . . . . . 1 → (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 724)	
723	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 106: AGE 15-24 ☐ ↓ AGE 25-49 ☐ → 727		
725	CHECK 701: NOT IN A UNION ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ → 727		
726	In the past 12 months have you had sex or been sexually involved with anyone because this person gave you or told you he would give you gifts, cash, or anything else?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
727	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
728	CHECK 716, MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN): YES, CONDOM USED ☐ ↓ NO, CONDOM NOT USED ☐ → 731 NOT ASKED ☐ → 731		

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
730	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTE . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 SISCa POST . . . . . 15 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 17 CONDOM BOX . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR** MARIES STOPES 21 OTHER NGO _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 33 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 34 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 41 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 42 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
731	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	YES NO CHILDREN <10 . . . . . 1 2 MALE ADULTS . . . . . 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 304: NEITHER STERILIZED ☐ ↓ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐ →		813
802	CHECK 226: PREGNANT ☐ ↓ NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ →		804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812
804	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT ☐ ↓ b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ PREGNANT ☐ →		812
807	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY USING ☐ →		813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ☐ ↓ NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ '00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR ☐ →		812
809	CHECK 714: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO ☐ ↓ YEARS AGO ☐ → NOT ASKED ☐ →		811 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 804: WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD ☐ ↓ / WANTS NO MORE/ NONE ☐ ↓ a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED . . . . . A **FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS** NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . D CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH . . . . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . . H **OPPOSITION TO USE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . . J OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . O HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . P LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . Q COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . R PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . S NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . T INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . U INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . V OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
811	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ / NO, NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ ↓ / YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐ →		813
812	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ / NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 815 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → 815 (SPECIFY)	
814	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last few months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
	d) Seen about family planning in poster/billboard?	d) POSTER/BILLBOARD 1 2	
	e) Seen street drama?	e) STREET DRAMA 1 2	
	f) Watched film?	f) WATCHED FILM 1 2	
	g) Seen anything about family planning on the internet?	g) INTERNET 1 2	
	h) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
817	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ / YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ / NO, NOT IN A UNION ☐ →		901
818	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY USING ☐ ↓ / NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ →		820
	NOT ASKED ☐ →		822
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 821
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
821	CHECK 304: NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ / HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED ☐ →		901
822	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
903	Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 906
904	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, pre-secondary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 PRE-SECONDARY . . . . . 2 SECONDARY . . . . . 3 HIGHER . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
905	What was the highest grade he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
906	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909
908	What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐	NOT IN UNION ☐	→ 924A
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐	OTHER ☐	→ 921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
924A	In your household, who decides on what food to be prepared or eaten by the family members?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 01 HUSBAND . . . . . 02 GRANDFATHER . . . . . 03 GRANDMOTHEF . . . . . 04 MOTHER . . . . . 05 FATHER . . . . . 06 MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . 07 FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . 08 SISTER . . . . . 09 BROTHER . . . . . 10 DAUGHTER . . . . . 11 SON . . . . . 12 OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . 13 OTHER . . . . . 96 DEPENDS 98	
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 2 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES 1 2 3	
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food? f) If she cannot get pregnant/cannot have children?	YES / NO / DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD . . . . . 1 2 8 f) CANNOT HAVE CHILDREN 1 2 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1000	CHECK COVER PAGE:HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR HIV SECTION? YES ☐ NO ☐ → 1100A		
1001	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1042
1002	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1003	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006A	Can people get HIV by sharing clothes with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
1009	CHECK 1008: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ OTHER ☐ → 1011		
1010	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1011	CHECK 208 AND 215: LAST BIRTH IN 2014-2016 ☐ NO BIRTHS ☐ → 1027 LAST BIRTH IN 2013 OR EARLIER ☐ → 1027		
1012	CHECK 408 FOR LAST BIRTH: HAD ANTENATAL CARE ☐ NO ANTENATAL CARE ☐ → 1027		
1013	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1014	During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth were you given any information about: a) Babies getting HIV from their mother? b) Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? c) Getting tested for HIV?	YES NO DK a) HIV FROM MOTHER . . 1 2 8 b) THINGS TO DO . . . . . 1 2 8 c) TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8	
1015	Were you offered a test for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1016	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1027
1017	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 VCT CENTER . . . . . 13 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR** MARIES STOPES . . . . . 21 OTHER NGO _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/DOCTO . . . . . 31 VCT CENTER . . . . . 32 PHARMACY . . . . . 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1018	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1025
1019	All women are supposed to receive counseling after being tested. After you were tested, did you receive counseling?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1025	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1028
1026	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	→ 1035
1027	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1031
1028	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1029	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1030	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 VCT CENTER . . . . . 13 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR** MARIES STOPES . . . . . 21 OTHER NGO _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/DOCTO . . . . . 31 VCT CENTER . . . . . 32 PHARMACY . . . . . 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 1035
1031	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1035
1032	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . A REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B VCT CENTEF . . . . . C COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTE . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E (SPECIFY) **NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR** MARIES STOPES . . . . . F OTHER NGO _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/DOCTO . . . . . H VCT CENTER . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1035	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1036	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1042	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ↓ / NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ↓ a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1043	CHECK 713: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ↓ / NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE →		1051
1044	CHECK 1042: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ↓ / NO →		1046
1045	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1048	CHECK 1045, 1046, AND 1047: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') ↓ / HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW →		1051
1049	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 1045/1046/1047), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1051

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1050	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . A REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B VCT CENTEF . . . . . C COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTE . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E (SPECIFY) **NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR** MARIES STOPES . . . . . F OTHER NGO _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/DOCTO . . . . . H VCT CENTER . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR L _____ M (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONEF . . . . . N SHOP . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1051	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1051A	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she is tired or not in the mood?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1052	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1053	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		1100A
1054	Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1055	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1100A	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1101
1100B	Where did you hear about Tuberculosis or TB? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FAMILY/FRIEND . . . . . A SCHOOL/WORKPLACE . . . . . B HEALTH CARE PROVIDER . . . . . C INTERNET . . . . . D TELEVISION . . . . . E RADIO . . . . . F NEWSPAPER . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1100C	Do you think you can get TB because of	YES NO DK	
	a) Infection due to germs?	GERMS 1 2 8	
	b) Hereditary causes?	HEREDITARY 1 2 8	
	c) Ghosts and spirits?	GHOSTS 1 2 8	
	d) Evil eye?	EVIL EYE 1 2 8	
1100D	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . . A THROUGH SHARING UTENSI . . . . . B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSO . . . . . C WITH TB . . . . . D THROUGH FOOD . . . . . E THROUGH SEXUAL CONTAC . . . . . F THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1100E	What are the symptoms of TB?	COUGH FOR MORE THAN 2 WEEKS . . . . . A CHEST PAIN . . . . . B LOSS OF APPETITE . . . . . C LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . D FEVER AND NIGHT SWEATS . . . . . E COUGHING UP BLOOD . . . . . F DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1100F	If you have cough for more than 2 weeks would you seek treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1100H
1100G	Where would you seek treatment for cough more than 2 weeks?	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILIT . . . . . A PRIVATE PRACTITIONER . . . . . B PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY/NGC . . . . . C DIRECTLY BUY MEDICINE FROM PHARMACY . . D TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . E HOME REMEDY/SELF TREATMENT . . . . . F DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1100H	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/ DEPENDS 8	
1101	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 1104

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1102	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 1104
1103	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1104	Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1106
1105	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . ☐☐	
1106	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1107A
1107	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	KRETEKS . . . . . A PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . B CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . C CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . D BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1107AA	CHECK 1107: BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO NOT RECORDED ☐	BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO RECORDED ☐	→ 1107C
1107A	Do you currently chew betel quid every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1107C
1107B	On average, how many times do you currently chew betel quid each day?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
1107C	How old were you when you had your first alcoholic beverage?	NEVER HAD AN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	→ 1108
1107D	In the last three months, how often did you drink an alcoholic beverage?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 2 ONCE/TWICE A WEEK . . . . . 3 ONCE/TWICE A MONTI . . . . . 4 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 5 NEVER 6	
1107E	Have you ever gotten drunk from drinking an alcoholic beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1108
1107F	In the last three months, how many times have you gotten drunk from drinking an alcoholic beverage?	NEVER DRUNK IN PAST THREE MONTHS . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
1108	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advise or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem:			BIG PROBLEM	NOT A BIG PROBLEM	
	a) Getting permission to go to the doctor?	a) PERMISSION TO GO	. . . . .	1	2	
	b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment?	b) GETTING MONEY	. . . . .	1	2	
	c) The distance to the health facility?	c) DISTANCE	. . . . .	1	2	
	d) Having to take transport?	d) TAKE TRANSPORT	. . . . .	1	2	
	e) Not wanting to go alone?	e) GO ALONE	. . . . .	1	2	
	f) Concern that there may not be a female health provider?	f) NO FEMALE PROVIDEI	. . . . .	1	2	
	g) Concern that there may not be any health provider?	g) NO PROVIDER	. . . . .	1	2	
	h) Concern that there may be no drugs available?	h) NO DRUGS	. . . . .	1	2	
	i) Concern about the quality of care?	i) POOR QUALITY OF CARE	. .	1	2	
	j) Concern about being treated with dignity and respect?	j) NOT TREATE	. . . . .	1	2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	YES	NO	NO OPINION	SKIP
1110A	What services do you think should be made available to you?					
	a) Information on reproductive health?	REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1	2	8	
	b) Information on family planning?	INFORMATION ON FP	1	2	8	
	c) Consultation on family planning options?	CONSULTATION ON FP	1	2	8	
	d) Provision of modern methods of contraception?	MODERN METHODS	1	2	8	
	e) Information of traditional/natural methods of family planning?	TRADITIONAL METHODS	1	2	8	
	f) Information on nutrition education?	NUTRITION EDUCATION	1	2	8	
	g) Information on maternal and child health?	MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH	1	2	8	

SECTION 12. NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1200A	CHECK COVER PAGE:HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES SECTION? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → 1301		
1200B	CHECK Q.106: AGE 30 OR OLDER ☐ ↓ LESS THAN 30 ☐ → 1301		
1201	Have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	
1202	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 1206
1203	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
1204	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
1205	Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
1206	Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	
1207	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 1211
1208	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
1209	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
1210	Are you taking medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
1211	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have heart disease or a chronic heart	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 1213
1212	Are you receiving any treatment for your heart disease or chronic heart condition?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
1213	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have lung disease or a chronic lung	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 1215
1214	Are you receiving any treatment for your lung disease or chronic lung condition?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
1215	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have cancer or a tumor?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 1217
1216	Are you receiving any treatment for cancer or a tumor?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
1217	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have depression?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 1219
1218	Are you receiving any treatment for depression?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	

SECTION 12. NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1219	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have arthritis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1221
1220	Are you receiving any treatment for arthritis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1221	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have any other chronic disease, that is, any other disease that is long lasting?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY CHRONIC DISEASE) NO 2	→ 1223
1222	Are you receiving any treatment for [CHRONIC DISEASE FROM 1221]?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1223	Have you heard of cervical cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1301
1224	Have you heard of any test for cervical cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 13. YOUTH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1301	CHECK COVER PAGE:HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR YOUTH SECTION? YES ☐ NO ☐ → 1400A		
1302	CHECK Q.106: AGE LESS THAN 25 ☐ 25 OR OLDER ☐ → 1400A		
1303	How do you mostly spend your free time? For example after you have finished school, work, helping parent/spouse, or looking after kids.	READING . . . . . 01 DOING SPORTS . . . . . 02 HANGING OUT WITH FRIEND . . . . . 03 WATCHING TV . . . . . 04 ON INTERNET/SOCIAL MEDIA . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DEPENDS 98	
1304	How many hours a week do you usually get to pass time with friends? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T HANG OUT WITH FRIEND . . . . . 00 → 1306	
1305	Where do you mostly pass time with friends?	AT HER HOUSE . . . . . 01 AT FRIEND'S HOUSE . . . . . 02 IN THE STREET/MALLS/PARK . . . . . 03 IN BAR/RESTAURANT . . . . . 04 AT SPORT FACILITY . . . . . 05 AT YOUTH CENTER/COMMUNITY CENTER/ YOUTH CLUB . . . . . 06 BEACH . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DEPENDS 98	
1306	If you are in trouble or have a problem, who do you mostly go to for advice/help?	MOTHER . . . . . 01 FATHER . . . . . 02 SIBLING . . . . . 03 OTHER RELATIVES . . . . . 04 FRIENDS . . . . . 05 INTERNET . . . . . 06 TEACHER/HEALTH PROFESSIONAL/ YOUTH CENTER STAFF . . . . . 07 RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW/DEPENDS 98	
1307	Have you ever received information about reproductive health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 1309	
1308	From where did you receive information?	PARENTS . . . . . A SCHOOL . . . . . B HEALTH FACILITIES . . . . . C PEERS . . . . . D TV . . . . . E RADIO . . . . . F INTERNET/ONLINE SOCIAL MEDIA/FACEBOOK G SMS . . . . . H RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 13. YOUTH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1309	What is the best way to share with you information on reproductive health?	TV . . . . . 01 SMS/MOBILE PHON . . . . . 02 HOTLINE (LINHA FOINSA'E) . . . . . 03 INTERNET/ONLINE SOCIAL MEDIA/FACEBOO . . 04 IEC MATERIALS (BOOKLET/LEAFLET/POSTEF . . 05 AT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 06 FROM PEERS . . . . . 07 AT SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY . . . . . 08 AT COMMUNITY/YOUTH CENTEF . . . . . 09 THROUGH RELIGIOUS LEADER/ORGANIZATI(. . 10 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW/DEPENDS 98	→ 1311
1310	Have you heard of Linha Foinsa'e?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1311	Before starting a relationship as a girlfriend with a boy who do you speak to for advice or look for advice?	NOBODY/NOTHING . . . . . 01 PARENTS . . . . . 02 PEERS . . . . . 03 CHURCH . . . . . 04 TV . . . . . 05 INTERNET/ONLINE SOCIAL MEDIA/FACEBOO . . 06 BOOKS/MAGAZINES . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW/DEPENDS 98	

SECTION 14. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

***NOTE** : Children age 48-59 months (4 years old) were mistakenly not included when asking questions in the Early Childhood Development section (Qs 1401-1420).*

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1400A	CHECK COVER PAGE:HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT SECTION? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → 1501		
1401	CHECK 217 AND 218: ANY CHILD 0-4 YEARS OLD LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → 1501		
1402	CHECK 217 AND 218: SELECT THE YOUNGEST CHILD AGED 0-4 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD FROM Q. 212 _____ LINE NUMBER OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD FROM Q.219 ☐☐		
1403	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you some questions about (NAME OF THE CHILD FROM 1402), your youngest child living with you who is 0-4 years old.		
1404	How many children's books or picture books do you have for (NAME)?	NONE . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS FOR CHILDREN . . . . . 0☐ TEN BOOKS OR MORE 10	
1405	I am interested in learning about the things that (NAME) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with: a) homemade toys such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? b) toys from a shop or manufactured toys? c) household objects such as bowls or pots or objects found outside such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves? IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS 'YES' TO THE CATEGORIES ABOVE, THEN PROBE TO LEARN SPECIFICALLY WHAT THE CHILD PLAYS WITH TO ASCERTAIN THE RESPONSE	YES NO DK a) HOMEMADE TOYS . . . . . 1 2 8 b) TOYS FROM A SHOP . . . . . 1 2 8 c) HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8	
1406	Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (NAME): a) left alone for more than an hour? b) left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? IF 'NONE', WRITE '0'. IF 'DON'T KNOW' WRITE '8'	a) NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR . . . . . ☐ b) NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT TO ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR . . ☐	
1407	VERIFY 217: AGE OF THE CHILD CHILD 0, 1, OR 2 YEARS ☐ ↓ CHILD 3 OR 4 YEARS ☐ → 1409		
1408	VERIFY 217 AND 218: ANY CHILD AGE 3-4 LIVING YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → 1501		
1408A	CHECK 217 AND 218: SELECT THE YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 3 OR 4 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 3 OR 4 FROM Q.212 _____ LINE NUMBER OF YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 3 OR 4 FROM Q.219 ☐☐		

1409	Does (NAME) attend any organized learning or early childhood education programme, such as a private or government facility, including kindergarten or community child care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1410	In the past 3 days, did you or any household member over 15 years of age engage in any of the following activities with (NAME)? IF YES, ASK: Who engaged in this activity with (NAME)? a) Read books to or looked at picture books with (NAME)? b) Told stories to (NAME)? c) Sang songs to (NAME) or with (NAME), including lullabies? d) Took (NAME) outside of the home, compound, yard or enclosure? e) Played with (NAME)? f) Named, counted, or drew things to or with (NAME)?	MOTHER FATHER OTHER NO ONE a) READ BOOKS A B X Y b) TOLD STORIES A B X Y c) SANG SONGS A B X Y d) TOOK OUTSIDE A B X Y e) PLAYED WITH A B X Y f) NAMED OR COUNTED A B X Y	
1411	I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (NAME). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects (NAME)'s development. Can (NAME) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1412	Can (NAME) read at least four simple, popular words?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1413	Does (NAME) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1414	Can (NAME) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1415	Is (NAME) sometimes too sick to play?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1416	Does (NAME) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1417	When given something to do, is (NAME) able to do it independently?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1418	Does (NAME) get along well with other children or adults?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1419	Does (NAME) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1420	Does (NAME) get distracted easily?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 15. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1501	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. From our experience in prior surveys, we know it may sometimes be difficult to establish a complete list of all the children born to your natural mother. We will work together to draw the most complete list and work to recall all your siblings. Could you please now give me the names of all of your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother. DO NOT FILL IN THE ORDER NUMBER YET. NAME / ORDER NUMBER a _____ ☐☐ b _____ ☐☐ c _____ ☐☐ d _____ ☐☐ e _____ ☐☐ f _____ ☐☐ g _____ ☐☐ h _____ ☐☐ i _____ ☐☐ j _____ ☐☐ NAME / ORDER NUMBER k _____ ☐☐ l _____ ☐☐ m _____ ☐☐ n _____ ☐☐ o _____ ☐☐ p _____ ☐☐ q _____ ☐☐ r _____ ☐☐ s _____ ☐☐ t _____ ☐☐		
1502	CHECK 1501: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ ↓ NO BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ → 1504		
1503	READ THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO THE RESPONDENT AND AFTER THE LAST ONE ASK: Are there any other brothers and sisters from the same mother that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1501.		
1504	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they do not live with them or they do not see them very often. Are there any brothers or sisters who do not live with you that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1501.		
1505	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they have died. Are there any brothers or sisters who died that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1501.		
1506	Some people have brothers or sisters from the same mother but a different father. Are there any brothers or sisters born to your natural mother, but who have a different natural father, that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1501.		
1507	COUNT THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS RECORDED IN 1501.	TOTAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS . . ☐☐	

SECTION 15. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1508	CHECK 1507: Just to make make sure that I have this right: Your mother had in TOTAL _____ births, excluding you, during her lifetime. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT 1501 AND/OR 1507.		
1509	CHECK 1507: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS/SISTERS ☐ NO BROTHER OR SISTER ☐ → 1600		
1510	Please tell me, which brother or sister was born first? And which was born next? RECORD '01' FOR THE ORDER NUMBER IN 1501 FOR THE FIRST BROTHER OR SISTER, '02' FOR THE SECOND, AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE RECORDED THE ORDER NUMBER FOR ALL BROTHERS AND SISTERS.		
1511	How many births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS . . ☐☐	

1512	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN 1501. ASK 1513 TO 1524 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.						
1513	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(01) _____	(02] _____	(03) _____	(04) _____	(05) _____	(06) _____
1514	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2
1515	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (02)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (03)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (04)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (05)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (06)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (07)
1516	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ GO TO (02)	☐☐ GO TO (03)	☐☐ GO TO (04)	☐☐ GO TO (05)	☐☐ GO TO (06)	☐☐ GO TO (07)
1517	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1518	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523
1519	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2
1520	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (02) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (03) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (04) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (05) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (06) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (07) NO 2
1521	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523
1522	How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1523	Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (02) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (03) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (04) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (05) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (06) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (07) NO 2
1524	Was (NAME)'s death due to an accident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (02)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (03)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (04)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (05)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (06)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (07)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1600							

1512	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN 1501. ASK 1513 TO 1524 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.						
1513	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(07) _____	(08) _____	(09) _____	(10) _____	(11) _____	(12) _____
1514	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2
1515	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (08)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (09)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (10)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (11)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (12)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (13)
1516	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ GO TO (08)	☐☐ GO TO (09)	☐☐ GO TO (10)	☐☐ GO TO (11)	☐☐ GO TO (12)	☐☐ GO TO (13)
1517	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1518	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523
1519	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2
1520	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (08) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (09) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (10) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (11) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (12) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (13) NO 2
1521	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523
1522	How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1523	Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (08) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (09) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (10) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (11) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (12) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (13) NO 2
1524	Was (NAME)'s death due to an accident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (08)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (09)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (10)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (11)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (12)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (13)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1600							

SECTION 16. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1600	CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION ☐ ↓ WOMAN NOT SELECTED ☐ →		1633
1601	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 →		1632
1601A	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Timor-Leste. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.		
1602	CHECK 701 AND 702: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/PARTNER') ☐ ↓ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ →		1616
1603	First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)? a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	YES NO DK JEALOUS . . . . . 1 2 8 ACCUSES . . . . . 1 2 8 NOT MEET FRIENDS . . 1 2 8 NO FAMILY . . . . . 1 2 8 WHERE YOU ARE 1 2 8	
1604	Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner). A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	1 →	2	3
b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	1 →	2	3
c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	1 →	2	3

1605	A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any of the following things to you:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	

SECTION 16. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	EVER		CODING CATEGORIES: OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	SKIP
	a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3	
	b) slap you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3	
	c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3	
	d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3	
	e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3	
	f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3	
	g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3	
	h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3	
	i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3	
	j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3	
1606	CHECK 1605A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐						→ 1609
1607	How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.			NUMBER OF YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95			
1608	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you:						
	a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?			YES . . . . . 1 NO 2			
	b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?			YES . . . . . 1 NO 2			
	c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?			YES . . . . . 1 NO 2			
1609	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?			YES . . . . . 1 NO 2			→ 1611
1610	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?			OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3			

SECTION 16. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1611	Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1613
1612	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
1613	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID . . . . . 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
1614	CHECK 709: MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE ☐↓ MARRIED ONLY ONCE ☐→		→ 1616
1615	A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous (husband/partner).	B. How long ago did this last happen?	

	EVER	0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER
a) Did any previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3
b) Did any previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3

1616	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐↓ / NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐↓ a) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1619
1617	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . A FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . B SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . C DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . D OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . E CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . F FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . G MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . I OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . J OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . K TEACHER . . . . . L EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . . . M PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEAD . . . . . N POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . O OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
1618	In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

SECTION 16. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1619	CHECK 201, 226, AND 230: EVER BEEN PREGNANT ('YES' ON 201 OR 226 OR 230) ↓ NEVER BEEN PREGNANT → 1622		
1620	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1622
1621	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER/STEP-FATHEI . . . . . C SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . D DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . E OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . G CURRENT BOYFRIENI . . . . . H FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . I MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . J FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . K OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . L TEACHER . . . . . M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORI . . . . . N PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEAD . . . . . O POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1622	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN → 1622B		
1622A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1623 → 1624A
1622B	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1626
1623	Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNE . . . . . 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . 03 FATHER/STEP-FATHEI . . . . . 04 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHE . . . . . 05 OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . 06 IN-LAW . . . . . 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANC . . . . . 08 FAMILY FRIEND . . . . . 09 TEACHER . . . . . 10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORI . . . . . 11 POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . 12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 13 STRANGER . . . . . 14 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 16. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1624	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ / NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? b) In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1625
1624A	CHECK 1605A (h-j) and 1615A(b) AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ / NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →		→ 1626
1625	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ / NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1626	CHECK 1605A (a-j), 1615A (a,b), 1616, 1620, 1622A, AND 1622B: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ / NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →		→ 1630
1627	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1629
1628	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY . . . . . A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY . . . . . B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . D FRIEND . . . . . E NEIGHBOR . . . . . F RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . . . . H POLICE . . . . . I LAWYER . . . . . J LOCAL LEADER . . . . . K NGO/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 1630
1629	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1630	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1630A	If you need help or have a problem, is there someone from your family who you can depend on to: a) give you shelter for a few nights if you need it? b) give you financial support if you need it?	YES NO DK SHELTER 1 2 8 ECON. SUPPORT 1 2 8	

SECTION 16. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		
1631	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	YES, ONCE / YES, MORE THAN ONCE / NO HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALE ADULT . . . . . 1 2 3 FEMALE ADULT 1 2 3	
1632	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE.		
1633	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE (2)

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- T TERMINATIONS

- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 CONDOM
- 8 FEMALE CONDOM
- 9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
- J STANDARD DAYS METHOD
- K BILLINGS METHOD
- L LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- M RHYTHM METHOD
- N WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER MODERN METHOD
- Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
- 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
- 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- 5 SIDE EFFECTS
- 6 HEALTH CONCERNS
- 7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- 8 COSTS TOO MUCH
- 9 INCONVENIENT TO USE
- F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
- A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
- D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
- X OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
- Z DON'T KNOW

				COL. 1	COL. 2	
	12	DEC	01			
	11	NOV	02			
	10	OCT	03			
2	09	SEP	04			2
	08	AUG	05			
0	07	JUL	06			0
	06	JUN	07			
1	05	MAY	08			1
	04	APR	09			
6	03	MAR	10			6
	02	FEB	11			
	01	JAN	12			
	12	DEC	13			
	11	NOV	14			
	10	OCT	15			
2	09	SEP	16			2
	08	AUG	17			
0	07	JUL	18			0
	06	JUN	19			
1	05	MAY	20			1
	04	APR	21			
5	03	MAR	22			5
	02	FEB	23			
	01	JAN	24			
	12	DEC	25			
	11	NOV	26			
	10	OCT	27			
2	09	SEP	28			2
	08	AUG	29			
0	07	JUL	30			0
	06	JUN	31			
1	05	MAY	32			1
	04	APR	33			
4	03	MAR	34			4
	02	FEB	35			
	01	JAN	36			
	12	DEC	37			
	11	NOV	38			
	10	OCT	39			
2	09	SEP	40			2
	08	AUG	41			
0	07	JUL	42			0
	06	JUN	43			
1	05	MAY	44			1
	04	APR	45			
3	03	MAR	46			3
	02	FEB	47			
	01	JAN	48			
	12	DEC	49			
	11	NOV	50			
	10	OCT	51			
2	09	SEP	52			2
	08	AUG	53			
0	07	JUL	54			0
	06	JUN	55			
1	05	MAY	56			1
	04	APR	57			
2	03	MAR	58			2
	02	FEB	59			
	01	JAN	60			
	12	DEC	61			
	11	NOV	62			
	10	OCT	63			
2	09	SEP	64			2
	08	AUG	65			
0	07	JUL	66			0
	06	JUN	67			
1	05	MAY	68			1
	04	APR	69			
1	03	MAR	70			1
	02	FEB	71			
	01	JAN	72			

TIMOR-LESTE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (TLDHS)
MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____ | | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO.
RESULT*				RESULT*
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH; 02 TETUM; 03 BAHASA; 04 PORTUGUESE; 05 OTHER

SUPERVISOR		FIELD EDITOR		OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the General Directorate of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Timor-Leste. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 105
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	
104	Before you moved here, which municipality did you live in?	AILEU . . . . . 01 AINARO . . . . . 02 BAUCAU . . . . . 03 BOBONARO . . . . . 04 COVALIMA . . . . . 05 DILI . . . . . 06 ERMERA . . . . . 07 LAUTEM . . . . . 08 LIQUICA . . . . . 09 MANATUTO . . . . . 10 MANUFAHI . . . . . 11 OECUSSI . . . . . 12 VIQUEQUE . . . . . 13 OUTSIDE OF TIMOR-LESTE 96	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, pre-secondary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY/ENSINO BASICO PRIMERO AND SEGUNDO CICLU . . . . . 1 PRE-SECONDARY/ENSINO BASICO TERCIERO CICLU . . . . . 2 SECONDARY/ENSINO BASICO GENERAL OR TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL . . . . . 3 HIGHER 4	
109	What is the highest grade you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . . ☐☐	
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY / PRE-SECONDARY / SECONDARY ☐ ↓ HIGHER ☐ →		113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 118
116A	Is it a smartphone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121A
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121A
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
121A	How do you prefer receiving information on health, education, job opportunities?	NEWSPAPER . . . . . 1 RADIO . . . . . 2 TELEVISION . . . . . 3 INTERNET . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
122	What is your religion?	ROMAN CATHOLIC . . . . . 1 MUSLIM . . . . . 2 PROTESTANT . . . . . 3 HINDU . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → 211 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN → 301		
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
211	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ a) How old were you when your first child was born?	HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD ↓ b) How old were you when your child was born? AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ↓ NO LIVING CHILDREN → 301		

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ → a) How old is your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ → b) How old is your child?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS ☐ → (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ →		301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ → a) What is the name of your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ → b) What is the name of your child?	_____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)	
216	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 218
217	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
218	Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
219	When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?	MORE THAN USUAL . . . . . 1 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 2 LESS THAN USUAL . . . . . 3 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10A	Billings method. PROBE: A woman relies on observations of cervical mucus to identify days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last few months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Seen about family planning in poster/billboard? e) Seen Street Drama? f) Watched film? g) Seen anything about family planning on the internet? h) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	YES NO a) RADIO . . . . . 1 2 b) TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . . . 1 2 d) POSTER/BILLBOARD . . . . . 1 2 e) STREET DRAMA . . . . . 1 2 f) WATCHED FILM . . . . . 1 2 g) INTERNET . . . . . 1 2 g) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
306	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it. b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	AGREE / DISAGREE / DK a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8 b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 404
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 413
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410
404	Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married?	YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE) . . . . . 1 NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) 2	→ 407
406	Altogether, how many wives or live-in partners do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS	
407 408	CHECK 405: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → a) Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married). MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → b) Please tell me the name of each of your wives or each woman you are living with as if married. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.	NAME / LINE NUMBER / 408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday? AGE	
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER →		→ 411
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 1 ONLY ONCE 2	
411	CHECK 405 AND 410: BOTH ARE CODE '2' → a) In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? OTHER → b) Now I would like to ask about your first (wife/partner). In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH . . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
413	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
414	I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 501
415	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO 4	→ 417 → 427

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
416	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ]
417	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 419)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 419)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 419)
418	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
419	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)
420	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]
421	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]
422	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98
423	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 → (GO BACK TO 416 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 425)	YES . . . . . 1 → (GO BACK TO 416 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 425)	
424	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
425	CHECK 419 (ALL COLUMNS): AT LEAST ONE PARTNER IS A SEX WORKER ☐ ↓ NO PARTNERS ARE SEX WORKERS ☐ → 427		
426	CHECK 419 AND 417 (ALL COLUMNS): CONDOM USED WITH EVERY SEX WORKER ☐ → 430 OTHER ☐ → 431		
427	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
428	Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 431
429	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 431
430	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
431	In the past 12 months have you given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 433
432	Have you ever given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
433	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
434	CHECK 417: MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN) NOT ASKED ☐ → 438 CONDOM USED ☐ ↓ NO CONDOM USED ☐ → 438		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
436	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTE . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 SISCa POST . . . . . 15 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 17 CONDOM BOX . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ (SPECIFY) 16 **NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR** MARIES STOPES . . . . . 21 OTHER NGO . . . . . _____ (SPECIFY) 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/DOCTO . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 33 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ (SPECIFY) 36 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 41 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 42 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
437	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method other than a condom to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 439 → 440
438	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 440
439	What method did you or your partner use? PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J BILLINGS METHOD K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOI . . . . . L RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . M WITHDRAWAL . . . . . N OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 501
440	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐		→ 514
502	CHECK 439: MAN NOT STERILIZED ☐↓ MAN STERILIZED ☐		→ 514
503	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐↓ MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐		→ 509
504	Is your (wife/partner) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
506	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
509	Are any of your (wives/partners) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 512

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
510	Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wives/partners) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
511	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
512	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 (WIFE/WIVES/PARTNER(S)) STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
513	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 601 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → 601 (SPECIFY)	
515	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ _____ ☐☐	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ →		611A
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
611A	In your household, who decides on what food to be prepared or eaten by the family members?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 01 WIFE . . . . . 02 GRANDFATHER . . . . . 03 GRANDMOTHER . . . . . 04 MOTHER . . . . . 05 FATHER . . . . . 06 MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . 07 FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . 08 SISTER . . . . . 09 BROTHER . . . . . 10 DAUGHTER . . . . . 11 SON . . . . . 12 OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . 13 OTHER . . . . . 96 DEPENDS 98	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
618	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food? f) If she cannot get pregnant/cannot have children?	YES NO DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD . . . . . 1 2 8 f) CANNOT HAVE CHILDREN 1 2 8	
618A	Do you think that if a woman refuses to have sex with her husband when he wants her to, he has the right to… a) Get angry and reprimand her? b) Refuse to give her money or other means of support? c) Use force and have sex with her even if she doesn't want to? d) Go ahead and have sex with another woman?	YES NO DK a) ANGRY . . . . . 1 2 8 b) REFUSE MONE\. . . . . 1 2 8 d) FORCE SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) ANOTHER WOMAN 1 2 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 727
702	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
703	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706A	Can people get HIV by sharing clothes with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
709	CHECK 708: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		711
710	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
711	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
712	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 716
713	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . ☐☐ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
714	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 VCT CENTER . . . . . 13 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR** MARIES STOPES . . . . . 21 OTHER NGO _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/DOCTO . . . . . 31 VCT CENTER . . . . . 32 PHARMACY . . . . . 33 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 720
716	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 720
717	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . A REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B VCT CENTER . . . . . C COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTE . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E (SPECIFY) **NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR** F MARIES STOPES . . . . . . OTHER NGO _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/DOCTO . . . . . H VCT CENTER . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
720	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
721	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ↓ / NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ↓ a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
728	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ↓ / NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE → 736		
729	CHECK 727: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ↓ / NO → 731		
730	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
731	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
732	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	CHECK 730, 731 AND 732: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') ↓ / HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW → 736		
734	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 730/731/732), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 736

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
735	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . A REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B VCT CENTEF . . . . . C COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTE . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E (SPECIFY) **NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR** MARIES STOPE . . . . . F OTHER NGO _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/DOCTO . . . . . H VCT CENTER . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR L _____ M (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONEF . . . . . N SHOP . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
736	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
736A	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she is tired or not in the mood?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
737	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
801A	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 805
801B	Where did you hear about Tuberculosis or TB?	FAMILY/FRIEND . . . . . A SCHOOL/WORKPLACE . . . . . B HEALTH CARE PROVIDER . . . . . C TELEVISION . . . . . D RADIO . . . . . E NEWSPAPER . . . . . F INTERNET . . . . . G OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
801C	Do you think you can get TB because of	YES NO DK	
	a) Infection due to germs?	GERMS 1 2 8	
	b) Hereditary causes?	HEREDITARY 1 2 8	
	c) Ghosts and spirits?	GHOSTS 1 2 8	
	d) Evil eye?	EVIL EYE 1 2 8	
801D	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways?	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . . A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS . . . . . B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB . . . . . C . . . . . D THROUGH FOOD . . . . . E THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT . . . . . F THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . G OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
801E	What are the symptoms of TB?	COUGH FOR MORE THAN 2 WEEKS . . . . . A CHEST PAIN . . . . . B LOSS OF APPETITE . . . . . C LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . D FEVER AND NIGHT SWEATS . . . . . E COUGHING UP BLOOD . . . . . F DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
801F	If you have cough for more than 2 weeks would you seek treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 801H
801G	Where would you seek treatment for cough more than 2 weeks?	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . A PRIVATE PRACTITIONER . . . . . B PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY/NGO . . . . . C DIRECTLY BUY MEDECINE FROM PHARMACY . . D TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . E HOME REMEDY/SELF TREATMENT . . . . . F DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
801H	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/ DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
805	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 808
806	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 808
807	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
808	Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811 → 810
809	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 812
810	In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 813
811	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? c) Kreteks? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER DAILY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) KRETEKS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 813

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
812	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? c) Kreteks? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER WEEKLY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) KRETEKS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
813	Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 815 → 815A
814	On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Chewing tobacco? b) Betel quid with tobacco? c) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES DAILY a) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 815A
815	On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Chewing tobacco? b) Betel quid with tobacco? c) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES WEEKLY a) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
815A	CHECK Q.814 AND 815: BETEL QUID NO BETEL QUID IN 814 OR 815 ☐ BETEL QUID AT LEAST ONCE IN 814 OR 815 ☐		→ 815D

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815B	Do you currently chew betel quid every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 815D
815C	On average, how many times do you currently chew betel quid each day?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
815D	How old were you when you had your first alcoholic beverage?	NEVER HAD AN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	→ 817A
815E	In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcoholic beverage?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 2 ONCE/TWICE A WEEK . . . . . 3 ONCE/TWICE A MONTH . . . . . 4 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 5 NEVER 6	
815F	Have you ever gotten drunk from drinking an alcoholic beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 817A
815G	In the last three months, how many times have you gotten drunk from drinking an alcoholic beverage?	NEVER DRUNK IN PAST THREE MONTHS . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	

817A	What services do you think should be available to you?		YES	NO	NO OPINION	
	a) Information on reproductive health	REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1	2	8	
	b) Information on family planning	INFORMATION ON FP	1	2	8	
	c) Consultation on family planning options	CONSULTATION ON FP	1	2	8	
	d) Provision of modern methods of contraception	MODERN METHODS	1	2	8	
	e) Information of traditional/natural methods of family planning	TRADITIONAL METHODS	1	2	8	
	f) Information on nutrition education?	NUTRITION EDUCATION	1	2	8	
	g) Information on maternal and child health?	MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH	1	2	8	

SECTION 9. NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
900	CHECK Q.106: AGE 30 OR OLDER ☐ ↓ LESS THAN 30 ☐ →		1001
901	Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
902	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 906
903	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
904	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
905	Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
906	Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
907	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 911
908	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
909	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your high blood sugar or	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
910	Are you taking medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
911	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have heart disease or a chronic heart condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Are you receiving any treatment for your heart disease or chronic heart condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
913	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have lung disease or a chronic lung condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 915
914	Are you receiving any treatment for your lung disease or chronic lung condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

915	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have cancer or a tumor?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 917
916	Are you receiving any treatment for cancer or a tumor?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
917	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have depression?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 919
918	Are you receiving any treatment for depression?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
919	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have arthritis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 921
920	Are you receiving any treatment for arthritis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
921	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have any other chronic disease, that is, any other disease that is long lasting?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY CHRONIC DISEASE) NO 2	→ 1001
922	Are you receiving any treatment for [CHRONIC DISEASE IN 921]?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 10. YOUTH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	CHECK Q.106: AGE LESS THAN 25 ☐ ↓ 25 OR OLDER ☐ → 1011		
1002	How do you mostly spend your free time? For example after you have finished school, work, helping parent/spouse, or looking after kids.	READING . . . . . 01 DOING SPORTS . . . . . 02 HANGING OUT WITH FRIEND . . . . . 03 WATCHING TV . . . . . 04 ON INTERNET/SOCIAL MEDIA . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DEPENDS 98	
1003	How many hours a week do you usually get to pass time with friends?	NUMBER OF HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T HANG OUT WITH FRIEND . . . . . 00 → 1006	
1004	Where do you mostly pass time with friends?	AT HIS HOUSE . . . . . 01 AT FRIEND'S HOUSE . . . . . 02 IN THE STREET/MALLS/PARK . . . . . 03 IN BAR/RESTAURANT . . . . . 04 AT SPORT FACILITI . . . . . 05 AT YOUTH CENTER/COMMUNITY CENTER/ YOUTH CLUB . . . . . 06 BEACH . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DEPENDS 98	
1005	If you are in trouble or have a problem, who do you mostly go to for advice/help?	MOTHER . . . . . 01 FATHER . . . . . 02 SIBLING . . . . . 03 OTHER RELATIVES . . . . . 04 FRIENDS . . . . . 05 INTERNET . . . . . 06 TEACHER/HEALTH PROFESSIONAL/ YOUTH CENTER STAFF . . . . . 07 RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW/DEPENDS 98	
1006	Have you ever received information about reproductive health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 1009	
1007	From where did you receive information?	PARENTS . . . . . A SCHOOL . . . . . B HEALTH FACILITIES . . . . . C PEERS . . . . . D TV . . . . . E RADIO . . . . . F INTERNET/ONLINE SOCIAL MEDIA/FACEBOOK G SMS . . . . . H RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 10. YOUTH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1008	What is the best way to share with you information on reproductive health?	TV . . . . . 01 SMS/MOBILE PHON . . . . . 02 HOTLINE (LINHA FOINSA'E) . . . . . 03 INTERNET/ONLINE SOCIAL MEDIA/FACEBOO . . 04 IEC MATERIALS (BOOKLET/LEAFLET/POSTEF . . 05 AT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 06 FROM PEERS . . . . . 07 AT SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY . . . . . 08 AT COMMUNITY/YOUTH CENTEF . . . . . 09 THROUGH RELIGIOUS LEADER/ORGANIZATI(. . 10 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW/DEPENDS 98	→ 1010
1009	Have you heard of Linha Foinsa'e	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1010	Before starting a relationship as a boyfriend with a girl who do you speak to for advice or look for advice?	NOBODY/NOTHING . . . . . 01 PARENTS . . . . . 02 PEERS . . . . . 03 CHURCH . . . . . 04 TV . . . . . 05 INTERNET/ONLINE SOCIAL MEDIA/FACEBOO . . 06 BOOKS/MAGAZINES . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW/DEPENDS 98	
1011	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATISTICS AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH ENGLISH LANGUAGE: March 2016

TIMOR-LESTE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (TLDHS)

BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . | |

FIELDWORKER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
FIELDWORKER'S NAME				MONTH
				YEAR
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

NOTES:

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 TETUM
03 BAHASA
04 PORTUGUESE
05 OTHER

SUPERVISOR		FIELD EDITOR		OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2011-2016?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐0 NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐0 NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐0 NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER
108A	CHECK COVER PAGE:HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY?			
	YES ☐	NO ☐ → GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.		

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2
110	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2011 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ ← (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ ← (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ ← (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 (SKIP TO 114) ←
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2011-2016?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐0 NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐0 NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐0 NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER
108A	CHECK COVER PAGE:HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? YES ☐ (↓) NO ☐ → GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2
110	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2011 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 ← _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED . . . . . 1 ← _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED . . . . . 1 ← _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 (SKIP TO 114) ←
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

201	CHECK COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
202	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
203	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE):	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2
204	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8 (MARITAL STATUS):	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2

205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐0 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐0 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐0 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
207	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER
207A	CHECK COVER PAGE:HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 300.			
208	CHECK 203: AGE	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←
209	CHECK 204: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

210	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
211	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ← _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 → (SKIP TO 231)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ← _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 → (SKIP TO 231)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ← _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 → (SKIP TO 231)
211A	CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 231)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 231)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 231)

216	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

PARENT—RESP ADULT CONSENT

217	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?		
218	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 ← _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 → (SKIP TO 231)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 ← _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 → (SKIP TO 231)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 ← _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 → (SKIP TO 231)

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT

219	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
220	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 ← (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 ← (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 ← (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←
220A	CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
231	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . □□.□ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . . □□.□ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . . □□.□ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996
233	GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301.			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15-59

300	CHECK COVER PAGE:HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY YES ☐ NO ☐ → END			
301	CHECK COLUMN 10 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE MEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
302	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 10. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
303	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE):	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS 2
304	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8 (MARITAL STATUS):	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2

305	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐0 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐0 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐0 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996
306	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
307	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER
308	CHECK 303: AGE	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 310)	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 310)	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 310)
309	CHECK 304: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 → (SKIP TO 316) OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 → (SKIP TO 316) OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 → (SKIP TO 316) OTHER 2

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

310	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
311	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (SKIP TO 331) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 331)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (SKIP TO 331) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 331)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (SKIP TO 331) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 331)
316	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

PARENT RESP ADULT CONSENT

317	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?		
318	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 331) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 331)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 331) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 331)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 331) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 331)

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

319	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
320	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
331	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . □□.□ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . . □□.□ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . . □□.□ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996
333	GO BACK TO 302 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.			

FIELDWORKER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

TIMOR LESTE
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATISTICS

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE ENGLISH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME _____	
101	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER	NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	

INSTRUCTIONS

We are collecting information on the TLDHS field staff. Please fill in the information below. The information will be part of the survey data files. Your name will not be in the data files; your information will remain anonymous. If there is any question you do not want to answer you may skip it and go to the next question.

102	In what municipality do you live?	AILEU . . . . . 01 AINARO . . . . . 02 BAUCAU . . . . . 03 BOBONARO . . . . . 04 COVALIMA . . . . . 05 DILI . . . . . 06 ERMERA . . . . . 07 LAUTEM . . . . . 08 LIQUICA . . . . . 09 MANATUTO . . . . . 10 MANUFAHI . . . . . 11 OECUSSI . . . . . 12 VIQUEQUE . . . . . 13 OUTSIDE OF TIMOR-LESTE 14	
103	Do you live in a city, town, or rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL 3	
104	How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
105	Are you male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	
106	What is your current marital status?	CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 LIVING WITH A MAN/WOMAN . . . . . 2 WIDOWED . . . . . 3 DIVORCED . . . . . 4 SEPARATED . . . . . 5 NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN/WOMAN 6	
107	How many living children do you have? INCLUDE ONLY CHILDREN WHO ARE YOUR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN.	LIVING CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, pre-secondary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 PRE-SECONDARY . . . . . 2 SECONDARY . . . . . 3 HIGHER 4	
110	What is the highest grade you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . . [ ][ ]	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	What is your religion?	ROMAN CATHOLIC . . . . . 01 MUSLIM . . . . . 02 PROTESTANT . . . . . 03 HINDU . . . . . 04 NO RELIGION . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
113	What languages can you speak? RECORD ALL LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	TETUM . . . . . A ENGLISH . . . . . B BAHASA . . . . . C PORTUGUESE . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
114	What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)?	TETUM . . . . . 01 ENGLISH . . . . . 02 BAHASA . . . . . 03 PORTUGUESE . . . . . 04 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
115	Have you ever worked on a DHS survey prior to this one?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
116	Have you ever worked on any other survey prior to this one (not a DHS)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
117	Were you already working for General Directorate of Statistics at the time you were employed to work on the TLDHS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 119
118	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of General Directorate of Statistics?	PERMANENT . . . . . 1 TEMPORARY 2	
119	If you have comments, please write them here.		